ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,589 LONDON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Tuesday, August 12, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of readers versa the newspaper's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureaux of "The Times," 2, Rue Scribe, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Annual subscription rates for "The Times" for one year: £4 12s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ANSELL.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at The Tree House, Selwyn-road, Cambridge, to HINDLEY (*née* Eaton), wife of EUSTACE ANSELL—a daughter.

ASHBRIDGE.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at "Corinda," Wanstead, to WINIFRED, wife of P. M. ASHBRIDGE—a daughter.

BARNES.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at Highgate, to PHYLLIS RUTH, wife of M. A. BARNES, Eastern Telegraph Company—a son.

CUMBERLEGE.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at a nursing home, Hove, to WERA, wife of G. F. J. CUMBERLEGE—a son.

EVANS.—On Aug. 10, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. T. WALLACE EVANS, of Trafalgar House, Selling, Kent—the gift of a daughter.

HANBURY.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at 4, Wetherby-mansions, S.W.5, to UNA and ANTHONY HANBURY—a son (Christopher).

HOOPER.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Calcutta, to ALISON, wife of IAN HOOPER—a son.

KEITH.—On Aug. 7, 1930, to MARJORY (*née* Miller), wife of CAPTAIN D. F. KEITH, M.C., of Ravelston, Stegi, Swaziland, South Africa—a son.

LOWES.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at 2, French-road, Chiselhurst, Kent, to GWENDOLINE, wife of CAPTAIN J. H. LOWES, Army Educational Corps—a daughter.

LUTYENS.—On Aug. 9, 1930, in Paris, at the American Hospital, to NAOMI (*née* Harben) and ERNEST FRANCIS LUTYENS—a daughter (GILLIAN).

MARTIN.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at Elmwood, Sudbury, to MARION, wife of J. NESBITT MARTIN, The Retreat, Sudbury Court-road, Harrow—a son.

MILLS.—On Aug. 10, 1930, to MAY CAMPBELL (*née* Hagen) and JAMES DRUMMOND MILLS, B.M., B.Ch., of Shortlands, Seaford, Sussex—a son.

MILLS.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at a nursing home in Chelsea, to BILLIE and BILL MILLS, of 37a, Lowndes-mews, S.W.1—a son. (American papers, please copy.)

MORETON.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at Outhill House, Studley, Warwickshire, to CAPT. and Mrs. J. P. MORETON—a son.

MORTON.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at 11, Cansac-street, Calcutta, to DOREEN, wife of GEORGE B. MORTON—a daughter.

MOSELY.—On July 31, 1930, at Bayleys Hill, Sevenoaks, to STELLA (Stellmarie), wife of DR. FREDERICK MOSELY—a daughter (Stilborn).

NEGUS.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at 105, Gloucester-terrace, W.2, to GLADYS, wife of VICTOR E. NEGUS, F.R.C.S.—a son.

O'ROURKE.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at 20, Upper Cheyne-row, Chelsea, to JULIET, wife of BRIAN O'ROURKE—a son.

PATTERSON.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at 143, Parkway, Golders Green, to EVELYN (*née* Mandeville), wife of HAROLD SMITH, wife of JAMES THOMSON PATTERSON—a daughter.

THOMPSON.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at a nursing home, Harrogate, to Mr. and Mrs. J. TAYLOR THOMPSON (*née* Westcott)—a daughter.

THORNYCROFT.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at 4, Petrie-place, Church-street, Chelsea, to ROGER and MURIEL THORNYCROFT (*née* Fenwick), a daughter.

WALLACE.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at a nursing home in Plymouth, to GWENDOLINE MARY, wife of K. MCILRAITH WALLACE, Caribrooke, Yelverton—a daughter.

WATERHOUSE.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at Pennings, Prestatyn, Flintshire, to PHYLLIS, wife of JOHN WATERHOUSE—a daughter (Jennifer).

WESTHAY.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at 61, Melbury-court, W.8, to HELEN (*née* Andrew), wife of HARRY H. WESTHAY, JUN.—a son. (American papers, please copy.)

WHISTLER.—On Aug. 9, 1930, to JOAN, wife of ROSS WHISTLER, of Chilbee House, Battle, Sussex—a son.

MARRIAGES

DAY : FARR.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at St. Mark's Church, Adelaide, by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nassau assisted by the Rev. J. Wyatt, the Vicar, HERBERT PAYNE, only son of Mr. and Mrs. FRANCIS R. DAY, of Adelaide, to MAY ANNE, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Farr, of Adelaide.

GILLESPIE : HOWARD.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street, S.W., by the Rev. J. R. Gillespie, B.D., M.R.C.P., brother son of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Gillespie, Charleston, Dundee, to Margaret Ann, younger daughter of the late C. E. Howard, M.D., O.B.E. (Mlit.), Frome, Somerset, and Mrs. Philip F. Howley, London.

HEPBILL : LE BOSQUET.—On Aug. 9, 1930, ALEXANDER STANLEY HEPBILL, son of the late Rev. Alfred and Mrs. Hepbill, of Greenfield, Meldreth, to MARGARET, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Le Bosquet, of 73, Fawnbrake-avenue, London, S.E.24.

LINSTEAD : ABBOTT.—On July 19, 1930, at Hatfeulen, REGINALD PATRICK, second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. LINSTEAD, of Winchmore Hill, to ALEEN, daughter of the late Mr. J. S. ABBOTT and of Mrs. ABBOTT, of Maida Vale.

MALET de CARTERET : ACKROYD.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at Priory Church, Malvern, by Rev. S. F. Lloyd, assisted by Rev. H. H. Bartlett, Vicar, GUY, son of JESSE and Mrs. MALET DE CARTERET, of St. Ouens Manor, Jersey, to MARGARET, daughter of the late Dr. H. ACKROYD, V.C., M.C., and Mrs. Ackroyd, Link Lodge, Malvern Link.

NUTHALL : PARSONS.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Bromley, by the Rev. R. Shorland-Ball, THOMAS, M.D., of 3, Queen Anne-street, W.1, to DOROTHY ISABEL, elder daughter of the late H. G. T. PARSONS, of Coog, India.

SHELDON : RICHARDS.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at St. Peter's, Colwall, Herefordshire, by the Rev. Canon Sheldon, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Sheldon, of Sydney, to MARIE, elder daughter of the late A. W. RICHARDS, of Sydney.

WINNINGTON-INGRAM : HOPKINS.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Holborn, by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of London, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Babington, Vicar of West End, Southampton, and the Rev. A. E. Thorpe, Vicar of the Parish, ERIC ALFRED, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. C. WINNINGTON-INGRAM, to JEAN EMILY CAROLINE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. HOPKINS, of Haddon Hill, Christchurch, Hants.

SILVER WEDDING

HEWINS : BRITTON.—On Aug. 12, 1905, at St. Peter's, Willersey, by the Rev. C. O. Bartlett, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Shawcross, HAROLD PRINCE HEWINS, of Khartoum, Sudan, to MARGARET ELIZABETH BRITTON. Present temporary address: 98, May's, Lipbook, Hants.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

FRANKLAND : JACKSON.—On Aug. 12, 1880, at St. John's, Goose Green, Dulwich, CHAS. G. FRANKLAND to SUSANNAH ELIZA JACKSON, of Holborn and Bromley. Present address, Tor Tass, Herne Bay, Kent.

O'NEILL : MOONEY.—On Aug. 12, 1830, at St. Luke's, Quarry-street, N.W., by Rev. C. H. Andrews, M.A., Vicar, FRANCIS ALFRED QUARTLY to ADA BUNDY. Present address: Chesterville, Hornsey-lane, Highgate, N.6.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On Aug. 10, 1930, SARAH ANNE, widow of WILLIAM ALLEN, J.P., in her 91st year. Cremation Leicester. No flowers.

BARING-GOULD.—On Saturday, Aug. 9, 1930, SOPHIA HARRIOT BARING-GOULD, of Box Grove House, Guildford, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Baring-Gould, Rector of Lew Trenchard, Devon, aged 84 years. Funeral, Merrow, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m.

BARLOW.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at his home, Paignton, ALBERT FRANCES BARLOW, eldest daughter of the late George Hilaro Barlow, F.R.C.P., aged 85.—R.I.P.

BARNES.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at Barlaz, Cranleigh, GEORGE PLANTA BARNES, aged 85 years. Funeral at Cranleigh Parish Church to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 noon.

BERKELEY.—At 2, Grey Friars, Chester, in his sleep, MAJOR RUPERT KNOX GIFFORD BERKELEY, O.B.E., late Royal Welch Fusiliers, beloved husband of Enid Berkeley. Funeral, to-day (Tuesday). No mourning. Indian papers, please copy.)

BROOK.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at 4, Pottergate, Lincoln, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES BROOK, R.G.A. (T.A.A.), of Gotland, in his 82nd year. Funeral at St. Peter-in-Eastgate Church, Lincoln, at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

BULL.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, 1930, at Ainstable, Penrith-square, Cheltenham, ELIZABETH BULL, beloved wife of Thos. Bull, in her 79th year.

BURROUGHS.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at East Pinchley, WILLIAM JOHN BURROUGHS, F.R.S.M., late of Beverley House, Stanmore.

CAMPBELL.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at Abbotsford, Albert-road, Cheredon, ZOE PERCY, widow of W. MCNEILE CAIRNS, late Captain, 43rd Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Infantry.

CAMPBELL-MILES.—On Aug. 8, 1930, in Nyasaland, the result of a motor accident, RONALD MACNACHTAN, second son of A. C. CAMPBELL-MILES, 20, The Chase, Bromley, Kent, aged 28.

CARLISLE.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at Bishops Down Grange, Tunbridge Wells, ERNEST JAMES CARLISLE, the dearly loved husband of Mary Carlisle, age 65. Senior Partner in the firm of Carlisle, Birley and Carlisle, Solicitors, of Manchester. Service at St. Paul's Church, Eastbourne, Tunbridge Wells, at 11 a.m. to-day (Tuesday), Interment at Tunbridge Wells Cemetery.

CARPENDALE.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at Murree, India, ETHEL, beloved wife of MAJOR W. St. J. CARPENDALE, 1st Gordon Rifles.

CHAPLIN.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at a London nursing home, CHARLOTTE, CHAPLIN of The Firs, Crowhurst, Sussex, aged 56 years. Cremation at Golders Green to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

CHURCHMAN.—On Aug. 7, 1930, suddenly, at Ashtead, Abbotswood, Guildford, MARION BARBER, the beloved wife of HENRY EADE CHURCHMAN. The funeral took place at Woking on Aug. 11.

CLARKE.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at Westwood House, Chobham, the WILLIAM CLARKE, D.L., J.P., aged 82 years. Funeral at Chobham Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30.

COCKSHOTT.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at The Woodlands, Chiddingfold, ELIZABETH DOROTHY, eldest daughter of the late FRANCIS PICKERSHILL COCKSHOTT. Service at St. Mary Brookfield, Highgate, to-morrow (Wednesday), 12.30. Interment Highgate Cemetery. No flowers.

COLLIER.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at 14, Pevensey-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, ELLEN, the beloved wife of MAJOR E. A. COLLIER, O.B.E., R.E. Funeral at Hastings Borough Cemetery Thursday, Aug. 14, at 2.30.

COWAN.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at Glendaragh Cottage, Fleet, Hants, PETER CHALMERS COWAN, D.Sc., late Chief Inspector of Engineering, Local Government Board, Ireland, in his 71st year. Funeral private. No flowers.

CRAWFORD.—On Sunday, Aug. 10, 1930, of pneumonia, at Newport, I.O.W., WING COMMANDER STANLEY THOMAS CRAWFORD, R.A.F., of 65, York-mansions, S.W.11, aged 50. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at Niton, I.O.W.

FAIRLEY.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at Westfield, Colinton, Midlothian, JANET AIRD FAIRLEY, widow of John Daiziel Fairley, of Lagos, Nigeria, and Manchester, Service Colinton Parish Church, noon to-day (Tuesday). Interment Manchester Southern Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday). Flowers please accept this, the only intimation and invitation.

GALLUP.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at Paris, WILLIAM ARTHUR GALLUP, beloved husband of Florence Louisa Gallup, of Boston, Mass., in his 79th year.

GORDON.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at 1, Onslow-road, Hove, ELEANOR WILMOT GORDON, fourth daughter of the late C. H. W. Gordon, of Newtimber Place, Hassocks, Sussex. Funeral at Newtimber Church, Thursday, Aug. 14, at 3 p.m.

GRAY.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at Fregmore Lodge, St. Albans, MARGARET, daughter of the late JAMES GRAY, sometime of Pollokshields, Glasgow. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium Thursday, Aug. 14, at 11 a.m.

GRERITZ.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at Seaton, Devon, ANNIE MARIA GUERITZ, beloved wife of Edward Peregrine Gueritz, aged 72. R.I.P.

GURNEY.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at Hove, CATHERINE, youngest daughter of the late JOSEPH GURNEY, of Wimbledon. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Harrogate, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3 p.m.

GUTHRIE SMITH.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at St. Fillans, Gerrards Cross, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT GUTHRIE SMITH, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late John Guthrie Smith, Sheriff of Aberdeen, aged 66. Funeral St. James's Church, Gerrards Cross, 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). Leaves St. Fillans 2.15 p.m.

HALE.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at Radway, Samuel Keate Gwyer Hale, Radway, Warwick. Funeral at Radway to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m.

HALE.—On Aug. 10, 1930, THOMAS GEORGE HALE, of 64, Clarence-road, St. Albans, aged 73.

HANBURY.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at The Chimney House, Lavenham, CAROLINE HENRY, beloved wife of CAPEL HANBURY. Funeral at Lavenham to-morrow (Wednesday).

HARRISON.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at 56, Westbourne Park-road, Bayswater, FANNY ELIZABETH HARRISON, the last surviving daughter of the late Thomas Harrison, aged 84. Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne Park-road, on Thursday at 2 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

HOLT.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at Milford-on-Sea, MABEL MARY, widow of SIR VESEY HOLT, K.B.E. Funeral at North Cray, 2.30 p.m. Thursday, Aug. 14.

HORNER.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at Selwood, Mells, of which village Rector 1875-91, GEORGE WILLIAM HORNER, aged 81. Funeral at Mells 3 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).—PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

HORNER.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at "Farningham," St. Albans, FRANCIS HORNER, one of the founders in 1869 of the National Children's Home and Orphanage, in his 83rd year. Funeral at the Children's Home Chapel, Harpenden, Herts, on Friday, at 2.30 p.m. No mourning, by request.

HUGHES.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at Ty Gwyn, Penmaenmawr, ELIZABETH DOROTHY, eldest daughter of the late Francis Pickersshill Cockshott. Service at St. Mary Brookfield, Highgate, to-morrow (Wednesday), 12.30. Interment Highgate Cemetery. No flowers.

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INGHAM.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at The Hall, Old Malton, Yorks, ANNIE MARY, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. Ingham, Rural Dean. Funeral at Old Malton to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2.30 p.m.

KENSINGTON.—On Sunday, Aug. 10, 1930, at "Tamarisk," Beechwood-road, Sanderstead, MINNA, widow of FREDERICK KENSINGTON, Esq., M.I.C.E., in her 86th year.

KIRKWOOD.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at Lawbrook, Coombhall, Surrey, the REV. P. CRAUFURD KIRKWOOD, Senior Minister of Trinity Church, Kelso, aged 81.

LUSCOMBE.—On Aug. 8, 1930, PATRICK ANTONY, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. E. LUSCOMBE, Semarang, Java. (News by cable.)

MANSFIELD.—On Aug. 9, 1930, PHYLLIS COLVIN, beloved wife of JOHN HAMILTON MANSFIELD, of 37, Ashley-gardens, S.W.1.

MOTT.—On Aug. 10, 1930, DORIS, the dearly loved wife of R. S. PHILPOTT, East Lodge, Sevenoaks, formerly of Ceylon.

POWELL.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at Shanklin, FRANK, dearly-beloved husband of EMMA POWELL.

SCHICK.—On Aug. 8, 1930, ELISE SCHICK (Mamselle), for 60 years nurse and faithful friend to Alice, wife of the Rt. Rev. Watkin H. Williams, aged 86.

SORBY.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at a nursing home, GERTRUDE VEZA, of 17, Grove-court, Drayton-gardens, S.W.10, youngest daughter of the late THOMAS WILLIAM SORBY and of Mrs. Sorby. Funeral private. No flowers.

THACKER.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at 2, Princes-gate, W.2, EMMA GEORGINA, wife of ARTHUR THACKER, and third daughter of the late Edmund A. Kirby, M.D., of Dernc Abbas, Bournemouth. Service at St. Paul's, Wokingham, on to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11.45 a.m. No flowers or mourning. R.I.P.

THOMPSON.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at R.M.V., Alcantara, in South Atlantic, EMMELINE SHEYL, wife of Commander Cincinnatus Thompson, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., of 23, Circus, Bath, and daughter of the late General H. Stanley Edwardes, C.B. Buried at sea, Aug. 9.

TOMKINS.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at "Summerfield," The Park, Bexley, HARRY TOMKINS, aged 85, for 50 years connected with Messrs. Tomkins Brothers. Funeral Thursday, 3 o'clock, City of London Cemetery, Ilford.

TRITTON.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at 25, Ennismore-gardens, ARTHUR PRANCE, third son of the late J. H. Tritton, of Lyons Hall, Great Leighs, Essex, aged 57. Funeral Great Leighs Church, 3.45 p.m., to-day (Tuesday). Cars will meet 2.15 train from Liverpool-street at Chelmsford.

TURNELL.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at 21, Onslow-square, London, ADMIRAL LIONEL GRANT TURNELL, C.M.G., aged 72.

WHITMORE.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at Longford Grange, Newport, Shropshire, KATHERINE MAUD, widow of Richard Whitmore and daughter of the late John Taylor, Buntingsdale. Funeral, Stockton, 3 o'clock, to-day (Tuesday).

WILLIAMS.—On Aug. 9, 1930, suddenly, on voyage home, from Egypt, EDGAR WILLIAMS, of Sudan Light and Power Company, Khartoum, retired P.W.D. official. Buried at sea.

WILLIAMS.—On Aug. 10, 1930, ALGERNON EDWARD WILLIAMS, of Dudley House, Barons Court, W.14, late of London and Westminster Bank, aged 67.

WILLIS.—On Saturday, Aug. 9, 1930, suddenly, at 8, Pond-road, Blackheath, MARGARET ALICE, dearly loved wife of WILLIAM O. WILLIS, K.C. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30, at St. Michael's Church, Blackheath. Private interment at Eltham Churchyard.

WITCHELL.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at Glencot, Stroud, Glos, EDWARD NORTHAM WITCHELL, aged 77 years.

WOODHOUSE.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at Hove, FLORENCE ANN, dearly beloved wife of the Rev. HERBERT A. WOODHOUSE, Vicar of Charlton, Malmesbury. Interment at Charlton, Friday, Aug. 15, at 2.30.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BARNETT.—In beloved memory of MAJOR CAREW BARNETT, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., killed at Ypres on Aug. 12, 1915.

BLAGROVE.—In loving memory of LIEUTENANT RICHARD COOKE BLAGROVE, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, killed at Ypres, Aug. 12, 1915.

HADRILL.—To the dear memory of LIEUTENANT ARTHUR WILLIAM HADRILL, of the 9th Lincolns, attached 1st Munster Fusiliers, 29th Division, killed in action, 1915, in Gallipoli.

HOLMES-GORE.—In proud and loving memory of CAPTAIN ARTHUR HOLMES-GORE, 1/8th Hampshires, who gave his life for England, Gallipoli, Aug. 12-13, 1915. —ELSIE and DOROTHY HOLMES-GORE.

NICHOLSON.—In proud and loving memory of ALAN GIFFORD NICHOLSON, Lieut., Cheshire Regt., who fell in action at Suvla Bay, Aug. 13, 1915.

ROSS.—In ever-loving memory of my dear and only boy, "BONNIE" LIEUT. GEORGE H. T. ROSS, killed at Guillemont, Aug. 8, 1916, only son of the late H. T. Ross and Mrs. Ross, of 30, Norton-road, Hove.—MOTHER. "Until the day break."

WILLS.—In proud and ever-present memory of MICHAEL REGINALD WILLS, Somerset Light Infantry, killed at Hooge, Aug. 15, 1915, aged 21.

ARNSTEIN.—In loving remembrance of ALOIS ARNSTEIN, of Santos and London, who passed away in Marienbad, Aug. 12, 1927.

HART.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved father, JOHN HART, who passed away on Aug. 12, 1928.

HOLLWAY.—In affectionate and grateful memory of MAY HOLLIDAY, who died at Bath on Aug. 12, 1927.—Her nephew GERALD.

LEEMAN.—In ever-loving memory of WALTER JOSEPH LEEMAN, O.B.E., who passed away on Aug. 12, 1922.

"Volens semperque Juvare paratus."

PERCIVAL.—To the beloved memory of my darling husband, ALEXANDER PANDIA PERROCOCHINO, who passed suddenly Aug. 12, 1928.

RANKIN.—In loving memory of MAUD RANKIN, Aug. 12, 1924.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1853). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'selles.
Malwa	11,000	Hilton	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
†Karoa	17,000	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Nalders	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	19,000	Nelson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	11,000	Cade	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Pangora	11,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
†Karmala	11,000	Thornton	—	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlsen	Nov. 7	Nov. 14

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

†Moldavia	17,000	Allin	—	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 28
Nevasa	17,000	Hicken	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 25
Cathay	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
†Mantua	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Chitral	15,000	Sigsers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Malaja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Nagora (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Sept. 12	—
†Nankin	7,000	Tickell	Sept. 26	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britton	—	Aug. 15
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
Nomadic (cargo)	11,000	—	Sept. 25	—
†Karpsala	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
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Ship.	Tons.	Md'shro.	Antwerp.	London
†Umunda	7,275	—	Aug. 16	Aug. 22
Chilfield	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 12
Dumana	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
Domala	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Port Sudan.
‡ Calling Karachi before Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Md'shro.	London
†Marbia	8,278	—	Aug. 16	Aug. 22
Manora	7,923	Aug. 30	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
†Morvada	7,923	Sept. 13	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
Mulbera	9,100	Sept. 17	Sept. 17	Oct. 4

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Md'shro.	London	M'selles.
Malwa	9,077	—	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
Mantua	9,097	Sept. 6	Sept. 6	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Malda	9,068	Oct. 4	Oct. 16	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
Modasa	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Md'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER		—	—	—

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Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	17,000	Aug. 21
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 28
†TOTORUA	11,500	Oct. 1
REMUERA	11,500	Oct. 24

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	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
BARRABOOL	12,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	12,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT	12,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO	12,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

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R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	—	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Sept. 4	Sept. 11

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ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 23	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
OTWAY	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

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Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Valencia	7,725	Sept. 1	Bombay and Karachi
Bt/Sy of Calcutta	7,479	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
Bt/Sy of London	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
Bt/Sy of Nagpur	10,126	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
Bt/Sy of Exeter	8,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
Bt/Sy of Sind	8,466	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
Bt/Sy of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
Bt/Sy of Perth	10,262	Oct. 18	Bombay and Karachi
Bt/Sy of Venice	8,959	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
Bt/Sy of Marseilles	8,267	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona	7,485	Sept. 27	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo	7,527	Oct. 25	Bay, East London
City of Exeter	8,573	Nov. 8	Cape Town

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Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Piraeus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople) and Constantza	Rousselian	Aug. 13
Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Beirut, Haifa, Jaffa, Port Said, Piraeus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople) and Constantza	Trestino	Aug. 16

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles
Gloucestershire	12,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 30
Leicestershire	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 13
Yorkshire	12,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 27
Lincolnshire	12,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 11

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POTHUAU	Aug. 16	Sept. 6	YPRESCHAUX
DJEMNAH	Aug. 30	Sept. 20	MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
LA MARNE	Aug. 23	Sept. 6	DUCHENE
FELIX ROUSSEL	Aug. 30	Sept. 13	ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
PHILEAS LOGRE	Sept. 6	Sept. 20	LAMARTINE
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.			
ANDRE LEBON	Aug. 16	Sept. 2	LOTUS
ANGKOR	Aug. 30	Sept. 16	

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Olympic	Wed., Aug. 13	Homeric	Wed., Aug. 27
Majestic	Wed., Aug. 20	Olympic	Wed., Sept. 3

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Cedric	Sat., Aug. 16	Britannic	Sat., Aug. 30
(1) (2) Adriatic	Sat., Aug. 23	(2) Baltic	Sat., Sept. 6

(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric	Fri., Aug. 22	Laurentic	Fri., Sept. 5
Albertic	Fri., Aug. 29	Arabic	Fri., Sept. 12

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic ..... Sat., Aug. 23
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Matarca (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Aug. 15

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FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(4) Pennland ..... Aug. 16
(5) Lapland ..... Aug. 23

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*CARONIA ..... Aug. 16 MAURETANIA Aug. 23
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ANTONIA - - - AUG. 15
†LETITIA ..... Aug. 23 ANDANIA ..... Aug. 29
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" 19 " CANNES		COSULICH LINE, LTD.	
" 20 " CANNES			

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Aug. 22 from GENOA		"ROMA"	
" 23 " NAPLES		N.G.I. LINE.	
" 25 " GIBRALTAR			

Other Sailings: Sept. 12, Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Oct. 31, Nov. 19.

Aug. 29 from GENOA		"CONTE GRANDE"	
" 30 " NAPLES		LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.	
Sept. 1 " GIBRALTAR			

Other Sailings: Sept. 15, Oct. 3, Oct. 24, Nov. 7, Nov. 25.

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M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE	Sept. 6

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Also SERVICES to
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 29, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

FABRE LINE.

	Marseilles.	Alexandria.	Jaffa.	Beyrut.
"CANADA"	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Aug. 30
"SINAIA"	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 13
"CANADA"	Sep. 13	Sep. 17	Sep. 19	Sep. 20
"PROVIDENCE"	Sep. 26	Sep. 30	Oct. 2	Oct. 3
"CANADA"	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 17
"PROVIDENCE"	Oct. 24	Oct. 25		
"ALESIA"	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	Nov. 4

Calls MALTA Oct. 30.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd.,
166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4494.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons (London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
FUSHIMI MARU	11,600	Aug. 12	Aug. 25	Aug. 24
HAKOZAKI MARU	16,600	Aug. 26	Sept. 8	Sept. 7
TERUKUNI MARU	11,800	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 20

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 25-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

GEORGE LUNN'S FOR SHIPPING.
Passages to all parts of the world.
Reduced summer rates to Mediterranean, Egypt, and West Indies.

18 Days Tangier, Fez, Gibraltar		£10 19 0
13 Days Tangier, Gibraltar		£17 17 0
15 Days Las Palmas Tour		£15 11 0

For full details, see the RED BOOK (K.51).
Tour lists, of
CRUISES & CRUISE TOURS.
136, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 0600 (10 lines).
MANCHESTER: 12, Victoria-street.
NOTTINGHAM: 31, Exchange-buildings, High-street.
PARIS: 5, Avenue de l'Opera and branches.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
TORITA	11,224	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France. PERU. PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (calls Salnaverry)	12,257	Aug. 14
OROCMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORCADES	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA	14,077	Oct. 16

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
TO
MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
20 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE
to
VILLEFRANCHE, NAPLES, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS,
&c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON {America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. {Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(via Cherbourg).

METAGAMA		Aug. 14
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (Quebec only)		Aug. 16
MONTCALM		Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only)		Aug. 23

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK (R.G.)		Aug. 15
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (R.G.)		Aug. 21
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL		Aug. 23
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD		Aug. 29

(R.G.) via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
MELITA ..... Aug. 15 DUCHESS OF YORK Aug. 16

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu) ..... Sept. 4
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton ..... Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF ASIA ..... Sept. 18
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton ..... Sept. 6

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI ..... Sept. 17 NIAGARA ..... Oct. 15
When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA.
The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons.
From Southampton, Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16.
From £445 ..... including Shore Trips.
4½ or 5½ months' Ideal Weather.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, Donegall-place, Belfast;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons	from Southampton	Sept. 3
Hobson's Bay	14,144 tons	from Southampton	Sept. 17
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton	Oct. 29

Fares from £38 to £50.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	15 Aug.
*TAINUI	11,020 tons	from Southampton	12 Sept.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	10 Oct.
†CORINTHIC	12,357 tons	from Southampton	7 Nov.
†IONIC	12,524 tons	from Southampton	5 Dec.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
ELDERS & FYFFES, Ltd., Leadenhall-street, London.
PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Cruises to Marseilles 22s. Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—
ANTENOR ..... 14 Aug. ANCHISES ..... 11 Oct.
HECTOR ..... 28 Sept. PATROCLUS ..... 8 Nov.
ANCHISES ..... 27 Sept.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(2) S.S. CERAMIC ..... From Liverpool 22nd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS ..... " Liverpool 13th SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES ..... " Liverpool 11th OCT.
(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, 10, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA, ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†LLANGIBBY CASTLE	Aug. 14	—
†EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	Aug. 15
†GLENART CASTLE	Aug. 21	—
*SAXON	—	Aug. 22

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
‡ Via Freetown, Accession, and St. Helena.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CIRCASSIA ..... Aug. 29 †BRITANNIA ..... Sept. 24
†ELYSIA ..... Sept. 12 *CASTALIA ..... Oct. 10
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with Sprung Mattresses. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA	Aug. 20	CALEDONIA	Aug. 29
CAMERONIA	Aug. 23	TRANSYLVANIA	Sept. 6

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. and at 30 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.		
INGOMA	Sailing Aug. 15	LONDON
INANDA	Sailing Sept. 12	LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Clock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

AUTUMN & WINTER CRUISES.
WONDERFUL AND FASCINATING SELECTION.
Small, concise programme gratis, on request.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607).
101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870).

OCEAN PASSAGES
BY
ALL LINES.
CRUISES.
PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE,
53-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
Regent 6021.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, CEYLON, INDO-CHINA, &c.
By Regular Steamers of the
CHARGEURS REUNIS.
For sailing particulars and rates of passage money apply U.K. Agents, GELLATLY, HANKEY and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele.: Regent 4984.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From London and Boulogne		15 AUG.
"AVELONA STAR"			29 AUG.
"AVILA STAR"			12 SEPT.
"ALMEDA STAR"			26 SEPT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONL

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A VACANCY will occur on the 23rd April, 1931, for the SECRETARY, LINCOLN TERRITORIAL ARMY ASSOCIATION.

Applications are invited from Officers and ex-Officers of His Majesty's Army, which should be forwarded to the Secretary, T.A. Association, Old Barracks, Lincoln, by Tuesday, 30th September, 1930.

Record of Service, together with certified copies of testimonials (not exceeding six in number), and date of birth, must accompany the application.

The age of applicants on 23rd April, 1931, must be between 25 and 50 years.

The salary attached to the appointment will be £450 per annum, less contribution under the Association Superannuation Scheme.

Canvassing will not be permitted, and only applications sent to the Secretary, Lincoln Territorial Army Association, Old Barracks, Lincoln, marked "Appointment," will be considered.

CITY of BRADFORD.
WATERWORKS ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the City Council for the APPOINTMENT of WATERWORKS ENGINEER.

Applicants must be members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and must state their age, their experience in designing, constructing, carrying out, and managing Waterworks.

Particulars of the duties and conditions appertaining to the appointment may be had by me on request.

Applications, accompanied by three recent Testimonials, and endorsed "Waterworks Engineer," must be delivered to me not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 10th September next.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and to the successful candidate passing satisfactorily a medical examination.

N. L. FLEMING, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Bradford. 8th August, 1930.

THE RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE of MALAYA.

The London Advisory Committee invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of HEAD of the BOTANY DIVISION.

The successful candidate should have a degree in science of a recognised British University with honours in Botany, or equivalent, should possess a sound knowledge of Economic Botany and Plant Breeding. Previous tropical experience, not necessarily in connection with rubber, would be considered an additional recommendation.

The position offered is a Grade 1 post, carrying with it in the first year a salary of $1,000 per mensem (£1,400 sterling). There are various allowances attaching to the post, including $100 per mensem car allowance. The successful candidate will be expected to join the Provident Fund.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, London Advisory Committee, Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, 3-4, Idol-lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

COUNTY of LONDON
APPOINTMENT of CORONER.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a CORONER for the County of London. The salary attached to the office is £1,700 a year, inclusive, and it is provided that the person appointed candidate will be allocated to the proposed new northern district of the County. The Coroner will be required to provide his own deputy and to pay for such deputy and clerical assistance, and also defray all other expenses of the office, except actual disbursements under the approved schedule of fees, &c. Candidates, who must be not less than 35 or more than 50 years of age on 1st January, 1931, must possess both a legal and a medical qualification. Pensions are payable on retirement under an approved scheme. The appointment must give an undertaking to give his whole time to the duties of the office. Due weight will be given to the claims of those applicants who served, or attempted to serve, with H.M. Forces during the War.

Applications must be made on the official form, a copy of which (with full particulars) may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Completed forms must be received by the Council not later than 12 noon on 16th September, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience ensues.

ACCOUNTANT wanted by silk manufacturers in West End; age 25-30; must have sound knowledge and be quick, accurate, and able to control ledgers; previous experience with trade will be considered an asset.—Write particulars to Box 01021, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ACCOUNTING and Banking Organisation.—Permanent and Situation Miss offered competent man with business and practical knowledge, culture, languages. Moderate salary, commission.—Apply, with detailed curriculum vitæ, in first instance to Box M.P., 761, Rudolf Mosse, Milan, Italy.

ADMINISTRATIVE County of London.—The London County Council requires in September at the Barrett Street Training Centre, Oxford-street, W.1, a visiting instructor to teach the theory and practice of manicure and face massage to hairdressing students. Candidates should be certified masseurs, and have some professional experience. The duties will be undertaken on attendance for three hours. Apply Education Officer (T.1), County Hall, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary), to be returned by 24th August. Canvassing disqualifies. (Sd.) Montague H. Cox, Clerk of the London County Council.

A Few recent promotions have opened positions for Assistants with business experience and modern ideals; permanent job with a real future for keen public British industry; must be an active Salesman and ready to earn over £1,000 a year, own a car, and prove that he is ambitious; only lacks opportunity, which we will give him.—Telephone Gerrard 5256, or write Mather (London), Limited, 21, Warwick-street, London, W.1.

A Large Manufacturing Company of World-Wide Repute, rapidly extending its business, has Openings for a few good Men capable of proving their suitability for responsible positions in their London sales organisation; sales experience desirable but not essential, as selected men will secure training; applicants will be interviewed in London by Director, Education, and ability.—Apply to Mr. Schwartzkopf, 8, Hobart-place, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, this morning at 10.30 a.m., no later.

AN Assistant is required for an Agricultural Estate in Holland. Germany, will teach travel business young, intelligent lady; previous experience not essential but should possess a sound knowledge of Economic Botany and Plant Breeding. Previous tropical experience, not necessarily in connection with rubber, would be considered an additional recommendation.

The position offered is a Grade 1 post, carrying with it in the first year a salary of $1,000 per mensem (£1,400 sterling). There are various allowances attaching to the post, including $100 per mensem car allowance. The successful candidate will be expected to join the Provident Fund.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, London Advisory Committee, Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, 3-4, Idol-lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

A Large Manufacturing Company of World-Wide Repute, rapidly extending its business, has Openings for a few good Men capable of proving their suitability for responsible positions in their London sales organisation; sales experience desirable but not essential, as selected men will secure training; applicants will be interviewed in London by Director, Education, and ability.—Apply to Mr. Schwartzkopf, 8, Hobart-place, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, this morning at 10.30 a.m., no later.

AN Assistant is required for an Agricultural Estate in Holland. Applicants must be between 30 and 40, able to speak Hindustani fluently, and used to dealing with Indians. A knowledge of accounts is desirable. The position is a permanent one, and there are few amenities. Position might suit ex-Regular Officer. Salary £500 per annum, with copies of references, to Box W.1005, The Times, E.C.4.

A Speciality Selling Organisation wishes to meet one man or two high-class Salesmen, preferably with public school character, good records, who can control men and rely on their own capabilities. The position is progressive, and offers unlimited scope for drive, giving full particulars, to Box W.1945, The Times, E.C.4.

A Vacancy exists for an official to take charge of Employment office in the Wales area (Cardiff). Applicants must be qualified by the nature of employment question, and must be capable of interviewing employers of labour, &c.; salary £350 per annum; all applications must be by members of the British Legion 12 months prior to the date of this notice, and should state giving full particulars of experience in this class of work, together with copies of recent testimonials and proof of service to be returned to the applicant. Applications to the General Secretary, British Legion, 26, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, not later than 30th August, 1930. Selection will be made towards the end of October.

A Well-known manufacturer has vacancies for capable Salesmen for the Midlands and Lancashire. The commencing salary will be £8 a week, and the prospects are exceptionally good. Do not reply unless you are between 25 and 40, have passed the usual public school standard, are a fidelity society, and have your own car. Only applicants giving details of an excellent sales record will be considered, as the outstanding feature required is drive in strict confidence to Box Z.826, The Times, E.C.4.

DESIGNER of RAINCOATS for large British manufacturers.—Thoroughly experienced and competent man to produce original styles, patterns, and advise in the making; salary £500 or more.—Burton Staff Agency, 30, Manchester-street, W.1.

FOUR District Managers required by progressive Insurance Company with offices for London and Home Counties. Applicants must be experienced new business producers, energetic and capable of organizing and training an agency force. Excellent prospects for really energetic men of proved ability. Salary and liberal commissions payable in addition to over-riding.—Applicants should state age and give full particulars of past experience, which will be treated in strictest confidence, to Box W.1944, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMEN, 25 to 35, required for Sales Department of old-established firm of Tobacco Manufacturers. Commencing salary £250 per annum, with commission and bonus. Applicants must be of smart appearance, and have had some experience in selling. Apply, by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box 924, Smith's Advertising, E.C.2.

SALES Manager by Proprietors of group of Nationally Advertised Patent Medicines. Must be sound organiser capable of executive responsibilities unlimited.—Write fullest particulars and salary Box 1.2, Samson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, W.1.

SOUTHERN Rhodesia.—Two Bricklayers required for Old-Established firm of Building Contractors. Applicants must be skilled tradesmen, physically fit, unmarried and between the ages of 19 and 30. For particulars apply to The Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

SPECIALITY Salesman required for London District, to sell entirely new line; good connection; liberal commission. Also two District Superintendents required.—Write, giving full details of past experience, to Box H.121, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Albion Motor Car Co. requires the services of a Chief Draughtsman of high grade. Applicants should have had considerable experience in the design of motor vehicles and in the control of a large drawing office and record system.—Reply, giving full particulars of experience, station, age, salary required, and when free to Managing Director, Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.

TUBES and Fittings.—Representative required to work entirely London as centre; only those having real personal connexion, i.e., able to produce immediate results, need apply. State salary and commission required, and yearly value of business secured in Tubes and Fittings during the last three years; figures regarding individual orders useful.—Write Box 04456, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOU want good money and progress. We offer you both, provided that you are a good worker and teachable. To sell a leading product we must have leading men; your past five years' experience may help you if you have ability and character to try.—Write for an appointment if you are between the age of 25 and 40. Personnel Manager, Hoover Ltd., 1, Hanover-street, W.1.

YOUTH, 18-21, energetic Public School, for antique business; 2 years' training, subsequently good salary right man.—Box 2747, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1., or Welbeck 3059.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered in finding suitable post.—Peter Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1909.

ARE you Wasting Those Opportunities? In August, 1929, Mr. Williams, a Mining Engineer, enrolled with the B.S.S. To-day he earns £15 per week (average). In June, 1929, Mr. Burns, who was selling on commission only, came to us. To-day his salary and allowances is £11 15s. weekly, plus commission on all sales in his territory. Mr. Chilcott was only 20 years of age when he enrolled. Three days after completing his training he was placed in a salaried position by the end of his week he received £3 10s. and the next two weeks £20. Every man who is accepted by the B.S.S. is introduced to salaried Positions, and all men on the book out for work either ring or should telephone, write or call The British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.

CIVIL Service.—Useful up-to-date Guide free.—Absolutely up-to-date is the Civil Service Guide offered free by the Metropolitan College. It tells of the most modern and reliable postal course of training, which ensures success.—Write to-day, Metropolitan College, Dept. 82/C, St. Albans.

TO Public School and 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those invalided or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer, Bath, has vacancy for Pupil; personal training; academic premium; unique opportunity.—Write Box J.979, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTIST.—A London Studio has vacancy for Pupil. Premium required £300, part returned as salary during apprenticeship. Guaranteed position on permanent staff at end of training.—Write Box 01032, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (Day and Residential). Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administrative appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

OLD-ESTABLISHED firm of Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Surveyors and Valuers have vacancy for Articled Pupil; premium, part returnable as salary.—Write particulars to Box S.714, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has Vacancy in his Fleet-street office for person with literary ability.—Write Box N.1866, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY, with perfect knowledge of commercial and general Italian and French languages, required for world-wide group; anyone without these qualifications need not apply; must also be good typist.—Write, giving fullest particulars of education, experience, age, and salary expected, to Box Z.W.373, care of Deacon's Advertising Agency, Newchurch-avenue, London.

LADY Cashier, Bookkeeper required, experienced, capable of taking full charge of Solicitor's books, including income-tax returns, costs, &c.—Write, stating age, salary, &c., Box No. 203, Serle-street, W.C.2.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST required by technical Director of Aircraft Manufacturing Company; must be willing to work in London or Provinces; outstanding ability essential.—Write, stating experience and salary required, Box N.1923, The Times, E.C.4.

SOLICITOR requires young expert Shorthand-Typist; must be well educated; long experience not essential; trial during August.—Write, stating age, experience, wages required, Box N.1040, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAVEL Bureau, with branches France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, will teach travel business young, intelligent lady; previous experience not essential but should possess a sound knowledge of Economic Botany and Plant Breeding. Previous tropical experience, not necessarily in connection with rubber, would be considered an additional recommendation.

The position offered is a Grade 1 post, carrying with it in the first year a salary of $1,000 per mensem (£1,400 sterling). There are various allowances attaching to the post, including $100 per mensem car allowance. The successful candidate will be expected to join the Provident Fund.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, London Advisory Committee, Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, 3-4, Idol-lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

LADY Clerk, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post, through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet mentioning Day, Evening or Postal Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

PRIZE Scholarship for Ladies. The ideal occupation for gentlewomen. Ladies of education and ambition should adopt this interesting career, which affords pleasing prospects and high social status. Interesting booklet free, telling of the Specialised Postal Training Courses of the Metropolitan College, Dept. P.2, St. Albans. It is in your greatest interest to write now.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

A DVERTISER (35) with sound commercial experience, of initiative, and personality, desires appointment with greater scope, England or Abroad; bankers' and business references; excellent War record.—Write Box Z.732, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER (44) seeks appointment, London or Abroad; four years barrister, 12½ year trust and executory company, 6½ years management Colonial company; good War record.—Write Box J.868, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER desires position; 17 years' experience as office organisation, administration, company law, banking, Stock Exchange, money market, income-tax expert, mechanical bookkeeping.—Write Box Z.840, The Times, E.C.4.

ADMINISTRATIVE or Executive Position required by man, 30, university graduate; experience factory and office management, buying, sales, advertising, company and commercial law, accountancy, and staff control.—Write Box 9008, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

AGRICULTURIST.—Varsity man with five years' experience seeks post as Agent, Manager, in firm of Land Agents or Surveyors.—Write Box H.60, The Times, E.C.4.

A General Manager of a well-known proprietary line is desirous of becoming associated with a progressive house where his exceptional all-round business training, and that of unusual administrative ability could be free by arrangement on Sept. 1; fullest particulars of career and successes freely discussed at interview, or may be emailed if desired.—In first instance write Box A.1873, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman (29) desires post offering scope; experience and qualifications as follows: University education, public school; good all round athlete; staff management, salesmanship, public speaking, important secretarial work, highest references, personality, initiative, keenness to get on anywhere; moderate salary.—Write Box W.1008, The Times, E.C.4.

AS Representative or Traveller.—Gentleman with wide experience and connexions, knows Arabic and French well, speaks Italian and Greek, desires appointment; has travelled much in Europe and Africa; possesses highest credentials.—Write Box J.732, The Times, E.C.4.

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PUBLIC School and University man (B.A.), with long business experience, talented musician, expert gamer, sport, motors, seeks remunerative post owing depression own trade.—Write Box H.123, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Boy, 20, two years' business experience, knowledge of French and German, experience in Continental business houses, seeks situation with opportunities; willing to live in Colonies, France, or Germany.—Write Box A.1912, The Times, E.C.4.

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YOUNG Polish gentleman, perfect knowledge of English, German, French, Russian, Polish, one year's experience in a London bank, three years' experience as manager sales department in large Polish stock farm, requires suitable position in banking or in industry in Great Britain, Dominions, or U.S.A.—Write Box 6637, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG Lady (20) seeking an evening's Secretarial Servant desires lucrative occupation; confidential work preferred.—Write Box N.1930, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

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FRENCH and Spanish Lessons wanted for boys, 17-18; holiday post, few weeks August; lady over 25 required, with excellent references; travelling expenses paid.—Write Box Z.850, The Times, E.C.4.

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NURSERY Governesses required; Philippine Islands, £130. Wilts., £75; Hants, Surrey, £70. Others.—Nursery Information Bureau, 40, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

NURSERY Governess required end September for girl 7½; lady by birth; C. of E.; age 25-27; understand health; good walker, strong and healthy; first lessons, French and music, and knowledge and keen nature study; fond of animals and quiet country life; able to interest and amuse little children and really fond of them; only personal references, no agents; post Surrey, but interview London, Saturday, 16th.—Write, stating references, experience, and salary required, Box Z.836, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, September, experienced Nursery Governess, under 30, for girl nearly 2 and two nearly 6, attending school; country town in Kent; highest references required.—Write Box Z.830, The Times, E.C.4.

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GENTLEWOMAN required as Chauffeuse-Companion-Help to one lady; maids kept; must be domesticated and fully able to take charge when necessary; age 25-35; thoroughly experienced driver.—Tunbridge Wells, Write Box H.93, The Times, E.C.4.

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LADY Nurses required; Italy, Cumberland, Wales, Town, Surrey, Wilts (baby); India (girl 8), Kent, Kent, Surrey, £70; Spain (R.C.), £60; others.—Mrs. Bywater, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

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£72 to £90.—Trained Nurse for W. London; two children, 15 months and 4 years; 30-35; previous experience essential.—Apply Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., gentlewomen's department, 86A, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777.

HELPS AND NURSES

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Sporting News

RACING

FOLKESTONE MEETING

DEFEAT OF NIGHT RIDER

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Folkestone Meeting was begun yesterday in weather that improved as the afternoon went on.

Not more than one or two of the fancied horses ran up to their last form, and the failure of Night Rider in the Kent Handicap was complete. Naturally, after running second to Brother-in-Law at Goodwood there was good reason for supposing him fully capable of finishing comfortably among the first three in a moderate field of eight, but he ran like a tired horse for the whole mile and a half, and finished a poor fifth. Stolen Flame, on the other hand, elected to reverse a previous Sandown Park running, though now, of course, 9lb. to the good so far as the weights and Night Rider were concerned. Stolen Flame did not begin to challenge the leader, Abelard, until the Straight was reached. Then he did so with considerable effect. Even so, Stolen Flame very nearly was beaten in the last 100 yards or so by Rose-knot, who was beaten by only half a length and was running on much more strongly than Stolen Flame at the winning-post. Apache, who was third, also finished well.

In the Maiden Selling Plate, which opened the racing, Chips got away smartly, and, although Pipina drew all but level in the last couple of furlongs and continued to press Chips hard, the latter was not to be quite overhauled and finished a neck in front. The finish tried both animals to the utmost, and the others did not matter very much. Plaster of Paris also had made a big effort in the Lympne Solling Handicap, but in his case he was able to get in a second run and so to some extent justify his price of 11 to 8 on, not that the opposition was very impressive.

Peruke, an outsider, gained the victory by a neck from Bearskin, who had started favourite in the Romney Mid-weight Handicap over six furlongs. The race went rather unhappily for Bearskin, whose long run at the finish did not carry him quite far enough. At least Bearskin did better than the other fancied animals, Maryland Point and June Clover, each of whom was well beaten a furlong or so from the finish. There was an interesting contrast in the price of Peruke, who was 20 to 1 in the betting rings and 80 to 1 on the totalisator. Ottomoor, the favourite in the Hythe Juvenile Plate, very nearly threw away his chances by bad behaviour at the start, but ran well enough to catch up Monzie, who had dashed straightaway into a pronounced lead a furlong from the winning-post. After that, Ottomoor gave his supporters no further qualms. An advantage in the start, however, gave Mistress, ridden by D. Sullivan, what proved a winning lead over Pam. The latter was beaten by the effort she had to make in order to draw level.

NOTTINGHAM MEETING

Although chief interest in the Nottingham Meeting will centre in the Stewards' Handicap, almost a second Stewards' Cup, this afternoon, there was some excellent racing seen yesterday.

The chief event was the Nottinghamshire Breeders' Foal Plate, for two-year-olds, over five furlongs, and worth £1,000. This was won by Major McCalmont's Lindos Ojos, who, on excellent going, decisively beat Marquise, to whom she was giving a stone, by one and a half lengths, with Yser gelding a moderate third. Spinelly lost much of her chance by swerving badly at the start. Lindos Ojos led all the way. Coot, carrying the top weight of 9st., was just beaten out of a place.

In the Bentinck Plate, which was won easily by Song of Love, Pamplona fell soon after the start and her rider, Donoghue, had to be taken to hospital in the ambulance. It was found upon examination under the X-rays that he had broken a leg.

FOLKESTONE PROSPECTS

1.45.—WALMER TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE (5f.).—SUNNY AMY, who won the last two times out, looks capable of winning here. Ariadne filly seems the only danger.

2.15.—SALTWOOD TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE (6f.).—ROSAMOND'S CHOICE should win. Stephie filly is expected to run well.

2.45.—DUNGENESS MID-WEIGHT HANDICAP (1m. 7f. 100 yards).—Nestorian looks the best of those over 8st., for Alacrity was well beaten at Lewes. Among the light-weights FAIR WEATHER JACK appears to hold a useful advantage on the handicap and may win.

3.15.—HARBOUR ALL-AGED CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE (5f.).—DUKE OF ATHLONE and Ducks and Drakes should be most concerned in the finish, and the former may well win.

3.45.—THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP (1¼m.).—PEACE PACT apparently has established her position as a stayer, but may find it difficult to beat Harem Guard if the latter is started and runs up to his form at Thirsk.

4.15.—MODERATE WELTER PLATE (1¼m.).—Mount Hawke won at Alexandra Park and probably will be able to give weight away to all but VANILLA.

CHAUFFEURS

(Continued from Page Three)

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC-ELECTRICIAN requires change; six years present situation; Rolls, Daimler; recommendations; married.—Write Box A.1900, 125c.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; just free; 32, single; seven years experience any car, 20 Rolls, &c.; good references.—D. S. Macdonald, 39, Pendle-road, Streatham Park, S.W.16.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Scotchman; 16 years' experience Rolls; trained United Kingdom, South Africa; thoroughly reliable; passport and French driving license.—D., care of Times, 94, Fresh-avenue, Barnes.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; electric plant, guns, motor-boat; Town or country.—Osman, 58, Gosfield-st., W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (30), married; excellent character; 13 years' experience high-powered cars; personal reference; disengaged.—16, Holmes-road, N.W.5.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC or Chauffeur-Gardener; electric plants, heating, &c.; 20 years' experience; age 36; good references; married.—Smith, "Beechwaya," Hindhead, Haslemere.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC seeks change; Town or country; knows London well; married; personally recommended.—Birch, The Grove, Old Windsor, Berks.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; Estate or Town; 12 years' experience; last situation eight years; electric plant, motor-mower, estate repairs; country preferred; married, no family; cottage.—Bennett, Willow Hyrst, Hollingbury, Sussex.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, long experience private cars; good references.—C., 40, Coles Green-road, Cricklewood.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (37), good all-round; 20 years' experience, all makes; excellent references; Town or country; disengaged.—H. S. P., 30, Harder-road, Feltham, S.W.6.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, aged 23, single; three years' private garage experience; four years private service; Rolls; good references; abstainer.—W., 7, Chalk Farm-road, N.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Chauffeur-Valet, and Handyman; several experienced men offering; recommended; Town or country; new free.—Knightsbridge Bureau, 72, Victoria-street, Sloane Square, S.W.1.

A DESIRABLE husband; first-rate driver, &c.; I cannot speak too highly of him; wife writes distressed Chairman of Chauffeur over 11 years in his service; age 36, height 5ft. 10in.; smart appearance, nice manners; in London now free; will accept temporary home 14 per week, live out.—Mrs. Hunt, 7777. No lodging let.

A DVERTISER, age 28, single, desires situation as Chauffeur or Chauffeur-Valet; excellent private service record; Rolls-Royce experience.—Write Box 08384, The Times, 94, Fresh-avenue, Barnes.

A 6 Chauffeur; 14 years' private service; London and country experience; abstainer and non-smoker; clean licence; 40, married, no family; Daimler preferred.—Apply Chauffeur, Doughton-grove, Crockey Hill, York.

GENTLEMAN highly recommends his head Chauffeur, Mechanic to lady or gentleman requiring first-class man; 34, single, expert; life experience; Rolls, any make; Town or country.—Write Taylor, 9, Wyndham-street, London, W.1.

LADY Chauffeur (25) disengaged August 14th; careful driver; excellent repairs; seven years' experience London and S.A.C.; certificated; 2nd Automobile Association; highest references.—E. 21, Brookfield-mansions, West Hill, N.6.

ROLLS-ROYCE, Minerva, Hispano, Mercedes.—Lady requires Chauffeur; aged 26; personal references; clean licence; disengaged.—Jones, 24, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park.

NOTTINGHAM PROSPECTS

2.30.—FRIAR TUCK SELLING PLATE (1m.).—The five-year-old mare RUBY'S LOVE won at Newbury over seven furlongs and should be successful here. Yeomanstown looks her most likely opponent.

3.0.—OXTON SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Lady Gay has been steadily improving, but so also has QUENDA, who ran 8mile to a head at Lingfield.

3.30.—STEWARDS' HANDICAP (6f.).—More than half a dozen of those who ran in the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood are expected to be started here. Pingle Bridge got away badly at Goodwood and failed to give a lot of weight to Welsh Dame over the course at Brighton. His form remains uncertain. Grandmaster was fifth at Goodwood and, with G. Richards up, should go closer to-day. Guards' Parade is another who if he could produce his very best would very nearly if not quite win. I prefer, however, FLEETING MEMORY, who finished second in the Stewards' Cup, perhaps a little unluckily, and now is able to race without any penalty. Of the others, Heronslea, on his running at York earlier in the year, looks fully capable of running well up into a place. He is fancied in some quarters to win.

4.0.—GREAT MIDLAND BREEDERS' PLATE (1¼m.).—Only a small field is likely to be started, and of the three-year-olds Quinine looks decidedly the best. Of the four-year-olds, Sargasso, who won well at Derby, has a clear chance. I prefer SARGASSO.

4.30.—ROBIN HOOD MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—SANGRE or AVIATION should win this race.

4.55.—BESTWOOD PLATE (1¼m.).—INDUSTRIOUS, who ran a dead-heat with Nestorian, close behind Mount Hawke at Alexandra Park recently, may well improve upon that running and win.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The programme for the second day of the Nottingham Meeting is an interesting one, and we shall have quite a good number of runners under orders to leave here this morning.

In the Friar Tuck Selling Plate Merced, Pure Scandal, Yeomanstown, and Anchor Watch will be quite in their own class, and should YEOMANSTOWN represent Leach, jun., he may easily be the winner.

In the Oxton Selling Plate I like the chance of QUENDA, who has done well since she ran at Lingfield last month. She has only to show the same form to win this race.

I believe that all our entries in the Stewards' Handicap will go to the post, and I look upon it as a most open race. Fleeting Memory was considered unlucky not to win at Goodwood, and Grandmaster's connexions also say that their horse should have won then. Guards' Parade, Pegasus, Glastonbury, and Arguide can claim attention, for there is no doubt that they have done really well lately, and in a very open race I take GRANDMASTER to prove to be our best.

For the Great Midland Breeders' Plate SARGASSO is already at Nottingham, and he may be our only representative for this race. He has a big weight to carry, but as the race will not require much winning he may be good enough.

In the Robin Hood Maiden Plate we shall have a runner or two. AVIATION ran very well in her last race, and I take her to prove to be the best from Headquarters.

The Bestwood Plate.—For this race GREEN WILLOW will run for Clarehaven Lodge, and he is so well that he will go very near to winning.

FOLKESTONE

PRINCE VELOUR and Paper Boy will be our only two runners, and they will both run in the Three-Year-Old Handicap Plate. I have no hesitation in deciding for the first-named.

NORTHERN PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

The success of North Drift in the Nottinghamshire Handicap yesterday is a direct pointer to Heronslea in the Stewards' Handicap to-day. Yesterday's Folkestone winner, Peruke, was well beaten in the Craven Handicap at York, in which Heronslea conceded the smart Spinner's Cottage 19lb. Heronslea has been trained for to-day's race. Pollock's Quartrain is certainly better than the Liverpool form might suggest, and he should run well here, as he is as good over six furlongs as five. He might prefer to race on the top of the ground, and I therefore select HERONSLEA, who will be ridden by Nevett, while G. Baines will ride Quartrain.

After Thirsk I am disinclined to trust Mosque in the Oxton Selling Plate.

FOLKESTONE RESULTS

1.45. (1.44).—The MAIDEN TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. : for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

CHIPS, br g, by Pommeau de Terre—Ahay (Mr. Y. T. Chamberlayne). 8st. 11lb. ..... W. Wing 1
PIPINA, ch f, by Pelopidas—Despina (Mr. Mehalikos). 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Street 2
AETOLIA, b f, by Diomedes—Edale (Colonel R. Crawford). 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Wragg 3
Grey Moss f, by Square Measure (Lady Aylesford). 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Bay Boss (Mr. G. Roddick). 8st. 11lb. J. Wragg 0
(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

STARTING PRICES.—12 to 5 agst Pipina, 2 to 1 Bay Boss, 5 to 2 Chips, 10 to 1 Grey Moss filly, 20 to 1 agst Aetolia.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 2s. 6d.; places, 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,225 units; total place pool, 2,565 units.

Won by a neck; four lengths separated second and third. Grey Moss filly was fourth and last.

The winner was bought in for 100 guineas.

2.15 (2.16).—The LYMPNE SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

PLASTER OF PARIS, b g, by Battle-axe—Gypsum (Mr. J. Gosper). 3 yrs. 8st. 4lb. ..... C. Richards 1
DESORMAIS, ch g, by Gay Crusader—Rodoslavlykiye (Mr. V. Smyth). 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Dobie 2
LYRA, ch m, by Polop—Quartette (Mr. A. Bassett). 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... F. Lane 3
Typhoon (Mr. F. J. Benson). 5 yrs, 9st. H. Peckham 0
(Winner trained by Douglas-Pennant, at Upavon)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 on Plaster of Paris, 2 to 1 agst Desormais, 6 to 1 Lyra, 10 to 1 agst Typhoon.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 4s. 9d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,494 units; total place pool, 3,852 units.

Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Irish Spinner was fourth and Toreslang last.

3.15 (3.20).—The ROMNEY MID-WEIGHT HANDICAP PLATE of 110 sovs. Winner 8st. Six furlongs.

PERUKE, ch c, by Stedfast—Transformation (Mrs. Sainsbury). 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... S. Wragg 1
BEARSKIN, ch g, by Marten—Soldier's Daughter (Mr. D. L. Wilson). 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. H. Wragg 2
LEMURIAN, ch h, by Lemnos—Third Time (Mr. A. Bassett). 6 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... T. Barber 3
Speyside (Mr. A. E. Berry). 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. M. Wing 0
Crosby Boy (Mr. F. Bond). 7 yrs, 8st. 5lb. Street 0
Maryland Point (Mr. A. Whitemarsh). 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. H. Peckham 0
June Clover (Captain J. Rayson), aged, 7st. 12lb. (car. 8st.) ..... C. Richards 0
Norman Duke (Mr. Shaw), aged, 7st. 12lb. C. Richards 0
Scarlet Fly (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey). 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... Beary 0
Bishops Hull (Mr. H. Hamshaw). 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. ..... W. Fagg 0
Tullibardine (Mr. A. Stockley). 3 yrs, 7st. 1lb. ..... C. Adley 0
(Winner trained by Holland, at West Horsley)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Bearskin, 11 to 4 Maryland Point, 4 to 1 June Clover, 7 to 1 County Guy, 10 to 1 each Speyside and Lemurian, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 162s. 6d.; places, 32s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,304 units; total place pool, 6,497 units.

Won by a neck; half a length separated second and third. Maryland Point was fourth and Bishops Hull last.

3.45 (3.49).—The HYTHE JUVENILE MAIDEN PLATE of 110 sovs. ; for two-year-olds only ; winner free. Five furlongs.

OTTOMOOR, b c, by Vizier—Moor Maiden (Mr. H. Hemus). 8st. ..... T. Barber 1
MONZIE, ch f, by White Eagle—Norah Elde (Mr. Friend Sykes). 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Wragg 2
STEP LIVELY, b c, by Captain Cuttle—Aliash (Mr. C. M. Leigh). 9st. ..... F. Serby 3
Bestobell (Mr. W. Nightingall). 9st. ..... M. Wing 0
Architect (Mr. E. T. Smith). 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Devanny 0
Peter's Pair (Mr. R. Breedon). 8st. 11lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Tor Willow (Mr. T. Lead). 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards 0
(Winner trained by Clancy, at Chitterne)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Ottomoor, 4 to 1 each Monzie and Step Lively, 5 to 1 Tor Willow, 10 to 1 Bestobell, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 2s. 6d., 4s. Total win pool, 6,384 units; total place pool, 4,518 units.

Won by three lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Peter's Pair was fourth and Bestobell last.

4.15 (4.15).—The APPRENTICES' PLATE of 100 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

Plaster of Paris was sold to Mr. W. Hutchinson for 185 guineas.

2.45 (2.46).—The KENT HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and a half.

STOLEN FLAME, br g, by Flamboyant—Pirate's Bride (Sir W. Chilcott). 5 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Lane 1
ROSE KNOT, bl or br f, by Sourbier—Whitebread (Mr. V. F. Miss). 4 yrs, 8st. 13lb. J. Dobie 2
APACHE, b h, by Hunaan—Carlean (Mrs. R. Wallace). 5 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... M. Beary 3
The Torch (Mr. V. Thompson). 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Wragg 0
Night Rider (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker). 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... Street 0
Irish Spinner (Mr. R. Middleman). 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Abelard (Mr. A. B. Briscoe). 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. (car. 7st. 8lb.) ..... R. Fawdon 0
Toreslang (Colonel M. Hughes). 3 yrs, 7st. 1lb. ..... C. Adley 0
(Winner trained by Gooch, at Ilsley)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 on Night Rider, 5 to 1 agst The Torch, 6 to 1 each Apache and Rose-knot, 12 to 1 Stolen Flame, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 4s. 9d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,494 units; total place pool, 3,852 units.

Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Irish Spinner was fourth and Toreslang last.

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Speyside (Mr. A. E. Berry). 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. M. Wing 0
Crosby Boy (Mr. F. Bond). 7 yrs, 8st. 5lb. Street 0
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3.45 (3.49).—The HYTHE JUVENILE MAIDEN PLATE of 110 sovs. ; for two-year-olds only ; winner free. Five furlongs.

OTTOMOOR, b c, by Vizier—Moor Maiden (Mr. H. Hemus). 8st. ..... T. Barber 1
MONZIE, ch f, by White Eagle—Norah Elde (Mr. Friend Sykes). 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Wragg 2
STEP LIVELY, b c, by Captain Cuttle—Aliash (Mr. C. M. Leigh). 9st. ..... F. Serby 3
Bestobell (Mr. W. Nightingall). 9st. ..... M. Wing 0
Architect (Mr. E. T. Smith). 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Devanny 0
Peter's Pair (Mr. R. Breedon). 8st. 11lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Tor Willow (Mr. T. Lead). 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards 0
(Winner trained by Clancy, at Chitterne)

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Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Irish Spinner was fourth and Toreslang last.

3.15.—The HARBOUR ALL-AGED CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aDUKE OF ATHLONE (Mr. P. Thrale). ..... Thrale	4	9	7
TELEVISION (Mr. A. Huntley Walker). ..... Pope	4	9	7
aSOLOMON'S CHOICE (Mr. M. Holland). ..... Dale	6	9	4
aBIG BEN (Mr. H. Bottomley). ..... Smith	6	9	4
DUCKS AND DRAKES (Mr. I. Z. Davis). ..... Thrale	3	9	2
aPARAMOUNT II. (Mr. A. S. Macomber). ..... Leach, jun.	3	9	2
SPANISH PRINCE (Mr. H. Bowcher). ..... Hall	3	9	2
DOUBLE TOY (Mr. F. H. Bowcher). ..... Gwilt	3	8	13
aMONEY AMY (Mr. W. T. Z. Cribbin). ..... Caney	8	11	
ARIADNE F. by Greenback (Mr. W. Dennis). ..... Templeman	8	11	
DON'T (Mr. P. Hands). ..... Thrale	8	11	
ST. GAUDENS (Mr. W. Hutchinson). ..... Hedges	8	11	
GOOD COMPANION (Mr. M. Markham). ..... Barling	8	11	
SILVER SONG (Mr. E. Martin). ..... Martin	8	11	
TUGGIL (Golden Treasury f. by Tetrameter) (Mrs. K. Miners). ..... Hobbs	8	11	
FIRESPOT F. by Black Jester (Mr. H. E. Mosenthal). ..... Gwilt	8	11	
FLYING LAURETTE (Captain C. J. Robi) G. Sadler	8	11	
VICA (Mr. A. Saville). ..... J. Beary	8	11	
JOY TO SEE (Mr. G. Wethersby). ..... Leach, jun.	8	11	

2.15.—The SALTWOOD TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE of 110 sovs. ; winner free. Six furlongs.

	St	lb
BARREAU (Sir A. Weldon). ..... In Ireland	8	7
PRETTY MISSIE G. by Obliterate (Lady Sherfield). ..... Higgs	8	4
THE LYNX (Major H. C. Colmore). ..... J. Barber	8	4
aROSAMOND'S CHOICE (Mr. D. Macnee). ..... Macnee	8	4
GLASSBLOWER (Sir Keith Fraser). ..... Fred Butters	8	0
EMERALD STAR (Captain A. Kyle). ..... Macnee	8	0
QUEENETTA C. by Bachelor's Craft (Mr. E. Sadler). ..... G. Sadler	8	0
STOCKHOLM (Lord Woolavington). ..... Turner	7	13
MARIGOT (Mr. W. J. Alcock). ..... Fred Butters	7	11
PAGAN SACRIFICE f. by Golden Myth (Mr. F. H. Bowcher). ..... Gwilt	7	11
ALMERI F. by Tetrameter (Mr. R. Brendon). ..... Holland	7	11
LYDIE WHITE F. by Abbots Trace (Mrs. N. Brownlee). ..... Butchers	7	11
ENDALE (Lord Cawley). ..... O. Bell	7	11
DUTCH MYSTERY (Mrs. V. Tyrwhitt-Drake). ..... Leader	7	11
APPLE RING (Lady M. Fitzgerald). ..... G. Sadler	7	11
PANACHE G. by Chivalrous (Colonel M. Hughes). ..... Thrale	7	11
AIN'T SHE SWEET (Mrs. L. W. S. Long). ..... Hanshaw	7	11
STEPRIE F. by Son-in-Law (Mr. H. R. Mosenthal). ..... Gwilt	7	11
LADY ROSALIE (Mrs. W. Raphael). ..... G. Sadler	7	11
HAMPWORTH (Mrs. Shafto). ..... J. Jarvis	7	11
FEARNAN (Mr. Friend Sykes). ..... Morris	7	11
GOLDEN VISTA (Mr. P. Thrale). ..... Thrale	7	11
STALKER (Mr. W. Woolsey). ..... S. Bennet w.rom.		

2.45.—The DUNGENESS MID-WEIGHT HANDICAP PLATE of 250 sovs. One mile, seven furlongs, and 100 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
GOLDEN BAY (Mr. J. Mayo). ..... C. Young	6	9	0
ALACRITY (Mr. M. Markham). ..... Barling	5	8	11
SWEET FELLER (Mrs. R. Hammsworth). ..... Gooch	4	8	7
ANCTION POOL (Mr. W. Brayton). ..... Holland	4	8	7
aPRINCE CHERRY (Captain R. Norman). (Gore	6	8	7
BOSS OF THE SHOW (Mr. W. H. Morgan). ..... Private	4	8	6
RALLYE II. (Mr. V. P. Miss). ..... V. Smyth	4	8	5
ETHICS (Mrs. Chester Beatty). ..... R. Leader	5	8	2
LOVE CALL (Captain D. P. Simson). ..... C. Chapman	5	8	2
aNESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace). ..... J. Beary	5	8	2
aPOLYTONIC (Mr. J. Lawley). ..... J. Scott	5	8	2
DAZZLER (Mr. E. O'Brien). ..... MacColl	6	8	1
QUENEDA (Mr. F. Beaumont). ..... G. L. Ward	4	7	8
FAIR WEATHER JACK (Mr. A. Mercer). ..... Hartigan	6	7	7
DANDY DENNIS (Mr. T. Walton). ..... Butchers	5	7	7
aTORCHLOKO (Colonel M. Hughes). ..... C. Leader	3	7	3
GRANGE VIEW (Mrs. Boswall-Preston). ..... Boswall-Preston	5	7	3
BLUE BELL (Mrs. T. Walton). ..... Killalee	5	7	2

3.15.—The HARBOUR ALL-AGED CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aDUKE OF ATHLONE (Mr. P. Thrale). ..... Thrale	4	9	7
TELEVISION (Mr. A. Huntley Walker). ..... Pope	4	9	7
aSOLOMON'S CHOICE (Mr. M. Holland). ..... Dale	6	9	4
aBIG BEN (Mr. H. Bottomley). ..... Smith	6	9	4
DUCKS AND DRAKES (Mr. I. Z. Davis). ..... Thrale	3	9	2
aPARAMOUNT II. (Mr. A. S. Macomber). ..... Leach, jun.	3	9	2
SPANISH PRINCE (Mr. H. Bowcher). ..... Hall	3	8	13
DOUBLE TOY (Mr. F. H. Bowcher). ..... Gwilt	3	8	13
aMONEY AMY (Mr. W. T. Z. Cribbin). ..... Caney	8	11	
ARIADNE F. by Greenback (Mr. W. Dennis). ..... Templeman	8	11	
DON'T (Mr. P. Hands). ..... Thrale	8	11	
ST. GAUDENS (Mr. W. Hutchinson). ..... Hedges	8	11	
GOOD COMPANION (Mr. M. Markham). ..... Barling	8	11	
SILVER SONG (Mr. E. Martin). ..... Martin	8	11	
TUGGIL (Golden Treasury f. by Tetrameter) (Mrs. K. Miners). ..... Hobbs	8	11	
FIRESPOT F. by Black Jester (Mr. H. E. Mosenthal). ..... Gwilt	8	11	
FLYING LAURETTE (Captain C. J. Robi) G. Sadler	8	11	
VICA (Mr. A. Saville). ..... J. Beary	8	11	
JOY TO SEE (Mr. G. Wethersby). ..... Leach, jun.	8	11	

2.15.—The SALTWOOD TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE of 110 sovs. ; winner free. Six furlongs.

	St	lb
BARREAU (Sir A. Weldon). ..... In Ireland	8	7
PRETTY MISSIE G. by Obliterate (Lady Sherfield). ..... Higgs	8	4
THE LYNX (Major H. C. Colmore). ..... J. Barber	8	4
aROSAMOND'S CHOICE (Mr. D. Macnee). ..... Macnee	8	4
GLASSBLOWER (Sir Keith Fraser). ..... Fred Butters	8	0
EMERALD STAR (Captain A. Kyle). ..... Macnee	8	0
QUEENETTA C. by Bachelor's Craft (Mr. E. Sadler). ..... G. Sadler	8	0
STOCKHOLM (Lord Woolavington). ..... Turner	7	13
MARIGOT (Mr. W. J. Alcock). ..... Fred Butters	7	11
PAGAN SACRIFICE f. by Golden Myth (Mr. F. H. Bowcher). ..... Gwilt	7	11
ALMERI F. by Tetrameter (Mr. R. Brendon). ..... Holland	7	11
LYDIE WHITE F. by Abbots Trace (Mrs. N. Brownlee). ..... Butchers	7	11
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PANACHE G. by Chivalrous (Colonel M. Hughes). ..... Thrale	7	11
AIN'T SHE SWEET (Mrs. L. W. S. Long). ..... Hanshaw	7	11
STEPRIE F. by Son-in-Law (Mr. H. R. Mosenthal). ..... Gwilt	7	11
LADY ROSALIE (Mrs. W. Raphael). ..... G. Sadler	7	11
HAMPWORTH (Mrs. Shafto). ..... J. Jarvis	7	11
FEARNAN (Mr. Friend Sykes). ..... Morris	7	11
GOLDEN VISTA (Mr. P. Thrale). ..... Thrale	7	11
STALKER (Mr. W. Woolsey). ..... S. Bennet w.rom.		

2.45.—The DUNGENESS MID-WEIGHT HANDICAP PLATE of 250 sovs. One mile, seven furlongs, and 100 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
GOLDEN BAY (Mr. J. Mayo). ..... C. Young	6	9	0
ALACRITY (Mr. M. Markham). ..... Barling	5	8	11
SWEET FELLER (Mrs. R. Hammsworth). ..... Gooch	4	8	7
ANCTION POOL (Mr. W. Brayton). ..... Holland	4	8	7
aPRINCE CHERRY (Captain R. Norman). (Gore	6	8	7
BOSS OF THE SHOW (Mr. W. H. Morgan). ..... Private	4	8	6
RALLYE II. (Mr. V. P. Miss). ..... V. Smyth	4	8	5
ETHICS (Mrs. Chester Beatty). ..... R. Leader	5	8	2
LOVE CALL (Captain D. P. Simson). ..... C. Chapman	5	8	2
aNESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace). ..... J. Beary	5	8	2
aPOLYTONIC (Mr. J. Lawley). ..... J. Scott	5	8	2
DAZZLER (Mr. E. O'Brien). ..... MacColl	6	8	1
QUENEDA (Mr. F. Beaumont). ..... G. L. Ward	4	7	8
FAIR WEATHER JACK (Mr. A. Mercer). ..... Hartigan	6	7	7
DANDY DENNIS (Mr. T. Walton). ..... Butchers	5	7	7
aTORCHLOKO (Colonel M. Hughes). ..... C. Leader	3	7	3
GRANGE VIEW (M

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

CRICKET

SURREY WIN IN AN INNINGS

FAST BOWLERS' SUCCESS

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

The German cricketers, in spite of suggestions made to them, obviously do not consider that they have been churlishly treated at the Oval. A posse of them turned up yesterday to watch the second day of the Surrey and Middlesex match, confident that they would be heartily welcomed. The president of the Surrey Club entertained them at luncheon and afterwards let them into a great secret by showing them the wicket on which the Test Match will be played. Martin, the head groundsman, attended to explain the mysteries of its preparation, so far as they may be explained to the general. They were also introduced to Hobbs and did obeisance with charming propriety. As the result of the day's play Surrey beat Middlesex by an innings and 171 runs.

The visitors were fortunate in their opportunity, for they saw cricket played on a genuinely sticky wicket. Even that on which the concluding stages of the 1926 Test Match were contested was not so old-fashioned in its stickiness. Heavy rain fell in the small hours of the morning and thereafter the sun shone with some weight in its rays, suggesting that we may be in for a heat wave. Years ago these conditions invariably produced a bowler's paradise. Nowadays the ball normally skids on the marl while it is still superficially wet, and later comes on a trifle slowly perhaps, but without cutting outrageous antics. If Rhodes and Haigh both in their prime had been bowling at the Oval yesterday no county side would have made much more than 50 in its first innings against them. Surrey had no left-hander, and no medium-paced right-handed bowler who could make the ball break the breadth of the wicket and at the same time rise quickly and steeply off the ground. But their fast bowlers could get a foothold, and Gover could make it bounce frightfully. He brings the ball down from a great height. When it pitched it must have made a dent in the turf, instead of cutting through. Frequently it reared up straight off the cliff thus made. Hearne was caught behind the wicket in his first over, but the batsman's stroke rather than any peculiarity of the pitch was responsible for this disaster. Lee also contributed to his own dismissal. There is always some risk involved in cutting at fast long-hops which rise head high. Lee got over two profitably, but a third he cut straight to Peach in the gully.

When Hendren came in Peach was brought on at the Pavilion end for Allom, who had bowled well but ineffectually. Hendren made three fine on-drives for four in the new bowler's first over. But shortly afterwards he got a very nasty ball from Gover. It pitched a good length, reared up straight, and came back a trifle. Hendren did his best to get out of the way of it, but it touched his glove and was held by the wicket-keeper. Except for a courageous stand by G. T. S. Stevens and Hulme, who played the high-rising balls skilfully and took every opportunity that came their way to score by cuts and off-drives, there was little of note in the rest of the Middlesex innings.

Space must, however, be found for a brief description of Haig's batting. The Middlesex captain was even more successful than his opposite number had been on Saturday in assuming the semblance of one almost paralysed with fright. Thus he persuaded Gover to bowl short on the off-side for a catch in the slips. He then of set purpose retreated towards short leg and tried to loft the high, rising long-hops over the slips' heads. Fender moved Sandham from fine long-leg to long slip for him, but Haig placed his "long losers" off Gover safely enough. He was less successful when he drew away from a straight ball from Peach and tried to hit it over Block's head at deep mid-on. He failed to carry the hazard. It was in every way an unlucky day for Middlesex. When Fender went on at the Pavilion end he broke up the Stevens-Hulme partnership luckily. Stevens hooked at a long-hop on the leg side, missed it, and saw the ball glance off his pads on to his stumps. Hulme was also unfortunate, for he played his fatal ball well enough; but it went down off his bat on to his foot, and thence bounced back into the wicket.

Middlesex were, of course, instructed to follow on. Fender wisely gave Gover a rest and put Allom on at the Vauxhall end. The first two wickets, however, fell to Peach, who caught and bowled Hearne off a miss-hit and defeated Lee with what looked like a very good ball. Allom then got busy and rattled out Hendren, Allen, and Haig in double-quick time. The defeat of Middlesex was now practically inevitable, although the wicket was not nearly so spiteful as it had been before luncheon. For the second time Stevens and Hulme batted excellently. Stevens once again proved that it is possible to off-drive hard enough to beat Hobbs without lifting the bat much above the right knee. Hulme scored most of his runs on the on side, but he once brought off Haig's uppercut with conspicuous success: the ball reached the Pavilion rails first bounce. When Stevens was out rather unfortunately—he got one which kept low and was turned on to his stumps by the bottom of his bat—there was small chance of any play on the third day. Carris and Mann, the former badly missed at slip just after he had "saved his pair," assisted Hulme to bring up the 100. But Fender came on at the right moment and diddled out

(Continued in next column)

Whether you drive a car or a bargain drink Schweppe The Original SODA WATER

THE AUSTRALIANS FOLLOW ON

A NEW EXPERIENCE AT NORTHAMPTON

In their match against Northamptonshire at Northampton yesterday the Australians had two things done to them that had not been done before in their tour. They were dismissed for a total of under 100 and they were compelled to follow on. The Australians, as just and reasonable men, will divide the blame into three roughly equal portions: their own hesitant and fainthearted batting; the state of the wicket; and the bowling of V. W. C. Jupp and Thomas. Jupp came out with the final analysis of 23—4—32—6, and Thomas 29—14—29—3. Following on 156 runs behind, the Australians, on a rapidly improving pitch, did very much better, and at the close of play they were 70 runs behind Northamptonshire's total of 249 with 9 wickets in hand.

If the Australians, who have all too little experience of rain-affected wickets, had in this last match before the ordeal at the Oval been visited by a fairy godmother who promised to control the meteorological headquarters and the composition of the various county teams, they would probably have asked for a Monday of sunshine following a Sunday of rain and a transfer on the instant to Northamptonshire of either Parker or Rhodes. In the matter of the wicket they were lucky since from the time, 12.15, when it was possible to start play until the end of their first innings the ball was liable both to turn and to rap the batsman's knuckles, and they had a spin bowler of the calibre of Jupp to face.

W. H. Woodfull took A. Jackson in with him to open the innings, and it was immediately obvious that every run would have to be fought for. Thomas, who kept an admirable length and made the ball go away quickly on pitching, looked especially difficult. At 15 Jackson played too soon at him and was caught and bowled. The advent of D. G. Bradman did not make the bowling look any easier, and when Jupp, who had been giving the pitch some approving and benevolent glances, put himself on it was evident that 249 was a very formidable score indeed. Bradman once drove an over-pitched ball of Jupp's for 4, but he and, to a lesser degree, Woodfull were more concerned with watching and killing the spin than with scoring runs.

It was not until after luncheon, however, when the score was 48 runs for one wicket, that the trouble began. At 51 Bradman played on to one of Jupp's breaks and, one run later, Woodfull misjudged the flight of a ball he went out to, failed to reach it on the half volley, and was bowled. Jupp, for one or two overs, made A. Fairfax look like some unfortunate spectator recruited from the crowd before bowling him with an off-break, prodigious enough to leave Fairfax pathetically covering up and making no sort of stroke. With four wickets down for 59 runs, the more optimistic among the crowd began to breathe the words "Follow on," and their breathings became definite whisperings when at 65 A. F. Kippax was beaten by a break-back of Thomas's which may have shaved the inside of his bat on its way to the stumps. E. L. a Beckett might have been caught at the wicket before he had scored, but the chance was missed, and when he drove a ball past mid-off to the boundary it seemed that Northamptonshire's chance of enforcing the follow-on had been missed as well.

At 79, however, à Beckett was very well caught at backward point off Thomas and V. Y. Richardson had a crisis to face which should have stirred his courage and his temper. In one over he could have settled the question of the follow-on once and for all, but he preferred to play, as the others had played, the kind of indeterminate stroke which catches the spin when it is at its most venomous, and after A. Hurwood had been stumped off a ball of Jupp's that was slow through the air and slow off the pitch, he himself was caught at the wicket off Thomas. At 88 P. M. Hornibrook played inside a ball of Jupp's which, since he is left-handed, came across from his leg stump to the off and, five runs later, to the immense delight of a crowd of well over 10,000 T. Wall was leg-before-wicket to a well pitched-up ball of Jupp's which found him without any stroke to make at it. Jupp after luncheon took, in 18.4 overs, six wickets for 19 runs. The innings was finished off at about 4 o'clock and although the pitch had become dry and reliable Jupp very rightly took his only chance of winning the match and sent the Australians in again.

From the very beginning Woodfull and Jackson made the repetition of the first-innings collapse impossible. The ball was coming truly off the pitch and, except for those one or two accidents that are inevitable in any considerable partnership, it was met most truly with the middle of the bat. At 91 Jackson was caught and bowled by Cox for a most enjoyable 52, but Hurwood played out time with Woodfull.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, b. à Beckett	12
Bakewell, c. Jackson, b. Hurwood	84
A. P. F. Hayter, c. Wall, b. Hornibrook	2
Timms (J. E.), c. Richardson, b. Wall	78
V. W. C. Jupp, c. Walker, b. Hurwood	15
Liddell, b. Hornibrook	4
Cox, st. Wall	10
Matthews, bit wkt., b. Hornibrook	19
Tebbutt, not out	10
R. F. Towell, b. Hornibrook	2
Thomas, run out	0
Byes, 5; l-b., 9; n.-b., 1	15
Total	249

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, b. Jupp	15
A. Jackson, c. and b. Thomas	9
D. G. Bradman, b. Jupp	22
A. Fairfax, b. Jupp	1
A. F. Kippax, b. Thomas	10
V. Y. Richardson, c. Bellamy, b. Thomas	7
E. L. a Beckett, c. Bakewell, b. Matthews	13
A. Hurwood, st. Bellamy, b. Jupp	2
M. Hornibrook, b. Jupp	2
T. Wall, l.-b.-w., b. Jupp	3
C. W. Walker, not out	0
Byes, 7; l-b., 2	9
Total	93

Second Innings.—W. M. Woodfull, not out, 83; A. Jackson, c. and b. Cox, 52; A. Hurwood, not out, 5; byes, 2; l-b., 1; w., 1; n.-b., 2=6. Total (1 wkt.), 96.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	18	2	53	2	Hornibrook	26	11	45	4
Fairfax	16	5	30	0	Bradman	8	2	31	0
à Beckett	20	9	29	1	Hurwood	24	8	48	2

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Thomas	20	14	29	3	Jupp	23.4	10	32	6
Matthews	10	3	18	1	Towell	3	0	5	0

Umpires.—Chester and Parry.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Leeds.—Yorkshire v. Derbyshire (third day).
Hastings.—Sussex v. Kent (third day).
Nottingham.—Nottinghamshire v. Leicestershire (third day).
Manchester.—Lancashire v. Hampshire (third day).
Weston-super-Mare.—Somerset v. Glamorgan (third day).
Northampton.—Northamptonshire v. Australians (third day).

the two tail-enders when the total was still two short of that compiled in the first innings. There were many supporters present at the Oval. When it was all over they could, and did, console themselves with the thought that, anyhow, their men had twice made more than the Australians did in their first innings at Northampton.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, b. Haig	40
Sandham, not out	168
Ducat, b. Allen	31
Shepherd, b. Allen	53
D. R. Jardine, c. Price, b. Allen	122
E. A. Bock, b. Allen	18
P. G. H. Fender, b. Allen	25
Peach, c. Allen, b. Haig	28
Brooks, l.-b.-w., b. Stevens	5
M. J. C. Allom, not out	7
Gover, b. Allen	14
Total (8 wkts.)	*419

*Innings declared closed.

Gover did not go in.

MIDDLESEX

First Innings		Second Innings	
Lee, c. Peach, b. Gover	7	b. Peach	11
Hearne, c. Brooks, b. Gover	0	c. and b. Peach	13
Sandham, c. Brooks, b. Gover	22	c. Gover, b. Allom	2
G. O. Allen, c. Jardine, b. Gover	7	b. Allom	0
N. Haig, c. Block, b. Peach	0	b. Allom	3
G. T. S. Stevens, b. Fender	27	b. Allom	23
H. E. Carris, b. Gover	0	c. Peach, b. Allom	15
F. T. Mann, b. Gover	3	c. Brooks, b. Gover	14
Hulme, b. Fender	32	not out	27
J. A. R. Peebles, c. Block, b. Fender	7	b. Fender	7
Price, not out	6	c. Ducat, b. Fender	0
Leg-byes, 4; n.-b., 1	5	Byes, 5; l-b., 1	6
Total	123	Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	37	4	100	5	Peebles	25	1	98	0
Haig	27	4	79	2	Hulme	9	1	34	0
Stevens	22	1	79	1	Hearne	5	0	20	0

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	17	4	48	6	Peach	13	3	34	1
Allom	9	3	14	0	Fender	6.1	0	24	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	16	1	49	1	Fender	6.3	1	21	3
Peach	14	3	35	3	Gover	4	0	20	1

Umpires.—Bestwick and Oates

SLOW SCORING AT LEEDS

DERBYSHIRE IN TROUBLE

Heavy rain on Sunday afternoon and early yesterday morning prevented Derbyshire from continuing their first innings against Yorkshire at Leeds until a quarter to 3. Then some of the batsmen showed such extreme caution that runs were few and far between, and at the close of play Derbyshire had made only 121 for eight wickets in reply to Yorkshire's score of 352. They need therefore 82 runs to save the follow-on.

Storer and Elliott, the wicket-keeper, who usually goes in about No. 10, had made seven in the two overs that Derbyshire had had on Saturday evening, and yesterday they defied the bowling of Bowes, Robinson, Macaulay, and Verity for nearly an hour, during which time they added 10 to the total, of which Elliott was responsible for nine. Elliott made a single in the first over of the day off Robinson, but Robinson's next six overs were maidens. Bowes bowled four successive maidens in his first spell, before Macaulay came on with his leg-trap. Neither batsman ever raised the hopes of the three men who were standing close in on the leg side by putting the ball in the air, and those three fielders can seldom have felt so secure when so close to the bat.

Of the first 23 overs sent down 19 were maidens, and then off the first ball of Verity's sixth over, and before a run had been scored off him, Elliott was caught at the wicket. Lee started well with a 3 to leg in his first over, but he was caught in the slips off Bowes immediately afterwards, and, with two men out for 20, G. R. Jackson came in to stop the rot. With two 4's in one over off Robinson Jackson improved the rate of scoring, but Storer was still carrying his caution to extremes. The wicket was easy when play began, but it looked almost certain to get more difficult as time went on, and, as the later batsmen showed, it did get nasty after tea.

At tea Storer had made 21 out of 53 in just under two hours, and when the total had reached 83 Derbyshire seemed to be doing reasonably well. Then, however, their troubles began in earnest. Jackson was out to a very good right-handed catch low down at first slip by Sutcliffe off Macaulay and Storer's long innings came to an end 11 runs later. He had been batting two hours and 50 minutes for his 36 when a ball from Verity popped up and went off the handle of the bat to Sutcliffe. Smith was out second ball, and Townsend, who was very nearly bowled by Verity first ball, was caught by Bowes at mid-off with the total at 102. By this time news had come through that Lancashire were doing well, and it became imperative for Yorkshire, if they were to stay within striking distance of their rivals, to get every possible wicket before play stopped for the day. In fact, they got two more in the last few minutes. Worthington was caught at deep mid-off by Bowes when he had made five, and off the last ball of the day Mitchell caught Slater on the square-leg boundary.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, b. Townsend	22
Sutcliffe, b. Slater	52
Oldroyd, l.-b.-w., b. Slater	16
Leyland, c. Elliott, b. Mitchell	186
A. T. Barber, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	5
Mitchell (A.), b. Mitchell	0
Robinson, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	20
Wood, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	24
Verity, b. Worthington	1
Macaulay, not out	11
Bowes, b. Hill-Wood	1
Byes, 3; l-b., 11	14
Total	352

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Storer, c. Sutcliffe, b. Verity	36
Elliott, c. Wood, b. Verity	9
Lee, c. Sutcliffe, b. Bowes	3
G. R. Jackson, c. Sutcliffe, b. Macaulay	39
Townsend, c. Bowes, b. Leyland	9
Smith, c. Barber, b. Verity	0
Worthington, c. Bowes, b. Verity	5
Hutchinson, not out	10
Slater, c. Mitchell, b. Leyland	4
Leg-byes	6
Total (8 wkts.)	121

C. K. Hill-Wood and Mitchell (T. B.) to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	22	4	70	2	Townsend	23	3	47	1
Hill-Wood	14.4	4	37	1	Mitchell	34	9	92	5
Worthington	17	4	50	1	Lee	3	0	13	0

Umpires.—Huddleston and Street.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE WINNING

Some really fine bowling by Astill, the Leicestershire all-rounder, prevented Nottinghamshire yesterday at Trent Bridge from gaining so big a lead as had been expected, the outstanding eight wickets of the home county falling for 99 runs and giving the champions a lead of 76. Leicestershire, however, did so badly in their second innings, that with only one wicket in hand they are only 35 runs on.

Astill had all the batsmen in trouble on a rain-affected pitch, which prevented play being resumed until a quarter past 2, and dismissed six players at a cost of little more than 15 runs each. When he got S. Staples caught, Astill secured his hundredth wicket of the season. Nottinghamshire continued their innings 23 behind, with eight batsmen to be disposed of on a wicket which appeared to have recovered well from the heavy rain during the night. Walker and Carr, who had so far added 64 for the third wicket, found Geary and Astill very difficult to get away through a keen set of fielders, and only five runs resulted from the first 10 minutes' play. At this point, Snary, who bowls on the leg stump, was put on, and Carr, welcoming the change, began to score more freely, hitting the new bowler for two successive boundaries in his first over. After helping to add 76 for the third wicket in an hour and a half, Carr, attempting a big drive off Astill, was out to a good catch on the boundary. Payton did not stay long, and, although A. Staples enabled Nottinghamshire to take the lead, Walker, endeavouring to hit Astill out of the ground, gave long-on a catch, and half the side were out for 157. Without addition to the score, Barrett was out to a catch in the slips. A. Staples scored a quick 27 out of 37 in 35 minutes before he, too, was caught at long on at 171, and Shipman, fielding at long-off, failed to accept a chance from S. Staples. Fortunately for Leicestershire, this mistake did not prove very expensive. Larwood joined Lilley, and after scoring 30, was caught, like so many other members of the side at long-on.

Leicestershire went in 76 behind, and made almost as deplorable a start as in their first innings on Saturday. Larwood disposed of both Shipman and Bradshaw with only six runs on the board. Dawson and Berry offered some slight resistance, but Berry, who gave a difficult chance to S. Staples in the slips when four, skied a ball to mid-off at 15, and was out too. Dawson found a useful partner in Armstrong, and the pair put on 47 in 50 minutes for the fourth wicket before the amateur was out. Armstrong was caught at short leg one run later, and eight wickets were down for 78. S. Staples at this point, having taken five wickets for nine runs. Sidwell was ninth out at 88, but, although Nottinghamshire claimed the extra half hour, Snary and Riley, who batted for 70 minutes, kept their wickets up until stumps were pulled up.

Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
E. W. Dawson, b. Larwood	0	l-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)	26
Shipman, c. Lilley, b. Barratt	4	c. Carr, b. Larwood	3
Bradshaw, b. Barratt	0	b. Larwood	1
Berry, c. Lilley, b. Larwood	5	c. Staples (A.), b. Barratt	4
Armstrong, b. Larwood	50	c. Larwood, b. Staples (S. J.)	27
Riley, b. Voce	13	not out	30
Astill, c. sub. b. Staples (S. J.)	22	c. Walker, b. Staples (S. J.)	4
Coleman, b. Larwood	22	l-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)	0
Geary, hit wkt., b. Larwood	1	c. Lilley, b. Staples (S. J.)	0
Sidwell, c. Gunn, b. Voce	17	c. Larwood, b. Staples (S. J.)	4
Snary, not out	2	not out	3
Byes, 4; l-b., 3	7	Byes, 3; l-b., 6	9
Total	143	Total (9 wkts.)	111

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), b. Geary	23
Whysall, b. Astill	23
Walker, c. Coleman, b. Astill	40
A. W. Carr, c. Armstrong, b. Astill	46
Payton, l.-b.-w., b. Snary	6
Staples (A.), c. Coleman, b. Astill	27
Barratt, c. Astill, b. Snary	0
Lilley, not out	14
Staples (S. J.), c. Dawson, b. Astill	4
Larwood, c. Coleman, b. Astill	29
Voce, c. Armstrong, b. Geary	3
Byes, 3; l-b., 6	9
Total	219

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	22	2	56	5	Voce	15	3	40	2
Barratt	13	4	20	2	Staples (S. J.)	6	1	29	1

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	10	3	23	0	Astill	22	5	93	6
Geary	23	14	24	2	Armstrong	9	3	6	0
Snary	22	6	32	2					

Umpires.—Denton and Morton

GLOUCESTERSHIRE'S EASY WIN

FINE BOWLING BY PARKER

Gloucestershire beat Warwickshire by 10 wickets at Cheltenham yesterday. Parker was again at the top of his form, and it was owing to his remarkable bowling that his side were able to win so easily. Yesterday he dismissed nine Warwickshire batsmen for 44 runs—easily his best performance this summer—and in the match took 14 for 97. Keeping a consistently good length and taking full advantage of a pitch which was eminently suited to spin bowling, Parker was almost unplayable, and at one period had taken five wickets for 29 runs.

A delay of 25 minutes occurred yesterday morning owing to rain, and when Gloucestershire continued their innings, in which 144 had been scored for six wickets, they were 24 runs ahead. Only five runs had been added when Neale was out to a catch at the wicket, but the home county's position was steadily consolidated, thanks mainly to Smith, who showed commendable skill in defence besides a marked ability to score on the on side. Parker gave him useful help, and Smith scored runs rapidly, until, at 192, Santall made a good catch at forward short leg to dismiss him. During a stay of rather more than two hours Smith did not give the semblance of a chance in making 59 out of 102, but he hit only two 4's. The innings lasted four hours.

Going in for a quarter of an hour before luncheon, Warwickshire, 81 behind, quickly found themselves engaged in a hard struggle for runs. So well did Parker bowl that the batsmen never were able to get him away, and for the most part the scoring was done off Hammond. Smith, having made 11, had a lucky escape, for Parker, although getting his left hand to the ball, failed to hold a return catch. The dismissal of Bates, bowled off his pads, at 34, provided Parker with his first success, and was the beginning of a collapse which ended in the last nine wickets falling for the addition of 73 runs. R. E. S. Wyatt, getting Parker away to the square leg boundary twice in one over, helped to send up 50 in 55 minutes, but afterwards, nobody offered any serious resistance. Smith was given a life by Moore at mid-off, but left at 57, Wyatt went at 60, and Kilner nine runs later, and the innings eventually closed for 107, the result of two hours and five minutes' batting. In disposing of Santall, Goddard secured his 100th wicket this season.

Gloucestershire were thus set the easiest of tasks—27 for victory—and, although Barnett and Sinfield had to work for their runs, less than half an hour sufficed to bring the match to an end.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Smith (E. J.), run out	0	c. Seabrook, b. Parker	24
Croom, not out	58	st. Smith, b. Parker	18
Bates, c. Barnett, b. Goddard	17	b. Parker	0
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Dipper, b. Parker	14	l.-b.-w., b. Parker	15
Kilner, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	3	c. Barnett, b. Parker	5
G. D. Kemp-Welch, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	0	b. Parker	5
Santall, c. and b. Parker	0	c. Barnett, b. Goddard	14
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, c. Moore, b. Parker	18	not out	15
Sanders, b. Goddard	1	b. Parker	0
Mayer, b. Parker	1	b. Parker	0
Paine, b. Parker	0	l.-b.-w., b. Parker	0
Byes, 4; l-b., 4	8	Byes, 8; l-b., 1; n.-b., 2	11
Total	120	Total	107

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Sinfield, c. and b. Wyatt	35
Dipper, b. Mayer	0
Hammond, l.-b.-w., b. Wyatt	39
D. N. Moore, l.-b.-w., b. Paine	25
Smith (H.), c. Santall, b. Mayer	59
Pacey, b. Paine	6
F. J. Seabrook, b. Sanders	4
Neale, c. Smith, b. Mayer	5
Barnett, c. Calthorpe, b. Paine	8
Parker, not out	11
Goddard, c. Sanders, b. Calthorpe	1
Byes, 9; l-b., 2; n.-b., 1	12
Total	201

Second Innings.—Sinfield, not out, 11; Barnett, not out, 15; byes, 3. Total (no wkt.), 29.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	27	9	45	1	Parker	29	11	55	5
Sinfield	5	2	12	0	Goddard	27	11	29	4

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	9	1	16	0	Parker	22.5	8	44	9
Sinfield	3	1	5	0	Goddard	17	5	31	1

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	29	9	32	3	Calthorpe	12.3	1	50	1
Sanders	19	3	54	1	Croom	1	0	4	0
Paine	28	6	51	5	Wyatt	14	4	21	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	5	1	13	0	Sanders	1	0	7	0
Wyatt	4	2	6	0					

Umpires.—King and Hardstaff.

GLAMORGAN'S TASK

With all their wickets in hand Glamorgan require to make 270 runs to beat Somerset at Weston-super-Mare.

Heavy rain prevented any play yesterday until 2 o'clock. The Glamorgan innings, in which 75 had been scored for the loss of nine wickets, was finished off for the addition of one run. In obtaining a lead of 118 the home county owed most to Young, who had the following analysis:—

Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
6.2	4	3	4

Young and R. A. Ingle experienced considerable difficulty in playing J. C. Clay when they went in, but 51 runs were scored for the first wicket partnership. Ingle was dismissed at the same total, while F. Lee was caught at 58. P. H. F. Mermagen stayed in 1or 40 minutes before playing late at a ball which took the bails. Glamorgan made several mistakes in the field, their display generally falling below the average level. J. C. White batted for two hours in making his 54 out of 97, including seven 4's. With C. C. Case in, 32 runs were added for the fifth wicket partnership, but E. Davies bowled so well afterwards that the five remaining wickets fell for the addition of 59. The innings closed for 179, Glamorgan being set to get 298 runs to win. Davies bowled his slow left-hand deliveries so well that he took five wickets for 24.

Score:—

SOMERSET

First Innings		Second Innings	
Young, c. Davies (E.), b. Clay	52	c. Hills, b. Clay	29
R. A. Ingle, c. Eyery, b. Clay	21	l.-b.-w., b. Clay	28
Bates, c. Clay, b. Lee (F. S.), l.-b.-w., b. Clay	33	c. Turnbull, b. Clay	5
P. H. F. Mermagen, b. Bates	18	b. Mercer	13
J. C. White, b. Ryan	21	c. and b. Davies (E.)	54
C. C. Case, c. Every, b. Mercer	6	c. Clay, b. Davies (E.)	14
L. Hawkins, b. Clay	1	l.-b.-w., b. Bates	5
Wellard, b. Ryan	9	c. Bell, b. Davies (E.)	1
A. G. Marshall, c. Turnbull, b. Clay	1	b. Davies (E.)	7
Lee (J. W.), c. Davies (E.), b. Ryan	14	not out	1
Hunt, not out	0	c. Clay, b. Davies (E.)	8
Byes, 5; l-b., 7	12	Byes, 4; l-b., 10	14
Total	194	Total	179

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, c. Young, b. Hunt	20
Dyson, b. Hunt	14
Davies (D.), b. White	5
M. J. Turnbull, st. Marshall, b. White	0
Hills, c. Marshall, b. Young	17
Bell, c. Marshall, b. White	9
Davies (E.), b. Young	0
J. C. Clay, b. Young	1
Mercer, c. Case, b. Young	1
Every, c. Mermagen, b. White	6
Ryan, not out	0
Leg-bye, 1; n.-b., 2	3
Total	76

Second Innings.—Bates, not out, 10; Dyson, not out 16. Leg-bye, 1; n.-b., 1. 2. Total (no wicket), 28.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	27	9	45	1	Davies (D.)	5	1	14	0
Ryan	20.3	5	41	3	Clay	25	4	40	4
Davies (E.)	5	2	8	0	Bates	13	1	34	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	10	4	32	1	Ryan	10	1	32	0
Clay	28	12	52	3	Davies (E.)	15.3	4	24	5
Bates	6	0	25	1					

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	4	0	14	0	White	16	5	23	4
Hunt	13	6	33	2	Young	6.2	4	3	4

Umpires.—Field and Beet

CLUB RESULTS IN BRIEF

South Wilts, 278 (A. E. Waters 90, K. H. Howard 57, A. G. Archer 44); Marlborough Hogs, 124 for 5 (H. H. Cobb completed a total of 1,000 wickets for the South Wilts club on their ground).

St. Leonard's Forest, 223 (I. T. McGaw 48), and 185 for 5 dec. (E. Snell 88 not out); Charterhouse Friars, 176 (R. E. Norris 54, T. A. Pearce 43), and 131 for 4 (R. G. Dyson 42, T. A. Pearce 49 not out).

Cryptics, 233 (J. N. Brettel 71, J. C. Wagener 51); Cuckfield, 191 for 6 (S. D. Marjoribanks 70 not out, F. H. Knott 88).

Surbiton, 135 (N. A. McIver 49); Old Rossallians, 65.

H. M. Martineau's XI., 164 (Captain McMullen 40); Eton Ramblers, 66 for 2 (rain).

Haileybury College, 257 (A. N. Evans 112) v. Eton Ramblers (rain).

Benevolent Board, 153 (G. A. Simpson 62); Ba Res, 139 for 1 (R. C. A. Brandram 64 not out, E. H. Moss 66 not out).

Repton Pilgrims, 268 for 5 dec. (B. H. Valentine 81, J. F. Mendl 57, R. H. C. Human 50); Burton-on-Trent, 58 for 5 (rain).

Repton Pilgrims, 229 (J. F. Mendl 67 not out); Derbyshire Friars, 219 (J. D. H. Gilbert 54, C. C. Clarke 72).

North Amateurs, 108 and 161 (H. B. Watson 68); Repton Pilgrims, 244 (R. H. C. Human 54, H. S. Allbaje 54 not out), and 27 for 2.

L. Edgbaston, 239 (P. Blenkiron 61) and 100; Leicestershire Gentlemen, 224 and 118 for 3 (C. L. M. Brown 54 not out).

THE HASTINGS WEEK

SUSSEX IN A STRONG POSITION

The Hastings Week was continued yesterday with the second day of the match between Sussex and Kent, and at the close of play Kent, with five wickets down in their first innings, were still 346 runs behind.

Although there had been considerable rain in the early morning, play was possible shortly before 12 o'clock, when Cook and H. Parks continued the Sussex innings against Wright and Ashdown. Runs came fairly freely as the bowlers were handicapped by a greasy ball. Although Freeman and Hardinge came on to bowl they were both freely punished. Directly the 400 appeared Wright and Ashdown were put on again. H. Parks was the first to leave, being very well caught low down at cover-point. Like his brother on Saturday, he completed his 1,000 runs this season. He scored well all round the wicket, although he was beaten occasionally when playing forward at the pitch of the ball when facing Freeman.

A. H. H. Gilligan made some well-timed strokes on the leg-side, and in trying to force the pace he was missed from a ridiculously easy catch at extra cover-point. Soon afterwards, however, he was finally caught at deep mid-on. Cook's splendid innings was ended by a miss-h

Letters to the Editor

YEAR'S RAINFALL

ABNORMALLY WET JULY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On September 6, 1929, you were pleased to publish one of a series of letters from me on the drought experienced for the 12 months to the end of August, 1929. The total rainfall at Belper, Derbyshire, was 23.71 inches. From August, 1929, to July, 1930, both inclusive, the rainfall here has been irregular, as the following will show. The total is 40·28 inches:—

TABLE 1. RAINFALL IN INCHES

—	1929-30	Mean 50 years, 1877-1926.	Difference from Mean of 50 years. More	Less
Aug. ..	2·55	3·26	—	·71
Sept.	·60	2·15	—	1·55
Oct. ..	3·95	3·18	0·77	—
Nov. ..	6·72	2·70	4·02	—
Dec. ..	5·24	3·18	2·06	—
Jan. ..	4·54	2·70	1·84	—
Feb. ..	·85	2·37	—	1·52
March ..	3·23	2·28	0·95	—
April ..	3·01	1·98	1·03	—
May ..	1·99	2·41	—	·42
June ..	1·00	2·23	—	1·23
July ..	6·60	2·77	3·83	—
	40·28	31·21	14·50	5·43

Rainfall of 2·55 inches in August, 1929, was followed by a "dry" September. Each of the four consecutive months (October to January) had an excess over the 50 years' average. The total fall during the period was 20·45 inches, compared with the mean for the 50 years 1877-1926 of 11·76 inches, an excess of 8·69 inches—174 per cent. of the mean, or nearly three-quarters in excess of the mean. A very dry February in 1930 was succeeded by two wet months, May and June were both deficient, the fall measured being 2·99 inches, compared with the 50 years' mean of 4·64 inches. July, 1930, with 6·60 inches is the wettest July recorded by me, and is one of the 13 months since 1877 during which a fall of over six inches was measured. The previous greatest fall in the month of July was 5·88 inches in 1880.

Since 1877 only two periods from August to July record anything near the total of the past 12 months.

TABLE 2.—TEMPERATURES

1929-30	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Mean 50 years 1877-1926
Aug. ..	67	50	58·5	58·8
Sept. ..	69	49	58·9	54·6
Oct. ..	55	41	48·2	47·7
Nov. ..	49	36	42·3	41·6
Dec. ..	46	36	41·2	38·2
Jan. ..	46	35	40·9	37·3
Feb. ..	49	33	40·9	38·4
March	47	34	40·5	40·7
April ..	53	40	46·5	45·2
May ..	59	43	51·1	51·3
June ..	68	50	59·1	56·8
July ..	67	51	58·8	59·9
	666	498	582·9	570·5
Mean ..	55·5	41·5	48·6	47·5

The temperature for the 12 months August, 1929—July, 1930, is 48·6deg., as compared with the 50 years' mean 47·5deg. The perusal of the table will show that during the five months September-January there was a continuous excess of temperature over the mean, varying from 0·5deg. to 4·3deg. (September). The temperature for July, with the excessive rainfall, was only 1·1deg. below the 50 years' mean.

Flow of Springs:—In my letter to you published July 4, 1929, the flow of the "Springwood" Reservoir spring was given. The flow in June was then 1,491 gallons an hour. The gauging has been regularly taken twice a month as formerly. Some of the results follow:—

1929-30	Gallons per hour
June 25	1,491
August 3	1,419
September 4	1,361
October 1	1,318
October 29	1,272
November 12	1,868
November 26	1,736
December 2	3,600
January 1	5,271
February 1	8,200
March 4	3,784
April 1	5,271
May 12	4,612
June 10	2,894
July 7	2,203

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUNTER, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.
Quarry Bank, Belper, Aug. 6.

TRAFFIC IN OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who lives in Oxford and contributes to its traffic problems by keeping a car, may I offer some suggestions for the solution of the difficulty?

1. No charabancs or motor-omnibuses, other than the corporation omnibuses, should be allowed to pick up, set down, or park within—approximately—half a mile of Carfax. To be more precise, terminal charabancs from the east should not be allowed to cross Magdalen Bridge, those from the south should park the far side of Folly Bridge; from the north they should not proceed beyond the upper half of St. Giles', and those from the west should not be allowed to pass the railway station.

2. For through traffic, whether long-distance motor-omnibuses or lorries, the necessary by-pass roads should be at once constructed. It would seem reasonable that the cost should be borne jointly by the State, the County Council, the Borough Council, and the University, but this is a matter of detail whose settlement should not be allowed to delay the construction. It is, of course, if a sufficiently long detour be made, perfectly possible to get round Oxford now. I am not aware what powers the Borough Council has to refuse to allow certain classes of traffic to pass through the city, but they might well consider what can be done in this direction pending construction of by-pass roads, and, if necessary, seek further powers. Why, for example, should Oxford be tortured by heavy traffic proceeding to and from the Cowley motor works, which are served by a railway station and sidings of their own? Why should through traffic from the Midlands to London not be routed even now by Islip and Wheatley?

3. I see no reason to doubt the willingness of the county and borough councils to co-operate in such a scheme, but it is for the University to supply the necessary spur to action. The terminal traffic to Oxford is attracted by the University and its colleges, and the trade this brings to the town is incidental. If adequate steps are not taken to deal with the existing nuisance the University and college buildings have but to be closed to all visitors and the charabanc traffic will disappear.

4. There are certain minor matters. For example, the law with regard to noisy exhausts, particularly in the case of motor-bicycles, should be enforced. If the police would devote their attention to them instead of to the persons who leave their cars standing beyond 10 minutes, an improvement would result. Noise would be *pro tanto* reduced and safety increased if the lead of Sandhurst and of some Cambridge colleges were followed and cars not allowed to undergraduates. Again, certain streets could at once be closed to the noisier form of motors—*e.g.*, Radcliffe-square and the Broad.

It will, however, remain to be seen whether, when the centre of Oxford has been delivered from everything heavier than a private motor or a tradesman's half-ton lorry, the ever-increasing volume of cars will not require regulation.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
E. JOSEPH.
St. Katharine's, Heavington Hill, Oxford.

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WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

WHITEHALL AND BLACKPOOL GRANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On July 22 you published from the Town Clerk of Blackpool a full narrative of the very serious differences which have arisen between the Town Council and the Unemployment Grants Committee in respect of the expedition of schemes for the relief of unemployment, and the refusal of Government grants in consequence. The Town Clerk in the closing paragraph of his letter remarked:—

> The Blackpool Corporation, in justice to their ratepayers, cannot allow the matter to lie where it is, and will, if necessary, through their representative in Parliament, take steps to bring the facts before the House of Commons.

Perhaps you will be good enough to allow me very briefly to deal with the sequel, such as it is, to this communication.

Opportunity did not permit me, owing to the end of the Session on Friday week last, to raise the matter in the House of Commons, but I have taken it up with the Ministry of Labour, which apparently instituted an investigation into the facts, though I was afraid it was hopeless to expect any alteration of view from public officials who must have already made up their minds. In any case, the Ministry supported the Unemployment Grants Committee, declined to ask this body to reconsider its decision, and reaffirmed that the Blackpool Corporation were not acting straightforwardly in their request for a grant.

The sole reason given by Mr. J. J. Lawson, who was the spokesman of the Ministry, for the withdrawal of the grants by the Unemployment Grants Committee is that, having been commenced before applications for grants had been sent up to London, the works in question would have been carried out in the normal way and without any expectation or intention of obtaining grants. This objection is absolutely groundless, for the following reasons:—

> The Council in giving instructions for the work to be done instructed the manager of the local Employment Exchange (who was present at the meeting) to select for the work the most urgent cases on his books—*i.e.*, married men with families and single men with dependents. The Finance Committee were authorized to deal with the financial requirements, and they, on November 27, instructed the Town Clerk to make application to the Unemployment Grants Committee for the usual grants. This was done a few days after the Council had approved the proceedings—*i.e.*, on December 12.
>
> The four schemes were started, three on November 18 and one on November 16 last.
>
> The four schemes were carried out specifically to meet an ugly situation and to find work which would not have been thought of for some years unless there had been the pressure from the unemployed. It would have been longer than three years before the schemes would have been commenced in the normal way.

This is not a mere local grievance. The principle raised affects every local authority throughout the country. The important point about these unemployment schemes is that local authorities are pressed and pushed into them by the repeated appeals of the Government, supported by offers of financial assistance. If it were not for the terrible problem of unemployment they would all devote themselves to rigid economy, cut out all expensive capital works, and begin to reduce the rates. The Unemployment Grants Committee should be more reasonable and sympathetic to the difficulties of the town councils, who are on the spot and in the midst of the trouble, and have to deal with it, while the Unemployment Grants Committee is a long way off and only takes a detached view of those difficulties. The Corporation would not, as I say, have commenced any of the schemes if there had been no pressing necessity through unemployment, and that is the principal answer to the Ministry's contention that "the Unemployment Grants Committee are definitely prohibited from recommending the making of a grant unless they are satisfied that the works in question would not be proceeded with in the near future unless the grant were made." As it is, the Ministry has ignored the psychological factor of public discontent and the pressure of public opinion, which impelled the Corporation to do something they would otherwise not have done.

I am afraid this incident will have a very prejudicial effect on the actions of public authorities in unemployment relief work in future.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER DE FRECE, M.P. for Blackpool.
House of Commons.

P.S.—Since writing the above letter I notice that the Ministry of Transport, under date August 5, have issued a print of revised arrangements made by the Ministry to accelerate work for the relief of unemployment. In paragraph 2 is the following passage:—

> Where the local authority has taken a decision to proceed immediately with the scheme, subject to a grant being forthcoming, the Minister will be prepared, if the scheme is approved in principle, to give a definite indication of the rate of grant and the conditions, if any, upon which the grant will be made.

In other words, if the local authority think that a scheme is one that will comply with the conditions, they should get on with it and apply for a grant afterwards. This is the very thing Blackpool did last year, and which the Unemployment Grants Committee condemned. It shows that the Minister of Transport is more reasonable than the Minister of Labour, who is evidently dominated by the permanent officials.

PRINCIPAL'S HOUSE AT BATTERSEA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In reply to the letter from Mr. Percy W. Lovell, Secretary of the London Survey Committee, in your issue of yesterday, may I state that the "generous offer of £1,000," stated to have been made to the Battersea Borough Council towards preserving the house for some public purpose has no foundation in fact, so far as the council is concerned.

I do not propose to enter into any public discussion as to the reasons which prompted all parties on the Battersea Borough Council to come to the decision they did in this matter, but simply desire to record the fact stated above.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. G. PRICHARD, Mayor of Battersea.
Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.11, Aug. 8.

A FLAMINGO ON THE BROADS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On the evening of August 6 the keen eyes of our watcher on one of the Norfolk estuaries spotted a large, white-looking bird, which he had never previously seen, and which he correctly identified as a flamingo. He immediately communicated with me, but it was not until to-day that I was able to go over with an ornithological friend to see the bird.

We went up on the top of the tide, and knew that we should be most likely to find it resting in a shallow part of the estuary; and in the brilliant sunshine it was not difficult to pick it up with our glasses at a distance of nearly half a mile. Eventually we took the boat to within about 80 yards of it, and from this distance we sat and watched it for a long time. Sometimes it would be feeding by immersing its head and part of its neck, but no lateral movement of the neck could be detected, as with the spoonbill when feeding; at other times it would stand and preen itself with extraordinary twisted movements of its long, thin and graceful, pink-tinged white neck.

Eventually it took to wing and circled round to another place on the estuary. It took off in seaplane fashion, with its feet splashing on the surface to give it lift. Then was displayed the brilliant scarlet colouring across its wings and back, from the line of the inner ends of the black flight feathers on both sides. The long, thin, extended neck was then in a line with its almost equally thin body and the long, extended pink legs, the latter about three-quarters the length of its neck. It uttered no sound, and was one of the most beautiful sights in the air one could wish to see.

On about 15 previous occasions the flamingo has been recorded in Britain, but some of these birds were doubtless escapes. The bird we saw to-day was in perfect plumage, and by its flight may well have been a wild bird.

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY H. LONG.
31, Surrey-street, Norwich, Aug. 10.

THE LULWORTH HEIRLOOMS

CIRCUMSTANCES OF SALE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Weld now writes that he did not send the "Bedford Hours" for sale to Messrs. Sotheby, and that he did not decline the request of the British Museum for a private sale of the Luttrell Psalter.

It is only natural, after this lapse of time, that Mr. Weld should not recollect the exact course of events leading up to the sales of the two manuscripts. The details, however, were verified by us with the Museum before writing our letter of August 5, and we feel sure the officials there will satisfy Mr. Weld as to the correctness of the statements in that letter.

We are yours faithfully,
LEE, BOLTON AND LEE.
August 11.

TRADE BALANCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your Berlin Correspondent has evidently somewhat misunderstood my letter to you printed on July 18.

I was not blaming him for the use of the adjectives "favourable" and "adverse"; they are the conventional epithets. What I said was that his "account of German trade illustrates very strikingly the misleading character of the adjectives usually applied to trade balances." The illustration I quoted was the fact that included in the German "favourable" balance is a large sum for reparation payments. Thus, a country can increase the "favourable" character of its trade balance by parting with goods for which it receives nothing in return. England, for example, could secure a magnificently "favourable" trade balance by dumping all her exports into the sea after their values had been carefully recorded by the Board of Trade at the port of exit.

The whole purpose of my letter was to suggest that we want an improved phraseology.

Yours obediently,
HAROLD COX.
Gray's Inn, Aug. 7.

AMERICA AND INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As an American I have been greatly pleased to see the attempt that is being made to enlighten the American public in regard to the situation in India.

Americans, as a rule, are inclined to associate the idea of independence with that of liberty, forgetting that the two words are not necessarily synonymous. Many of them imagine that because India is governed in the main by alien rulers—precisely as the Philippines are—that rule must be despotic and arbitrary. Americans have been influenced to some extent by that section of the Press which has espoused the cause of the Hindu malcontents, and a refutation of those misleading and unfair articles which have recently appeared was needed. To expect fair play from the so-called "Liberal" Press is hopeless, but the great mass of Americans, although ignorant of the condition of affairs in India and although inclined to be somewhat distrustful of British officialdom, is naturally fair-minded and will give due consideration to the case so admirably presented by Mr. Thompson provided that the matter is properly brought to their notice.

During a recent tour through India I was greatly impressed by the forbearance, patience, and consideration displayed by the British in their dealings with the natives. There may be exceptions, but they are few and far between. But no Government, however fair and just, would satisfy those Hindus who are now causing a disturbance. To placate the implacable is an impossible task.

Yours very sincerely,
RICHARD A. ZEREGA.
34, Half Moon-street, W.1, Aug. 9.

TAXATION OF LAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is comforting to see, from the references in the subsequent correspondence to sections 12 and 13 of Sir Trustram Eve's letter of August 1, that the possible effect that a tax on the capital site value of land may have upon the safeguarding of rural amenities is not to be overlooked.

If, following the precedents of the United States and Canada, taxes are to be levied on the capital site values of land, then land dedicated by means of town-planning schemes, or otherwise, as land not to be built upon, ought to be exempt from such a tax. Experience in the United States, I believe, shows that outdoor recreation, unless municipally or philanthropically provided, becomes far too expensive for any but the rich, and that only the very wealthy can afford to have gardens of any size.

If the exemption is not made, golf-courses and sports-grounds will be forced into the market, and private frontages, which now make pleasant oases, costing the community nothing at all, will be driven into the builders' hands. This would be additionally absurd in view of the fact that there is no shortage of valuable building land in this country, and that the destruction of the countryside is due, in no small measure, to half-baked residential building estates.

If land is to be taxed, there should be a preliminary or accompanying survey of the country on town and rural planning lines, and then the following exemptions should be carefully considered:—

(1) Any land forming part of any park, garden, or pleasure ground, or otherwise required for the amenity or convenience of any house;

(2) any land reserved or agreed to be reserved as a public or private open space in a town-planning scheme, or dedicated not to be built upon;

(3) any land in a town-planning scheme for which it is provided that the average number of building units over a land unit shall not exceed two.

The words of (1) are quoted from the Act, and of (3) from the model clause. (1) and (2) are probably incontrovertible, and though there may be doubts about (3) some such arrangement must be made if town-planning is not to be a farce.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. G. GRIFFIN.
Michael's Fold, Grasmere, Westmorland.

DOMESTIC HEATING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Dr. Leonard Hill in the letter which he wrote to you on August 7 attacks the flueless room, but the architects who are designing houses in which some rooms are not provided with flues are doing so because among the advantages to be gained are decreased cost of building and greater facility in planning the house and the arrangement of the room.

Dr. Hill goes out of his way to attack the electric fire, and I feel called upon, therefore, to point out that electricity offers the only known method of producing light and heat without combustion and the consequent using up of the oxygen in the air. Electric heaters can be obtained of any type required, including those which produce radiation very similar to that from the sun. All electric heaters can safely be used without flues, but of course rooms must be ventilated; the mere provision of a flue does not guarantee this, as it may be, and frequently is, blocked up, frequently in some temporary manner.

More pressing matters for consideration are the ordinary domestic gas cooker, which is almost invariably fitted without any flue, and the flueless gas radiator, which is used in some offices and shops. In both these cases the fumes are discharged into the atmosphere and breathed by the occupants of the room.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. VIGNOLES, Director and Secretary, British Electrical Development Association.
15, Savoy-street, W.C.2.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

Points from Letters

BRITISH RIGHTS IN CHINA

The leading article in your issue of August 8 on the "Threat to Hankow" aptly illustrates the extreme undesirability of the British Minister to China negotiating with the Chinese authorities for any relaxation of British extra-territorial rights in China. British trade and shipping in China, which has been built up and maintained upon the faith of those rights, requires, in these difficult times, the continuance of those rights.—SIR H. E. POLLOCK, Senior Unofficial Member, Hong-kong, 145, St. James's-court.

RELIEF TO AGRICULTURE

The efficiency of our farmers would be greatly improved by regional lectures given periodically by the best practical men having a good knowledge of farming and the marketing of the produce. Not only could they impart information on the elementary chemistry of the soil constituents and the proper rotation of crops, climatic influence, manures and fertilizers, pests and cleanliness of the land, the management of cattle, sheep, &c., but they could treat farming in all its aspects. The derating of agricultural land by the late Conservative Government was a relief much needed and appreciated by farmers; they would be further relieved if in addition the burden of tithe rent-charge, amounting from about 3s. to more than 3s. 6d. per acre per annum, were also removed.—Mr. W. T. HOCKADAY, 126, Nightingale-lane, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.12.

"OPENING MINDS"

The "new conditions" which make the free trade system "obsolete," and for which Sir Francis D. Acland inquires, are explained in the conditions of foreign labour and the existing tariff walls of foreign countries. Free trade is a great ideal if it is universal free trade, but such an ideal to-day seems more improbable than Empire free trade. Our Dominions show us a preference, and herein lies the only solution for improving the economic depression of our country. Reciprocal Dominion preference and the judicious application of safeguarding against foreign imports is Mr. Baldwin's policy. Safeguarding is a wonderful bargaining power.—Mr. ERIC E. BULLUS, Chairman, Headingley Junior Conservative Association, Valley House, Meanwood, Leeds.

NOISE FROM TRAFFIC

I have recently been on a short holiday tour across England, and in every town without exception the chief offender is the motor-cycle with an inefficient silencer. The noise created is out of all proportion to that of other motors plying for hire, or pleasure, or trade purposes. It surely would not be unreasonable for every licensing authority to refuse a renewal of the licence next October or in January unless the owner could produce a certificate that his machine had been fitted with a type of silencer approved by the local constabulary. If it was made known in every town that the recommendation of last year about noise was going to be enforced before 1931, demand would quickly create a supply of silencers by the motor-cycle accessory agents with fittings easily adjusted to all older types of machines at mass production prices.—CANON FEILDING H. B. OTTLEY, 5, Ethelbert-road, Canterbury.

BLACK CURRANTS

Although there are black currant plantations within a 10-20 miles radius of here (Oxted, Surrey), yet the fruit is jolted in a lorry to a station, transported by train to London, bought in London by a dealer from Sevenoaks or Redhill, and then jolted again in a lorry to Oxted—by which time the fruit resembles a pulp, and the price has been forced up to 8d. and 10d. a pound, in the shop. Until a scheme is formulated and adopted for avoiding this waste, fruitgrowers must not be surprised if consumers are hostile to a tariff on foreign black currants. There appears to be plenty of room in the present retail prices for the grower and the retailer to get a good living, and to pay rational distributive costs.—Mrs. GLADYS F. BING, The Greenwood, Oxted.

HOUSING AT LILLE

I fear your correspondent gives too rosy a picture of conditions at Lille. Housing conditions there and at Roubaix—I speak from personal knowledge—are in some quarters fearful, though I believe the worst slums will be pulled down. The housing shortage is acute and houses are being built. There is a wonderful garden city for workmen outside Lille, La Déliverance, where every house has its own garden. There are social amenities also.—The REV. H. S. COCHRAN, lately British Chaplain in Lille, at Kew Vicarage, Surrey.

ROUSSEAU'S INFLUENCE

Only in so far as Rousseau's writings marked a return to Deism can one claim for him any contribution to the revival of Catholic faith. This is due not to Rousseau, but to the genius of Napoleon, who realized the significance of Chateaubriand's "Génie du Christianisme," the publication of which on the day when a hundred canons proclaimed the signature of the Concordat and of the Peace of Amiens caused an immediate world-wide sensation. To emphasize the unique role played by Chateaubriand in the revival of Catholic faith will be one of the aims of the Société Chateaubriand, lately founded by a group of eminent literary men and historians in Paris.—Mr. M. T. E. SANDWITH, Société Chateaubriand, 5, rue des Hautes Salles, St. Malo.

NEGRO'S PRONUNCIATION

With reference to Sir St. John Branch's experience of the negro's pronunciation of "hog in armour," I had a similar experience many years ago. On my asking a negro driver the name of a flowering tree, he replied, "panichellum." The Director of Public Gardens, to whom I sent a blossom and leaf, explained that it was a spanish elm (*cordia alba*).—Mr. FRANK CUNDALL, the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland-avenue, London, W.C.2.

QUARANTINE FOR DOGS

Now that the International Veterinary Congress is in progress may I draw attention once more to the growing demand for reconsideration of the question of quarantine for dogs coming into this country? It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to reduce the present period of six months, as surely some progress must have been made in the investigation of the time limit of the incubation of rabies. It may not be inopportune either to refer to the financial side of the question—*i.e.*, the fees a dog owner has to pay to the benefit of the quarantine kennels concerned, roughly, £14 or £15 for the smallest dog.—Mr. E. MOORE, Dunblane Hotel Hydro, Dunblane.

"SLOPE HYPE"

Mr. Peter Fanning gives a reason why the word "arms" was dropped, but no hint as to why "hype" was substituted or what it means. In my Oxford Volunteer days, 63 years ago, the monosyllabic effect was produced by the almost invariable use of "ums." "Shoulder rums," "slo-pums," still linger in my memory, and methinks I have heard them since in many a barrack square.—CANON J. HASLOCH POTTER, Surbiton.

TRAFFIC CONTROL BY LIGHTS

The traffic signals that are being adopted in many towns raise an issue that will have to be carefully considered in the granting of motor-drivers' licences. That is, the test for colour vision. Colour blindness is much commoner than is usually suspected. With the increase of cautionary lights it will become more and more imperative that drivers should not suffer from colour blindness.—Mr. ELDON PRATT, M.D., Northendene, Bassett, Hants.

MIXED METAPHORS

From time to time you allow in your columns the exposure of mixed metaphors. *Quis Custodiet ipsos Custodes?* Here is one in *The Times* itself, from *The Times* of 1830:—"In the very teeth of one of the richest noblemen in England, 140 men, mostly his tenants, went to the poll to vote. . . ." A hundred years ago, apparently, dental appliances were used as private vehicles.—Mr. BALDWIN S. HARVEY, New Wood, Rabley Heath, Welwyn.

THE LURE OF SAIL

Your Yachting Correspondent expresses surprise at the charm that sail power still retains, despite its hoary antiquity, in these days of speed; but the psychological aspect is surely a complete answer since its "infinite variety" may claim for it, equally with the human character, that "age cannot dim nor custom stale," hence its survival. After all speed for speed's sake soon wearies, and three knots against a strong tide in a racing dinghy will provide all the speed sensation that most people enjoy. It is a pity that more people do not know the great pleasure of small boat sailing, an infinitely healthier pastime mentally and physically than golf, provided one sails single-handed; and the fact that never on two consecutive days will the conditions of wind and tide be found identical or the boat behave in exactly the same manner makes it all the more fascinating.—Mr. S. P. CHRISTIE, Starcross.

"MOLLY MAUDLIN"

At Newark-on-Trent on August 2 was held the "Molly Maudlin" Lamb Fair. This date coincides with the feast of St. Mary Magdalene (Old Style). Here is a survival of the old pronunciation of the name, which is, perhaps, not heard elsewhere other than at Oxford and Cambridge.—Mr. J. W. CLARK, Langford Moor, Coddington, Newark.

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MINERS AND THE NEW ACT

THE PRESIDENT ON COOPERATION

CRITICISM OF EMPIRE FREE TRADE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Aug. 11

The presidential address of Mr. Thomas Richards was the outstanding feature of the opening session of the Miners' Federation conference at Weston-super-Mare to-day.

Mr. RICHARDS, in his address, said that this year the toll of colliery accidents was 1,076 killed and over 160,000 injured. The Mines Act stipulated that there should be adequate ventilation provided in every mine, but he was satisfied that in a large number of mines in which adequate ventilation was found upon the roadways at the measurement points it was far from adequate at the coalface, where the explosive mixture was being manufactured. The tendency of present-day methods of machine production and conveyors rendered it imperative upon them all to call the attention of the Mines Department and inspectorate and ask that they should insist that this adequate ventilation should be carried to the face of the coal, the first place necessary to prevent gas accumulations and explosions.

They would call upon the Government to pass the Compensation Bill adopted by the Trades Union Congress last year. He had hoped that the Government would, without waiting for the Bill, make it compulsory upon the 12½ per cent. of colliery undertakings which were not insured for compensation risks to do so, their attention having been called to the fact that hundreds of workmen permanently injured had been deprived of their compensation upon the failure of uninsured colliery concerns.

Steps had been taken by the Federation to remove the objectionable features of the silicosis scheme, 1928, and to ensure that compensation should be paid to all persons who contract this disease when working in coalmines. There was reason to believe that the Government would now take steps to remove the 50 per cent. clause, and also the other disabling features which rendered the scheme worthless to their people. He felt, however, that when this had been done they would still require to press for the most careful research not only into the incidence and circumstances of this and kindred diseases, but also into the effects of stone dusting and coal dust generally.

HOPES OF COAL MINES ACT

Referring to the Coal Mines Act, he said that, as they anticipated, the Tory Party, who at the instance of the coalowners had increased the hours of work from seven to eight, strenuously opposed the Bill, and, failing its defeat resorted to all manner of devices to render it ineffective. But they did not anticipate that the Liberal Party, like the coalowners, would harass the Government to the extent they did, although from different angles. They refused to believe that the Miners' Federation could in any degree desire that the mining industry should be operated in a manner not only beneficial to the miners, but to all concerned in the industry, or that they could possibly be anxious to relieve the country from the continuance of the recurring strife of recent years, with its disastrous results. On the one hand they were charged with collusion with the coalowners to fleece the country, while on the other that they desired to ruin the country and the coalowners.

He was glad that they had among their mining members in the House of Commons those who were able not only to refute these charges, but also to express their real aspirations and motives, that the industry should be placed on a basis that would enable it to restore to them their seven hours working day, and, what was generally admitted by all classes as urgently necessary, some measure of improvement in the miserably low standard of life under which the mining population existed. There were times when their committee and mining members were on the point of revolt against the intriguing to prevent the Government from passing the Bill. That it was eventually passed was largely due to the patient statesmanship of Mr. W. Graham. Many of his ideals and theirs were sacrificed in the process, with the result that the Act bore indelibly the imprint of the fact that it was secured by a Labour Minority Government.

There were, in addition to the spread-over amendment, many weak features in the Act, but despite those, if the coalowners had more faith in the possibilities of their own industry and displayed half the energy and unity they had exercised in pressing their views upon the Government during the progress of this Bill in putting the machinery afforded them into operation, an all-round improvement in the industry was possible.

MINERS' STANDARD OF LIFE

Despite their troubles they were still a great industry in which nearly a million workmen were employed. They produced in the June quarter at the rate of 239,830,396 tons per annum. They exported at the rate of 75,451,252 tons per annum. They were the foundation of the great industries of this country, whose employees were better paid, had more regular employment, and were free from the many hardships and dangers peculiar to coalmining. All the workmen in those industries were with them when they protested against a wage of 6s. to 8s. a day for hundreds of thousands of men in the mines. It was also admitted by all right-thinking people that, if the workpeople on the surface were to have a maximum of eight hours a day as prescribed by the Washington Convention, underground workmen were not unreasonable when they insisted upon the return to the seven hours day.

He therefore urged upon the coalowners to believe that the people of this country were prepared to pay the economic price necessary to provide the miners with a decent standard of life rather than continue as they had done through their spokesmen in Parliament and their mouthpieces in the Geneva Conference to warn the people at home and the coal consumers abroad that "their coal will cost them more." That the sellers of coal should be continuously doing this was to him inexplicable. The miners had not been given much place or voice in the machinery for the operation of this Act; but they would anxiously watch, and hope to see that every effort possible was made to obtain the good will and cooperation that would ensure success.

The justification for this legislation was to be found in the totally unsatisfactory results of the mining industry in the last three years. During 1927-8-9 the output of coal per man had been increased at the rate of 40 tons per annum, and there had been an average rate of increase of production of 13,000,000 tons per annum. The cost of production had been reduced by 4s. 5d. per ton, and of this the reduction in wages amounted to 3s. 8½d. per ton. It was a significant fact that all other costs represented a reduction of only 8½d. per ton. While the workmen had been suffering these reductions in wages and supplying this great increase in production, the advantage to the industry had been recklessly dissipated by the competition of the coalowners with each other, resulting in a reduction in the selling price of coal of over 3s. per ton. Longer hours and reduced wages had failed in this instance, as they had all through industrial history, to command prosperity; but he believed that, given the genius of sincere cooperation in the operation of the machinery for the conduct of the industry now at their disposal, a great measure of success could be obtained.

He was afraid that there was little hope that there would be any material increase in the opportunity for employment (at least in the immediate future) in their own industry; hence it was incumbent upon them to render what service they could in finding a national solution for this enormous economic problem. That it was a world problem provided no excuse for refusing to use all the national resources available for its mitigation and ultimate solution. It unfortunately had become a source of irritating and damaging controversy in their own ranks, both in and out of Parliament, as to whether the Government were not lacking in courage and imagination in simply adopting the small schemes of economic work which at best could be but temporary palliatives for what appeared to be the devastation of a rapidly increasing chronic disease.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

Empire free trade was put forth as offering a solution to all economic and unemployment difficulties. It was stated by Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere, who claimed to have a large support in the country, that their policy would achieve all they wanted. While they had their own political views and allegiances as a Miners' Federation, they were always prepared to give attention to proposals which might help their own people, and they did this irrespective of the quarter from which such proposals might come. To them the sole test of any policy was its effect upon the miners and the mining industry.

Let them examine it in the light of the broad facts of the coalmining industry of this country. The chief single importer of British coal now, as always, was France, and next in importance came Italy, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and the Argentine Republic. Canada was the only country within the British Empire which imported coal in any considerable quantity, but even its imports of British coal were negligible by comparison with the countries already quoted. In Canada the United States of America found the chief customer for her surplus coal, and with all the advantages possessed by America, geographical and otherwise, it was inconceivable that this country could wrest any considerable portion of this trade from her.

Lord Beaverbrook's policy, therefore, could not directly help the export coal trade. But could it be imagined that this policy, involving as it did discrimination between countries of the British Empire and countries outside the British Empire, would not have the most serious reactions in those countries which were now our chief customers for coal, and upon which we must always depend? In his view such a reaction would be inevitable, and they would find the difficulties of their export trade increased a hundredfold. It was a policy which would have the most serious effects upon the mineworkers in the export districts, large numbers of whom would find themselves without employment, and with the cost of foodstuffs at exorbitant figures. It was "the old horse Protection" shingled and shorn of tariffs, low wages, unemployment, and impossible food prices.

He offered no objection to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress investigating the possibilities of our industrial and economic relations with the Dominions and Colonies. That would enable our people to form their judgment upon any scheme for a mutual exchange of commodities independent of tariffs, protective or retaliatory. (Cheers.)

THE LATE TREASURER

The PRESIDENT, referring to the death of Mr. William P. Richardson, the treasurer, said the federation had been impoverished by the loss of one who was a conscientious, honest, and loyal colleague, and a true-hearted man.

The delegates stood in silence as a token of respect.

Mr. A. J. COOK announced that there would be no sitting of the conference to-morrow, and that he and two colleagues on the executive would travel to Durham to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Richardson to-morrow afternoon.

A funeral service for Mr. Richardson will be held this afternoon in Durham Primitive Methodist Church, conducted by the Revs. J. Henderson and T. Beavin. At the graveside, Mr. A. J. Cook, who will represent the Miners' Federation, and Councillor Peter Lee, chairman of the Durham County Council and a brother-agent of Mr. Richardson's, will speak.

The Dean of Durham, in a letter of sympathy, expresses deep appreciation of Mr. Richardson's straightforwardness, his moderation, and magnanimity. Mr. George Lansbury wrote that the movement had lost one of its staunchest and truest leaders. The Executive Committee of the Durham Miners' Association and the members of the Durham County Mining Federation Board met yesterday and passed resolutions of condolence.

BLAIR FELLOWSHIPS

TWO AWARDS BY L.C.C.

The Education Officer of the London County Council announces that Robert Blair Fellowships have been awarded to Mr. Cyril H. Bowden, St. Andrew's-road, Felixstowe, and to Mr. Philip Carpenter, "Withleigh," West Heath-road, London, N.W. These fellowships, which carry a grant of £450, are the most valuable scholarship awards in the gift of the London County Council.

Mr. Bowden proposes to study chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A. Mr. Carpenter proposes to visit mines in the U.S.A. to study the principles and practice of the flotation process for separating minerals from their ores with a view to investigating the value of its application on the large copper field now being opened up in Northern Rhodesia.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND

CORONER'S COMMENTS ON POLICY

Comments on what he described as the changed policy of the Carnegie Hero Trust Fund were made by Mr. INGLEBY ODDIE at an inquest at Lambeth yesterday on the body of Katherine Mary Ottewill, 48, of Stapleton-road, Upper Tooting, who jumped into the Thames from Vauxhall Bridge and was drowned.

Attempts to save her were made by Police-constable James Adamson, 21, and George Gornell, 24, a wharf labourer, and in commending the two men for their bravery Mr. Oddie said that he hoped that somebody would bring the conduct of Adamson to the notice of the Police Fund and that he would be suitably rewarded. Mr. Oddie added: "I used to recommend these cases to the Carnegie Hero Trust Fund, and many times they have presented their vellum certificate for bravery and more substantial gifts in the form of gold watches suitably inscribed and, in some cases, money. Nowadays, unfortunately, they have changed their policy, and apparently they do not give rewards for heroism unless the hero has sustained damage of some kind and unless he is associated in saving life." The Coroner said he would have thought that the action itself was the real test as to whether a man should have his conduct rewarded. As it was apparently useless to bring the case to the notice of the Carnegie Hero Trust Fund he would commend the bravery of the two men to the Royal Humane Society.

The constable, who is a native of Kilmarnock, and was formerly a member of the Paisley Amateur Swimming Club, has been in the London Police Force since April last year. He told the Coroner that he was taking notes on Vauxhall Bridge when he saw the woman struggling in the water. He took off his helmet, gave his truncheon to a passer-by, and jumped into the river, without taking off his coat or boots. There was a flood tide and the woman was 150 yards away. When he got within 20 yards of her she threw up her arms and sank. He dived twice but could not find her so he swam ashore. When he came out of the water he went back to his traffic duty until an inspector advised him to go and change his clothes. Gornell also dived in and attempted to help the constable.

The body of the woman was recovered near the County Hall, Westminster. She left a note in which she said that she was "tired of life," and added, "Good-bye, look after my dog and children." A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was recorded.

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competition held in June, 1930, for appointments in the Indian Police Service. The names are in order of merit:—

HALLOWS, H. C.	ABERNETHY, J.
FIELD, J. B. F.	WINGFIELD, D. R.
WHITEHOUSE, G. R.	MORTON, J. P.
ROBSON, G. H.	MULLEN, N. A. J.
CRAWLEY, G. R.	COOK, J. M. G.
WATSON, A. H.	JENNER, E. J.
RUSH, C. G.	

MISS JOHNSON'S RETURN TO HULL

Thousands of people stood for two or three hours at Hull yesterday to await the arrival of Miss Johnson. She flew from Stag-lane to Hedon Aerodrome, near Hull, in the tiny green and silver Jason, the machine in which she made her flight to Australia. Escorted by nine other machines, she landed punctually and taxied round the ground, cheered by thousands of spectators. She greeted her parents, and was then received by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriff, and other officials.

Inside the City Hall she was presented with a resolution of congratulation passed by the City Council. Miss Johnson announced that the balance of a public subscription made on her behalf would be devoted to providing bursaries for courses in aeronautics.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL

The ninety-fourth annual report of the Committee of Management of St. Mark's Hospital for cancer, fistula, and kindred diseases, City-road, states that the income last year was £14,834, as compared with £15,792 the year before. There was a falling off in legacies of over £1,000. The expenditure was £15,664. Among last year's contributors were Miss Florence Clarke, who gave £1,200 for radium, and Mrs. E. L. de M. Mocatta, who arranged a ball which realized £1,019. The in-patients numbered 806, and there were 1,804 new out-patients. Excellent use had been made of radium in malignant cases, and the results of the treatment are receiving intensive study.

SALESMANSHIP AS A SCIENCE

IMPORTANCE OF SERVICE TO THE CUSTOMER

"Salesmanship" was the subject of a paper by Sir Francis Goodenough, president of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, which was read in his absence yesterday by Mr. P. A. Best at the Drapers' Chamber of Trade Summer School at Cambridge.

The crying need of British trade to-day, SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH stated, was increased efficiency in the marketing of the products of our factories and workshops. Scientific selling was the essential complement to scientific production and scientific management. All were necessary if we were to survive as a great industrial nation, but selling was the very foundation of industry. Unless we made ourselves an efficient nation of shopkeepers we should cease to be a nation of manufacturers. Salesmanship—the very core of commerce—if it was to eventuate in permanent profitable trade, must begin in the board room, continue in the office, control the factory and transport organization, and persist in service after sale. The selling policy of a firm determined its success or its failure.

Salesmanship was practically synonymous with commerce, as the essential purpose of commerce was to sell something to somebody, and the principles of salesmanship were exactly the same for the wholesaler and the retailer. The first principle was that every business existed for the service of the community in general and the individual customer in particular, and that business relations could only be permanently profitable to the seller if they were also profitable to the buyer. This principle could be expressed as a motto in the words "Service First."

The mind, the habits, and the needs of the customer must be the constant and sympathetic study of those wishing to serve him. They must not be content to seek markets for the goods and services they were producing, but must design if necessary other goods and services that would best serve the customer. That was a principle of great importance to oversea trade and was also of importance to the retailer. The seller must have an imaginative and informed understanding of the market.

The office staff of a firm could do much to help the selling staff to increase turnover. The principal ways in which they came in contact with the customer were by correspondence, telephone, and interview, especially in regard to the rendering and collection of accounts and the handling of complaints. An ill-mannered, impatient, hard-voiced telephone operator was an abomination that should not be tolerated in any office. The voice that, to the customer, represented the whole firm and reflected its whole policy ought to be agreeable to the ear and to convey immediately the desire to serve. "A soft answer turneth away wrath" should be printed on a card and hung on every telephone in a business house. Similarly, the impression which every letter should convey, though not in any stereotyped language or commercial jargon, was that of desire to serve and to satisfy.

COMPLAINTS

He regarded the treatment of complaints as the acid test of salesmanship. If the complaining customer was regarded at best as a nuisance, at worst as an enemy, and certainly as a vexation, there was something radically wrong with the policy of the firm. Every complaint, if it was to result in the ultimate satisfaction of the customer, must be regarded, at any rate in the first instance, as being probably well founded. In his experience of over 20 years in dealing with customers of all ranks—they now numbered well over 1,000,000—complaints were very rarely entirely unfounded.

Salesmanship, in the widest and truest sense of the word, was a direct and vital concern of management. Unless the selling policy of a firm was built on the rock of service to the customer, and unless every act and thought of every one employed in it was animated and governed by that principle, the firm could not prosper. So also, only if we as a nation based our salesmanship on that principle, and trained and educated an adequate *personnel* to put it efficiently into practice the world over, would our Empire prosper.

Mr. BEST, who is managing director of Messrs. James Shoolbred and Co., lecturing later on "The Draper in Phantasy and Fact," said there were still a number of people who had the idea that the draper continued to be the old type of counterjumper, with the limitations that such a title implied. That was quite wrong. The drapery trade to-day was attracting some of the most alert and well-trained minds from the best schools.

DECLINE OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC

6,567,909 FEWER PASSENGERS IN MAY THIS YEAR

The railway statistics for May, 1930, have been published by the Minister of Transport (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.). The figures are affected by the incidence of Whit Monday, which fell on May 20 in 1929 and on June 9 in 1930.

The total number of passenger journeys (excluding season ticket holders) taken on all standard gauge railways in Great Britain in May, 1930, was 100,723,740, a decrease compared with May, 1929, of 6,567,909, or 6.1 per cent. The journeys taken by passengers at reduced fares decreased by 5,106,805, and those at standard or ordinary fares decreased by 1,461,104. The receipts from passengers (excluding season ticket holders) showed a decrease of £793,585, or 15.7 per cent. If the London Tubes and Metropolitan District Railway be omitted, the figures show a decrease in journeys of 7,532,887, or 9.3 per cent., and a decrease in receipts of £797,827, or 16.9 per cent. For all companies the receipts from passenger train traffic (including season tickets and parcels and miscellaneous traffic, but excluding mails and parcel post) were £766,027 less than in May, 1929.

The total tonnage of freight conveyed (excluding free-hauled traffic) was 26,793,739, a decrease compared with May, 1929, of 884,480 tons, or 3.2 per cent.

SOIL SURVEY OF WALES

TWENTY YEARS' TASK IN PROGRESS

Professor G. W. Robinson, of the Agricultural Department of the University College of North Wales, and his staff are engaged in carrying out a soil survey of Wales, a task which will occupy 20 years. This is the first time such a survey has been attempted, and to enable it to be carried out the Government has made special grants. The work has to be carried out in considerable detail, and up to the present Professor Robinson and his staff have worked in Glamorgan, Monmouthshire, and the four northern counties—Carnarvon, Anglesey, Denbigh, and Flint. Six-inch maps are being made showing the character of the soils, and from these 1in. maps will be published. Professor Robinson has provisionally adopted a method of classifying the soils, which in many respects resembles that being used in the United States soil survey, to study which he was deputed to visit America by the Government.

As showing the extent of the work it may be stated that there are no fewer than seven different kinds of soil in the University College of North Wales Experimental Farm near Bangor. Experts from places including Ceylon, Siam, and Russia have recently visited the Agricultural Department of the College to investigate the method by which the survey is being carried out.

COMMUNIST LEAFLETS

At the North London Police Court yesterday ABRAHAM SILVERSTEIN, of Mile End-road, E., was summoned before Mr. Basil Watson for distributing leaflets in Clissold Park on May 24. A park keeper stated that Silverstein handed Communist leaflets to members of the public and Boy Scouts. Silverstein denied that he distributed any leaflets inside the park. He said he went to the park with a few comrades, members of the Young Communist League, and watched a march past of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. He was talking to a scout about the leaflets when he was spoken to by the park keeper. Mr. BASIL WATSON ordered Silverstein to pay the maximum fine of £5, and three guineas costs, and said he wished he had power to send Silverstein to prison. Silverstein.—I won't pay any money. Mr. WATSON made the alternative one month's imprisonment, and Silverstein said he would do it "like a worker."

The man who staggered into a doctor's surgery at Portsmouth on Friday and said he had fallen off a motor-cycle pillion and who was later admitted to Portsmouth Hospital, has been identified as William Thomas Rice, of Sumner-street, Stroud, Gloucestershire. He was discharged from hospital, and left the city last night.

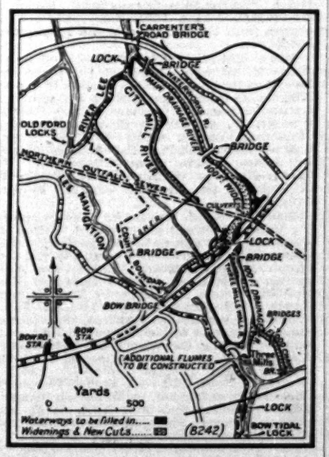
IMPROVEMENTS TO RIVER LEE

FLOOD RELIEF IN WEST HAM

£700,000 SCHEME

The Bill promoted by the Lee Conservancy Board and the West Ham Corporation for obtaining powers to carry out improvements to the River Lee and subsidiary waterways in Poplar and West Ham for purposes of flood relief received the Royal Assent on August 1. The first work in connexion with the scheme will be begun within the next two or three months, when employment will be found for about 100 local unemployed men on work that does not necessitate the provision of special equipment. The whole undertaking will ultimately provide employment locally for about 400 men for four years. The cost of the scheme is estimated at about £700,000.

The proposals in the Bill as originally drafted were described in an article in *The Times* of April 1, but since that date there have been



certain modifications and extensions, the most notable of which provides for an additional flood channel that will be cut across Mill Meads from Three Mills Wall river to Channelsea river eastward of its junction with Bow Creek, thus acting by a by-pass to the east of Three Mills—the most important junction in the whole undertaking.

The present improvement scheme is limited almost entirely to that part of the River Lee and its back rivers which are within the borough of West Ham, and the plans may be regarded as the first and necessary instalment of a larger work of flood prevention. There is general agreement that it would be useless to undertake any improvement of the higher reaches of the River Lee before there is full assurance that the lower part can take all the water coming down. The mill that is known as Three Mills is situated above Bow tidal locks, and the back rivers, with the exception of Channelsea river, discharge underneath the mill. Below Three Mills, and as far as the Thames, the existing waterway is ample, and the only work to be carried out in that part is the construction of a new lock between the Lee Navigation and Bow Creek.

NEW MAIN DRAINAGE RIVER

Above Three Mills a new main drainage river will be formed by widening to a uniform width of 100 feet the streams now known as Waterworks river and Three Mills Wall river. This main drainage river will extend from Carpenter's-road bridge, near the confluence of the River Lee and the Waterworks river, down to Three Mills. Throughout the greater part of the distance the existing waterway will be used and widened, but in some parts, as in the case of that immediately to the east of Stratford High-street, a new channel will be cut. This will necessitate the removal of certain buildings and also the filling in of parts of the existing stream that are very irregular in shape. From the latter source it is anticipated that the Corporation will obtain valuable street frontage sites. The construction of the main drainage river will also involve the building of several new bridges, locks, and culverts.

On the River Lee, immediately below its junction with the Waterworks river, a lock with sluices alongside will be constructed in order to maintain the Lee navigation level in that part of the River Lee south of the lock. Normally, the effect will be to divert the flood flow along the main drainage river. At the time when the level of water in the latter exceeds the Lee Navigation level the overflow will discharge into the River Lee and, by way of the Lee Navigation, into Bow Creek at Bromley Locks.

Navigation will also be greatly improved as a result of the works to be undertaken. The canal system begins at the junction of Bow Back river with the Lee Navigation. A new cut will be constructed from the point at which Bow Back river now changes its course to south-east, and will carry the waterway in a more or less direct line to the City Mill river, providing also an outlet to the main drainage river. In this manner a number of awkward bends in the existing channel will be done away with, and at the same time several irregularly-shaped areas of water will be filled in and will provide valuable building sites. The canal will continue along the City Mill river, which will be widened to 65ft., and will join the River Lee about 200 yards south of Carpenter's-road bridge. Thence it will continue along the course of the River Lee, rejoining the Lee Navigation immediately below Old Ford Lock. In connexion with the canal system one new bridge will have to be constructed, and Three Mills Back river will be filled in for its entire length.

The Lee Conservancy Board will, on the completion of the various river works, become the authority for their maintenance, and will thus acquire a considerable extension of the area in which they carry out dredging and other operations. Special provision has been made in the Act for the construction of a platform to carry the tow-path under the railway bridge which crosses the City Mill river. The Act also contains a provision, the first of its kind, to deal with the nuisance caused by owners sinking barges in midstream. The Board are now empowered to cause sunk or stranded vessels to be removed or destroyed, or, if that be not reasonably practicable, to do so themselves and recover the cost from the owner.

"KIDNAPPED" BABY RESTORED TO MOTHER

The eight-weeks-old baby boy who was reported on Saturday to have been stolen from a perambulator in Edgware-road, W., on Friday afternoon, has been restored to its mother, Mrs. Winifred Bailey, of Durham-road, West Ham. The reputed mother, who reported the child's being "kidnapped," is the wife of a railway porter named Pither, living at Upper Westbourne-terrace, Paddington. Mrs. Bailey stated yesterday that feeling she could not look after her baby as she would like she advertised for a foster-mother. As a result the child was taken to Mrs. Pither. Afterwards she found she could not part with him and went to Mrs. Pither and asked her to give him back. She gave him to her and she brought him home. There was no kidnapping. Mrs. Pither has been missing from her home since Sunday night.

LONDON SCHOOLMASTER DROWNED ON HOLIDAY

Mr. Lewis Marsh, of Bradley-gardens, Ealing, who went to Looe, Cornwall, on Saturday with his wife and two sons for a holiday, was drowned at Looe yesterday. He left his hotel for a bathe before breakfast, and was seen swimming some distance from the beach. Suddenly he was missed, and later his body, floating face downwards, was recovered. The sea was calm at the time, and he is supposed to have been overtaken by cramp. Mr. Marsh had been headmaster of Ealing County School for Boys since its foundation in 1913, and he was formerly an assistant master at the City of London School for 10 years. He was born at Eglingham, Northumberland, in October, 1880, and was educated at Camberwell Grammar School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he was an Exhibitioner.

HORTICULTURE IN AUSTRALIA

ARTIFICIAL RAIN FOR VEGETABLES

At the meeting of the International Horticultural Congress yesterday at the Caxton Hall, Mr. Herbert J. Rumsey, Chamber of Agriculture, Sydney, read a paper on "Progress of Horticulture in Australia," in which he described how an almost foodless waste was converted into "a land flowing with milk and honey."

Captain Cook's investigation of Botany Bay and his landings in other parts of Australia had not supplied much useful information as to the food supplies of the country. All that was known was that there were but few plants that could be depended upon to supply food to supplement fish and game. Accordingly seeds and plants were brought out by the first settlers. Very few of them succeeded in the shallow, sandy soil around Sydney, where the first settlement was made. The only bit of real gardening ground available was what was then known as the Governor's Farm, which was now part of one of the great Botanic Gardens of the world. The failure of so many of the early garden crops led to a condition of almost starvation in the infant Colony. The first relief was provided by the discovery of soil more suitable for cultivation in the vicinity of Dundas, but as it carried very heavy timber it took a long time to get cleared and sweetened for vegetables.

At the time of the first discovery of gold, when people rushed to the diggings from all parts of the world, there was a great influx of Chinese coolies, who quickly realized that they could divert quite a large stream of the gold to their own purses without the risks of mining. From about 1850 to 1890 they dominated this industry, and by their patient labours supplied 90 per cent. of the vegetables used in the cities and large towns. They proved that regular supplies of vegetables in large quantities could be grown on deep sandy soil by the free use of water.

The problem of gardening in Australia was not so much due to lack of rainfall, at any rate on the coastal and mountain districts, as to the extremely high rate of evaporation. During the last 10 or 12 years the necessary moisture conditions for growing vegetables and small fruits had been provided by overhead sprinkling like rainfall.

It was only recently that Australia had discovered that there was one indigenous plant that might be cultivated in most parts of the country for food. This was the Macadamia nut. The tree upon which the nut grew yielded very heavy crops under suitable conditions of temperature and moisture. The Macadamia was one of the finest of edible nuts, but the shell was so hard that the ordinary nut-cracker was inpotent against it, and the jaws of a vice or a heavy hammer were needed to get at the kernel. Some work had been done in the selection of thin-shelled varieties for propagation.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. SUMNERS told how the trees which form the present enormous population of the rubber plantations of the Middle East were all descendants of seedlings raised at Kew in 1876 from seed collected in South America.

HORTICULTURAL DINNER

A dinner of the Royal Horticultural Society in honour of the delegates attending the Ninth International Horticultural Congress in London was held last evening at the Society's hall in Greycoat-street, S.W. Mr. G. W. E. Loder presided.

Proposing the "Ninth International Horticultural Congress," the PRESIDENT said the delegates were drawn from 50 different nations and Dominions, and the congress was the first of an international character to be held in England. Interest in horticulture in the present time was very widespread, and in the last generation they had seen great changes in taste and design.

JONKHEER G. F. VAN TETS VAN GOIDSCHALXOORD, president of the Netherlands Government delegation, responded.

The toast of "The Guests from Abroad" was given by DR. A. W. HILL (Kew), and acknowledged by DR. KURT MEIER (Switzerland), DR. E. C. AUCHTER (United States), GEHEIMRAT BRUHAHN (Prussia), and Mr. W. T. MACOUN (Canada). M. J. PINELLE (France) gave "The Royal Horticultural Society," and SIR DAVID PRAIN replied. DR. A. BRETSCHNEIDER (Austria) gave "The President."

ROAD REPAIRS IN LONDON

THE REMAKING OF REGENT-STREET

From now until the end of September London, being officially regarded as "empty," will be in the middle of the road-repairing season. Almost every day a new "road-up" sign appears somewhere, and gangs of navvies, with pneumatic drills and pick axes, begin to attack surfaces which, to the ordinary eye, may appear perfect, but which the Minister of Transport, in consultation with the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, has scheduled for "maintenance and improvement."

Work is already in progress on some 32 streets and roads; on seven more a start was due to be made yesterday, and succeeding weeks will see many others added to the list. These include only road work which involves one-third of the carriageway being closed to traffic, not the street works by public utility services, the Post Office, the Metropolitan Water Board, and other similar authorities.

Visitors to London complain at a situation which makes, for example, Regent-street, one of London's most important thoroughfares, into a 900-yards stretch of jangling uproar and dust-laden atmosphere, which dislocates traffic and takes away all the pleasure of shopping excursions. Why, they ask, should this happen when we visit town? The reply is that summer suns and long-drawn-out days are good for road repair works—that the only thing worse than Regent-street "up" in August would be Regent-street "up" in November or December.

The remaking of Regent-street is probably the biggest of all the road repairs now being done. It will take many weeks. One half of the roadway is being treated at a time, and such is the slowing down of traffic that it is nearly as quick to walk from Piccadilly-circus to Oxford-circus as to ride. At the Oxford-circus end one section of the road has received its final gravelling; farther down the tarred blocks are being made ready for the new surface; another length is given over to the pneumatic drillers and looks like a waste-heap of broken concrete.

Every part of London has some road work being carried out. The inconvenience that is being suffered in the West End has its counterpart in the City and east of Aldgate. The number of works to be carried out under the London traffic scheme of March was over 300.

"INDEFINITE INCREASE IN TAXATION"

COLONEL ASHLEY ON SOCIALIST POLICY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILFRID ASHLEY, M.P., addressing an open-air gathering on the seashore at Worthing last evening, said many did not realize that the money used to maintain those not employed must ultimately come out of the pockets of the workers with brain and hand. This was not simply a question of taxing the idle rich. The rich could be made poor by taxation, but it would not make the poor rich.

The General Federation of Trade Unions had recently issued the following significant statement:—"When people advise the workman that all his insurance, pensions, housing, and education expenditures can be extracted from capital without endangering his industrial existence they badly mislead him. The truth is that all these things, and others, such as holidays with pay for municipal workers, have to be earned by the cotton operative, the wool worker, the engineer, the shipwright, and even the agricultural labourer. It is the industry of these and others similarly engaged which produces that wealth out of which the costs of social improvements are met. If strict social justice was meted out, these actual producers should be the first, and not the last, to enjoy whatever good things their efforts make possible. It is important that the workers of Britain should realize where the burden of all taxation ultimately falls, and to what extent it prevents the accumulation of that capital which is necessary to maintain and expand that industry by which they live."

The whole system of unemployment insurance must be recast and made solvent. A state of things which encouraged men, and even boys, to remain in idleness because they were paid nearly as much for doing nothing as for working must stop.

News in Brief

Mrs. Jane Roberts, who died yesterday at Penrhos, Pwllheli (Caernarvonshire), had lived in the same cottage for 92 years.

Mr. J. W. Dunk, aged 70, of Prospect-hill, Walthamstow, collapsed and died in a tram-car in Lower Clapton-road yesterday.

Sammy, a baby seal, which was caught in the Mersey, near Rock Ferry, on Saturday, has died in the Liverpool Museum Aquarium, to which he was taken.

In Selby Memorial Hospital yesterday Miss Eileen Dorothy Watson, of Hebburn-on-Tyne, died from injuries received on Saturday afternoon when she fell out of an excursion train near Selby, on her way home from Yarmouth.

Mr. H. Walter Samuel, of Swansea, the new Recorder of Merthyr Tydfil, who was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple and became member of Parliament for Swansea West, took his seat yesterday for the first time at Merthyr Quarter Sessions. He began life as a miner.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest in Jersey yesterday on the body of William Thomas Noel, who, with his 14-year-old son William, was drowned when the boat in which they were raising lobster-pots capsized. The boy's body has not yet been found.

Thieves who broke into Poyle Manor, near Staines, occupied by Mrs. R. D. Bain, early yesterday stole a lady's half-hunter watch which at one time belonged to George Stephenson, the railway pioneer, a Diamond Sculls trophy dated 1844, a gold Louis XVI. oval-shaped box, rings, and brooches, and bank notes totalling £15.

Mr. Billy Merson, the comedian, was thanked by the Petersfield Magistrates yesterday when, during the hearing of a case of assault on a police-constable near Petersfield on August 4, it was mentioned that he helped to arrest the prisoner and drove him in his car to the police station.

A booklet summarizing and explaining the new motoring laws has been issued by the Automobile Association, and is now available to every motorist on application by postcard to the Secretary, The Automobile Association, Fanum House, New Coventry-street, London, W.1, or to any of the A.A. branch offices.

Prince Tokugawa, president of the Japanese Red Cross Society, who is at present in this country to study Red Cross methods in Great Britain, will visit the Red Cross Star and Garter Home at Richmond to-morrow afternoon and the Red Cross Hostel for International Students, Manchester-square, on Thursday afternoon.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The London County Council invites applications for the appointment of a Coroner for the County of London. (p. 3)

Applications are invited by the Bradford City Council for the appointment of waterworks engineer. (p. 3)

The London County Council requires in September at the Barrett-street Trade School, Oxford-street, W.1, a visiting instructor to teach the theory and practice of manicure and face massage to hairdressing students. (p. 3).

The London Advisory Committee of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya invite applications for the appointment of head of the Botany Division. (p. 3)

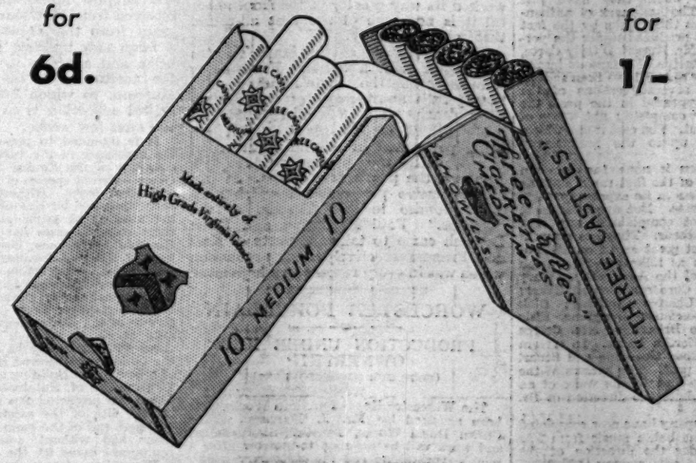
LABOUR PARTY DISPUTE AT TWICKENHAM

A dispute has arisen in the Labour Party in the Twickenham Division as to the choice of a prospective Parliamentary candidate. At a delegates' meeting it was decided, subject to the approval of the National Labour Party, to adopt Major H. Evans, who unsuccessfully contested Maldon (Essex) at the last General Election. The selection of Major Evans was not unanimous. The delegates interviewed two other nominees, one being Mr. T. J. Mason, a resident in the constituency, who was Labour candidate for the division in opposition to Sir William Joynson-Hicks (now Lord Brentford) and Sir John Ferguson at the General Election and by-election respectively last year, when the Conservative majority fell from 10,944 to 503. Supporters of Mr. Mason in the Hounslow section of the division have expressed strong resentment at his deposition from the candidature, and protests have been sent to the National Labour Party with threats of resignations if the adoption of an outsider as prospective candidate is endorsed. In view of this agitation headquarters have decided to hold an inquiry in the constituency.

The IMPROVED Wallet

10 for 6d.

20 for 1/-



WILLS'S

THREE CASTLES

MEDIUM

Issued by The Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited.

TT.189

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

CONTINUAL PROGRESS IN THE STORES OF THIS COUNTRY

By CALLISTHENES

We in this House consider it an important part of our duty to watch attentively the progress of Stores not only in England but in all parts of the world. There is always something to be learned by studying with an appraising eye the processes of retail distribution in France, Germany, Sweden or the United States. But progress made in retail distribution in England in the last twenty years has been far greater than that made in any other country in the world.

Fifty and even thirty years ago the great shops of Paris were an inspiration to merchants of all other countries; in the last twenty years we can discover neither in method nor in detail any important progress made by them. The businesses have become larger and have all the time been very profitable, but to the continually expanding science of merchandising they have added little.

In the United States, apart from mergers and from chain stores (the original ideas of which were copied from England), and apart from the development in the big mail order houses, little has been done in the way of bringing retail business nearer to perfection. Just at the moment when the stores over there are not having the most cheerful of times, their owners are showing a desire to cut off some of the unnecessary and luxurious details of organisation which had been allowed to develop without an adequate amount of foresight and clear purpose.

The stores of England have, on the other hand, during the last twenty years continually made progress. The progress has been systematic and almost general. It has been carried out with a vitality which has been a source of constant admiration to merchants from all over the world.

One of the results of this progress has been an increasing desire on the part of store people in other countries to come and study English methods. Just now a party of twenty Students of retailing in the University of Pittsburg are in England to make a closer study of our systems. They are only one of the numerous groups of visitors who every year come to England.

English distributing houses are progressive.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

SONG O' MY HEART
WITH
JOHN McCORMACK
WORLD-FAMOUS TENOR
POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, REGENT STREET, W.1.
LAST TWO WEEKS!
Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Langham 1744.

RECENT GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

"H.M.S. PINAFORE"

There is probably no more suitable entertainment of its kind for reproduction on the gramophone than the Savoy operas of Gilbert and Sullivan. The listener is generally so familiar with the stage setting that without too great an effort of the imagination he can visualize the performance and live over again in his own armchair the delight of nights spent at the theatre.

But if anything like full enjoyment is to be obtained from a gramophone version of such a well-known favourite as *H.M.S. Pinafore* there is certainly no room for anything but first-rate work both on the part of the artists and the recording staff. This has been fully realized by the Gramophone Company (H.M.V.) in the planning and execution of the very fine album of eight double-sided records containing the complete opera which they have just issued (D1844-52). The hall-mark of authenticity has been set on these disks by the fact that they have been produced under the personal supervision of Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte, the present representative of a famous family with which the Savoy operas have been so long associated. Unlike several versions of the opera which have appeared in the past, the present one is really complete; not a bar of the music has been cut. The cast is one which, on the whole, lives up to the best Savoy traditions.

Clearness of diction is none too common among singers, even of the first rank, and the microphone is merciless in its exposure of this as well as other defects. But even the most captious critic cannot complain of any lack of clarity in these records. They are remarkably good, and reflect great credit on all concerned. The cast is as follows:—Sir Joseph Porter (First Lord of the Admiralty), Henry A. Lytton; Captain Corcoran, George Baker; Ralph Rackstraw, Charles Goulding; Dick Deadeye, Darrell Fancourt; Josephine, Elsie Griffin; Hebe, Nellie Briercliffe; Mrs. Cripps (Little Buttercup), Bertha Lewis. In certain concerted pieces Sydney Granville and Stuart Robertson also take part. The success of the production is largely due to the work of an excellent orchestra under the direction of Dr. Malcolm Sargent.

The Columbia Company have now completed their recording of the ballet music from *The Seasons*, played under the direction of the composer, M. Alexandre Glazounov (LX29-30). "Autumn" is divided into three sections—a Baccanal, a Petit Adagio, and Finale. Les Bacchantes. The whole is a good example of rather showy ballet music. We are not told the name of the orchestra which M. Glazounov conducts, but it is thoroughly competent for its task and brings out all the detail of the heavy orchestration with fine effect. These records sound far better when reproduced on a large gramophone with a sound box tuned for fibre needles. Steel needles produce excessive resonance. On the fourth side there is "The Dance of the Flowers" from Delibes's ballet, *The Corsair*, played by the Lucerne Kursaal Orchestra. This small combination is good of its kind, but it is scarcely fit company for M. Glazounov and his players, and it seems a pity that something more congruous could not have been selected to fill the extra side.

Herr Ivar Andresen's fame as an operatic artist has been greatly extended by his wonderful records. We now have an opportunity afforded us by Columbia to test his quality as a singer of *Lieder*. One could have wished that he had chosen something better than Loewe's "Der Selfne Beter" (the man who seldom prayed), but it is the distinction of a great artist that he can produce unexpected results from apparently unpromising material. That is certainly the case in Herr Andresen's rendering of this ballad (DX65); it should create a demand for further and better examples of *Lieder* interpreted by him. Mr. William Heseltine has a good tenor voice, which he uses with excellent results in Davy's "The Bay of Biscay" and Dibdin's "Tom Bowling" (Col. DX70).

Entertainments

THE VARIETY THEATRES

THE FUTURE OF THE COLISEUM

Rumours are reaching London from America that at some future date which is not specified Sir Oswald Stoll may dispose of his interests in the London Coliseum and other places of entertainment, and Sir Oswald Stoll agrees that he has been approached on the subject from one or two directions. He adds that he does not consider that there is anything tangible in these inquiries, and so for the present at any rate the Coliseum pursues the even tenor of its way.

One of the principal attractions of the Coliseum is that the greater part of the programme is changed every week, with the result that the audiences are able to develop the once-a-week habit. There is the drawback, of course, that some weeks are not quite so good as others, and one doubts whether this week's entertainment quite maintains the high standard set by the Le Journal Bank Holiday programme. But there are one or two items which are admirable, and it was somewhat striking yesterday afternoon that the turns presented with the greatest simplicity were among the most popular. Mr. Keith Falkner, for instance, whose work for the B.B.C. is well known, won genuine applause for his effective, and unaffected, rendering of such old favourites as the "Toreador" song, "Sea Fever," and "Billy Boy." Miss Thea Philips, the soprano, was very nearly as popular. Coliseum audiences apparently never grow tired of the witticisms or the sentimentality of Mr. Talbot O'Farrell, and M. Santiago's Parisian novelties, with the dances arranged by Princess Astafieva, have become an established success. Miss Gracie Deagon, an American patter comedian, who has come to London with a reputation for the portrayal of childlike humour, will probably do better than she did yesterday afternoon when she has got used to the size of the hall in which she is appearing.

THE PALLADIUM

It is the view of many of those who are concerned with the development of the film industry that one effect of the "talkie" is likely to be that it will drive audiences back to the regular theatre on the assumption that they would prefer to see their heroes and heroines in person, instead of on the silver screen.

The experience of the Palladium at present suggests that audiences are at any rate anxious to see for themselves American stars whose names are almost household words, but who have not appeared in person hitherto in the English theatres. Mr. Charles King is known to hundreds of thousands of people in this country for his light-hearted performances as the singing hero in half-a-dozen successful "talkies" like *The Broadway Melody* and the *Hollywood Revue*, and yet they would probably have never even heard his name but for the "talkies." At the Palladium he is singing a number of the songs which have been whistled during the past year by every errand-boy in London, and if the audiences had their way there would be very few other items in the programme. One expected that Mr. King would sing them with "punch," but one realised now that "canned" music has not quite done him justice. He has real personality and get every ounce out of his material. But one trembles to think what will happen if this habit of importing singing film heroes continues. The mounted police will probably have to be called out to control the crowds if Mr. Al Jolson should ever decide to sing "Sonny Boy" in person from a London stage. Even in Los Angeles his personal appearance is an event; in London it there might have to be overflow performances in the Albert Hall or in Hyde Park.

THE VICTORIA PALACE

Miss Gracie Fields proposes to visit Hollywood and Hollywood may wish to keep her for a time, so an appearance at the Victoria Palace this week in Mr. Archie Pitt's Road Show is an engagement to be noted, particularly as she is unusually generous in her contribution to the programme. Seven songs and a richly humorous performance in a farcical sketch last night showed an appreciative audience how well she can do many things.

An opening number in which she sang about dancing with the Devil in a red Hell was so unusual that for a verse we expected some sudden turn to mocking parody, but instead we caught a curious sense of the sinister although the words were probably foolish. Then Miss Fields passed to sentiment and convinced us there was really something sad about a cottage for sale. Next, we were given the clever Punch and Judy song which creates a vivid picture of both puppets and audience. Afterwards, as though in an aside she had said "Well, that's enough of that," the singer rolled her hair into a misplaced "bun," threw off any pretence to be serious, and in her native Lancashire invited everybody to "shop at the Co-op shop" and followed with the ditty of the "Little pudden basin." No other entertainer on the variety stage could sweep over such a range and be sure in every touch.

The sketch "Gulliver's Travels" came later, with Miss Fields as a raw substitute for a parlourmaid serving dinner in a suburban house. The piece was frankly ludicrous and was taken almost in the spirit of charade, but the fun was the more hilarious because of a firm foundation of character drawing. If Miss Fields is thinking of films, an English producer might make a comedy reel out of "Gulliver's Travels."

A SCHILLER FESTIVAL

NEW SEASON AT MUNICH STATE THEATRE

(FROM OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENT)

It is not generally known that Munich possesses a permanent State Theatre for classical plays which has, of late years, worked its way quietly to the front again till it is now one of the best all-round theatres in Germany.

The new season at the State Theatre has begun with a Schiller Festival, to commemorate the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the dramatist's death. The "Schillerzyklus," or cycle of 10 of his plays, which are being performed in chronological order, began with the production of *The Robbers*, the poet's first drama. It was an impressive performance, which gave high promise for the success of the "Zyklus." Paul Hartmann and Ernst Deutsch came to take the parts of Karl and Franz respectively in a production which was in every respect on a high level.

WORCESTER PORCELAIN

PRODUCTION UNDER NEW OWNERSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WORCESTER, AUG. 11

The Worcester Royal Porcelain Works have been acquired by Mr. J. Harrison, of the Crown Ducal Works, Tunstall, Staffordshire, and work will be resumed to-morrow after a week's stocktaking and the customary week's holiday.

Mr. Wadsworth, art director of the old firm, will be in charge. To-day he informed me that many misleading statements had appeared in print. A receiver came in a fortnight ago, but the works had never been closed down in the sense which those words implied, and it was wrong to say that a new manufacture would be introduced under the new proprietorship. Efforts would be made to achieve commercial success, but the production of Worcester porcelain would continue as it had done for the past 200 years. The Worcester works were the oldest of the kind in the kingdom, older than Wedgwood's, for example. No dismissals of workpeople were contemplated, and the only changes would be those incidental to changed proprietorship, in detail rather than in broad policy.

ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND

A reunion of former students of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood, was held recently. Nearly 200 were present from various parts of the United Kingdom, and they included school teachers, music teachers, organists, home teachers, typists, clergymen, and business men. The gratitude expressed by all was striking testimony to the value of the training received at the college. The Rev. W. H. Jackson described his efforts to train the blind in Burma, and Lady Campbell (widow of Sir Francis Campbell, formerly principal of the college) spoke of her work among the blind in the United States.

PROMENADE CONCERT

TRIBUTE TO SIEGFRIED WAGNER

The first Wagner concert of the season was given at the Queen's Hall last night before a crowded audience. The programme had originally included the "Funeral March" from *Götterdämmerung* and transferred to the beginning of the programme it formed a fitting tribute to the memory of Siegfried Wagner. Sir Henry Wood gave an impressive performance, audience and orchestra standing.

There followed the sombre prelude to the third act of *Parsifal* and the prelude to Act 1 of *Lohengrin*. These two movements, representing Wagner at the beginning and end of his career, came well together, since they are equally remarkable for the texture of the string writing, the one deeply expressive, the other of a unique ethereal quality. The performance showed that in purity and wealth of tone this department of the orchestra is well found. The transformation music and closing scene from *Parsifal*, Act 1, is a somewhat overlengthy excerpt for concert performance and suffers from the lack of voices. However, it was listened to with the closest attention, and the playing had many moments of fine sonority. The trumpets and trombones in a *piano* are a delight to hear, in a *fortissimo* there is too much blare. Many passages in Wagner are rendered less effective when the decorative figuration from the strings is overshadowed in this way. The soloists were Miss Miriam Licette, whose singing of "Elizabeth's Prayer" was of outstanding clarity, and Mr. Walter Widdop, who sang the "Steersman's Song" from *The Flying Dutchman* with much spirit.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM

HISTORICAL GIFTS

Parts of the great chain laid across Portsmouth Harbour in the sixteenth century have been recovered by the Admiralty and submitted to expert metallurgical examination. One of the links, 3ft. 8in. long and 14in. across, has been presented by the Lords Commissioners to the Royal United Service Museum, Whitehall, while another link has been presented to the Portsmouth Museum.

The chain is first mentioned in a Navy Account presented in February, 1522, by Sir W. Fitzwilliam. Its manufacture is set down at £40, while the hire of boats bearing the chains from June 12 to January 31 cost £21 9s., at a charge of 8d. a ton a month. Something appears to have gone wrong with it, and in August, 1545, we find a letter from the Duke of Suffolk, as Lord Chamberlain, to Mr. Secretary Paget. He asks for money to spend on the defences of Portsmouth and proceeds: "I trust that the chain shall be ready to be laid over the haven with lighters and all things meet for that purpose put in readiness to furnish the same for the defence of the enemies accordingly." It appears, therefore, that it was not until then that the chain was used as it had not originally been intended, and until that time it was probably in place lying along the bottom. It was buoyed across the harbour mouth by means of three lighters, and a capstan was provided to haul the chain taut. There is no record that it ever actually served to keep hostile ships out of the harbour.

The Queen has presented to the Royal United Service Museum a silver and tortoiseshell snuff-box from her collection, commemorative of the Battle of Waterloo. In the lid is set a silver medal bearing upon the outer side of the lid an embossed Royal Standard and the words "Wellington. Waterloo. die Jun. 18, 1815," while on the other is the laurelled head of the Prince Regent, with a Latin inscription of his identity. Vice-Admiral R. G. Lowther Crofton has presented to the Museum a scimitar surrendered by the Dey of Tunis to Lord Nelson after the Battle of the Nile. Sir Thomas Hardy, it is said, gave it to Captain Crofton, ancestor of the donor, and it bears below the silver hilt the inscription "Remember Nelson."

Among other gifts are two miniatures of Ranjit Singh, the great Maharajah of the Punjab, who died in 1838, and one of the Nawab who was Prime Minister at Lucknow in 1836, given by Miss U. Law. Captain E. Altham, the secretary of the Royal United Service Institution, has given a collection of four rifles and other weapons used against British forces by Bolshevist troops on the north Dvina front in 1919, notable in that no two could use the same ammunition. Another interesting weapon, the gift of Lieutenant W. V. Makins, Welsh Guards, is a Remington carbine captured from Nuba tribesmen in January this year at Jebel Elire, Sudan. It is one of the weapons taken by the Dervishes when the Hicks expedition against the Mahdi was annihilated in 1883, and was found to be still in good working order.

IMPERIAL RESEARCH

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM EXTENSION

The research work upon insect pests carried out by the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, in conjunction with the Imperial Bureau of Entomology is short to be increased through new facilities provided in part by the Empire Marketing Board. Funds received from the Board, together with a grant from the Treasury, have enabled a large new building in four storeys of brick and concrete to be constructed to the north-west of the main site of the Museum, to which half of the entomological collection is to be moved within the next few weeks.

It is intended to pursue investigations for the assistance of the various tropical administrations of the Empire in distinguishing between different species of tse-tse fly, mosquito, and other pests. Hitherto such research has been hampered for lack of facilities in developing unclassified grubs alive, but a series of three conservatories has been installed upon the roof of the new building, which can be kept at different temperatures. In these and in a special refrigerating chamber the natural life of insect types can be studied and methods of biological control through parasites devised. The extension now to be placed at the service of the Entomological Department consists of six bays, each 11ft. 6in. long, but these will eventually be increased to 11, and the building transferred to its original purpose of a new Spirit Building for the Museum. The Department of Entomology will then move to another projected new building to be erected on the site of the existing Whale Room at the west end of the main building, built many years ago without artificial lighting as a temporary home for the whale group.

Work has already been begun on a new Whale Room to the north of the Museum, in accordance with the rebuilding scheme approved in the report of the Royal Commission on Museums, and the ground for this has been cleared. The designs for the new Whale Room are the work of Mr. J. H. Markham, of the Office of Works, and have been on view at the Royal Academy. It will have a gallery some 15ft. above the floor, and a high and partially sloping roof, lit through glass on either longitudinal slope, but with the middle portion opaque.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION

The annual report of the Metropolitan District Nursing Association, founded by Miss Florence Nightingale and others in 1875 for providing trained nurses for the sick poor of Central London, states that the association took over in June the Central St. Pancras district, which includes about 90,000 people. A suitable house has been found in Oakley-square. The expenditure involved was about £1,270. A generous lady dealt with the association £1,000 without interest. The Central Home in Bedford-place dealt with 2,823 cases last year. These involved 51,517 visits by the district nurses and superintendents and 804 patients were seen at various clinics and dispensaries. At the new branch home in Oakley-square 346 cases, involving 6,651 visits, were attended to, in addition to 2,558 cases, mostly in Pentonville, requiring 39,507 attendances and 804 home visits.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND VARIETY

The concert to be given at the Queen's Hall to-night will be broadcast by the London Regional transmitter, beginning at 8 o'clock. The National programme includes, at 7.30, a variety entertainment by Norah Howard, Bernard Clifton, Albert Whelan, Ethel Lodge, the Bayan Singers, Whaley and Ferguson, and the de Groot Trio.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, August 12, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 11-11.30:—(261.3m. only) Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12:—Kathleen Dahl (mezzo-soprano), Reginald Olley (baritone). 12.30:—Organ of Tussaud's Cinema. 1-2:—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. 2.5-2.30:—Gramophone Records. 4:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 4.30:—Orchestra from the Prince of Wales Playhouse, Lewisham.

5.15:—Children.—The Blundering of Beryl (Rene M. Worley). Songs at the Piano by Lawrence Baskcomb. When the Sun Shone at Night, from Funny Stories (Egon Hillgenberg), translated from the German by May Jenkin. 6:—Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley, reading Humorous Verse. 1. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonatas, played by James Friskin (from Edinburgh). 7-7.20:—Holidays off the Beaten Track—3, A Cruise to the Northern Capitals, by Mr. Ivor Brown.

7.30:—1. Norah Howard (at present appearing in Bitter Sweet) and Bernard Clifton in songs and duets; music by George Posford and Harry Pepper; lyrics by George Posford and Ralph Neale. 2. Albert Whelan, the Australian entertainer. 3. Ethel Lodge in Mrs. Spifkins Gives a Tea Party, by Nora Hudson Lewis. 4. The Bayan Singers (Russian Folk-songs). 5. Whaley and Ferguson, the coloured comedy couple. 5. The De Groot Trio, who will be playing throughout the programme. 8.45:—B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Megan Thomas (soprano). 9.45:—Weather; News. 10:—A French Novelist's Impressions of London, by M. Joseph Renaud. 10.15:—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 10.25-12:—12-12.30:—(261.3m. only) Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12:—Hilda Bryant (soprano); the Winifred Fry Trio—Arliss Marriott (flute), Molly Daley (violin), Winifred Fry (pianoforte). 1:—Organ of the Regent Cinema, relayed from Bournemouth. 2-3:—Midland Regional programme. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Midland Regional programme. 8:—Promenade Concert—The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood; Olga Haley (soprano); Shepherd Munn (pianoforte)—relayed from the Queen's Hall, London. 9.45:—Weather; News. 10.5-10.30:—Midland Regional programme. 12-12.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. 1:—Organ of Lozells Picture House, relayed from Birmingham. 2-3:—Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis. 5.15:—Children—Off for the Holidays, a humorous sketch, by Norman Timmis; Songs by Harold Casey (baritone); Norman Newman (saxophone). 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Dr. Lyon; Gwen Knight (soprano). 8:—London Regional programme. 9.45:—Weather; News. 10:—Midland Regional programme. 10.5-10.30:—Café au Lait, a condensed musical comedy, written and arranged by Charles Brewer, with Martyn Green, Anona Winn, Herbert Lees, Harold Clemence, and the Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 12:—Edinburgh programme. 2.5:—Glasgow programme. 4:—Edinburgh programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Glasgow programme. 6.45:—Weather; News. 7:—Mrs. Mary Kelly: Village Drama. 7.30:—National programme. 10.15:—Local News. 10.25-12:—

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. 4:—Harry D. Montgomery (baritone); the Radio Quartet. 5:—Clifton Hellwell (pianoforte). 5.15:—Stop Press (?). 6.15:—Children's programme. 6.45:—How's That? in Sporting Humour. 7:—Golf, Cricket, Boxing; The White Heather Club, by Hope's Guardsby, a Highland Piper, by A. Talbot, with Betty Bond, John Rogers, Ivor Maddox, A. S. Loxton, and Bob Miller's Dance Band. 10.25-12:—National programme. 10.15:—Regional News.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 12-12.30:—National programme. 4-12:—

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 2.5-2.30:—National programme. 4:—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitska), conducted by Reginald Redman; W. Salisbury (baritone); Children, 6:—Miss Eleanor Vachell: A Tramp Abroad—Walks Round Cardiff. 6.15:—Welsh Gramophone Records. 7:—National programme. 8.45:—A Masefield programme by special permission of the Poet Laureate, devised in collaboration with the author, told and sung in a harbour inn by the Bath Citizen House Players, relayed from the Summer School of Dramatic Art, Citizen House, Bath. 9.40:—National programme. 10.15:—West Regional News. 10.25-12:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. Time and Leisbrach Gaedhlige. 7.45:—Frances Meredith; the Colonel Fritz Brass. 9:—Concert, conducted by Stanley Duffy (baritone); the Station Orchestra; Eileen Rowland (soprano); the Station Orchestra; Nora Finn (contralto); the Station Orchestra. 10.30:—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 11-12:—Gramophone Records, from Edinburgh. 4:—Herring Fishing Bulletin, from Edinburgh. Dorothy King (soprano); the Station Orchestra. 5.5:—Glasgow programme. 5.47:—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. 5.57:—Weather Forecast for Farmers, from Edinburgh. 6:—Glasgow programme. 6.15:—Aberdeen programme. 6.45:—Aberdeen programme. 9.45:—National programme. 10.15:—Scottish News, from Edinburgh. 10.25-12:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 11-12:—Edinburgh programme. 4:—Edinburgh programme. 5.5:—Stories. Mackenzie (reciter). 5.47:—Children. 5.47:—Edinburgh Birthdays (reciter). Mr. Bennett-Miller: When the Child enters School. 6.15:—National programme. 8.45:—Aberdeen programme. 9.45:—National programme. 10.15:—Edinburgh programme. 10.25-12:—The Gleneagles Hotel Band, directed by Henry R. Hall, relayed from Gleneagles Hotel.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 12:—Gramophone Records. 1-2:—Northern Wireless Orchestra: John P. Davies (pianoforte). 2:—Northern Wireless Orchestra: Tom Coligbill (baritone), Strathan: Stories of Northern Towns: Durham. 6:—Miss Christine Jean Newcastle. 6.15:—Children. 6:—Miss Christine Jean Newcastle. 6.15:—Children. 6:—Miss Christine Jean Newcastle. 6.15:—Children

Imperial and Foreign News

SURVEY OF INDIAN POSITION

THE AFRIDI ATTACK ON PESHAWAR

The following appreciation of the situation in India by the Government of India is issued. It deals with the period up to Saturday last only:—

In Waziristan there is nothing to report, and conditions may be said to have returned to normal. On Northern border of Peshawar District there is also little to report.* Haji of Turangzai, though constantly intriguing, is still inactive.

In Tirah the Afridis have renewed activities and raised a fresh *lashkar* against Government. Weekly Friday *jirga* at Bagh on August 1 was well attended by hostile Mullahs and young bloods. Government Maliks and elders did not attend, but about 300 Orakzai were present. It was decided to raise *lashkar* at once, and to proceed down Bara Valley in small parties by night to Khajuri Plain, where *lashkar* was to concentrate on August 6. Recruiting parties were also sent out to enlist cooperation of Orakzais. Government elders and Maliks made unsuccessful attempt to restrain hostile element, which set out according to plan in small parties on night of 3rd. Warning notices were immediately issued to all sections and villages situated in line of advance of *lashkar*. Constant aerial reconnaissance was carried out over Bara Valley, and air action was taken against parties of hostiles whenever opportunity offered. By August 6 large number of hostiles were known to have concentrated in Aka Khel and Sturi Khel limits in Bara Valley. Air action was maintained against them continuously throughout 6th and 7th, and troops moved out to positions of readiness in Peshawar District. By August 7 *lashkar* had concentrated in caves to west of Khajuri Plain.

During night 7th and 8th detachments from *lashkar* moved forward to area south of Bara Fort, while part of main body moved to other caves south of Bara River in hope of escape from aerial bombing. Military and frontier constabulary pickets engaged several detachments of hostiles during night and inflicted some casualties, but small parties, totalling several hundred in all, penetrated into Peshawar district and concealed themselves in country south and south-east of Peshawar. Some of these parties were located and engaged by troops on following day. Intention was then reported that main body of *lashkar* should deliver attack on night 8th-9th while detachments already in district created diversion. Latest reports from Peshawar, however, show that no attack was carried out on city or cantonments during night 8th-9th, and *lashkar* appears to be dispersing. Several bodies of Orakzais killed by bombing in Bara have been brought to their homes. These must have joined Afridi *lashkar* on way down from Waran Valley.

Political agent, Kurram, reports some activity among Massozai and Chamkannis. Reports also show that Tirah Adam Khel are trying to instigate Hassan Khel and Asho Khel *lashkar* to attack Nowshera.

ENCOURAGING LAWLESSNESS

Recrudescence of agitation in Charsadda Sub-Division has taken form of picketing liquor shops. A number of picketers have been arrested and movement is subsiding. Local police has been strengthened and cavalry regiment has been moved from Tangi to Charsadda. In Bannu City picketing is also decreasing, but restrictions on city gates have not yet been relaxed. Government and licensed rifles are still being called in from disaffected areas in Bannu district.

Summaries have appeared in the Press of the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Working Committee at the meeting held at Bombay at the end of last month. They confirm the previous programmes of the Congress and encourage the defiance of the various Ordinances, the disobedience of Forest Laws, and the boycott of British goods and institutions. They also endorse the previous resolution of the Committee inciting troops and police to fail in their duty. A new item in the programme is the boycott of Legislative bodies and interference with the rights of candidates and voters at the forthcoming elections. If effect is given to this last recommendation on a considerable scale the result is likely to be disorders and clashes at the time of the elections. General effect of the resolutions is to give encouragement to the forces of lawlessness and still further to increase the great loss in trade and industry for which the civil disobedience movement is already responsible.

There have been serious communal disturbances in Sind. The disorder commenced in Sukkur, but has spread to Rohri and to adjacent villages. The origin is reported to have been a dispute between members of a Swarajist procession and a Mohamedan tonga-driver, exaggerated accounts of which gave rise to alarmist rumours, followed by serious clashes between the two communities. The casualties have been serious and the latest reports indicate that the situation is not yet under complete control. Another communal riot occurred at Ballia, in the United Provinces, and the police had to fire to restore order. No serious collision between the police and the public arising directly out of the civil disobedience movement is reported, but reports received from the provinces mention a number of cases in which violence has been used against the police.

BETTER NEWS FROM PROVINCES

The Provincial reports describing the situation during the last fortnight of July are the most favourable received for some months. In Madras the decline in lawless activities is becoming more marked and in many districts attempts to defy the law are half-hearted and readily abandoned. The number of accused and convicted persons who offer apologies is increasing, and public opinion against the civil disobedience movement is hardened. In Bengal the position has improved in some districts and is stationary in others. Picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops has decreased, but that of schools and colleges continues and is having a disorganizing effect on university and secondary education. The Punjab report that the movement continues to decline and is now being kept alive mainly by the activities of extremist Akalis. A favourable sign is that agitation has decreased in rural areas.

Bihar and Orissa records a similar improvement, and most districts report favourable indications that the movement is growing weaker.

In the United Provinces agitation has not grown more intense during the past fortnight, and in many districts is at a standstill. Rural agitation, however, still continues in some parts of the province, and there is a growing tendency towards acts of violence.

In the Central Provinces the movement is at present very intense, and the spirit of violence more marked, but vigorous action is having an effect in the more troublesome districts.

In Gujerat district authorities are gaining the upper hand, and the agitation is losing its momentum.

The situation in Bombay City shows little change, and in the rest of the Presidency there has been an increase in picketing and in the defiance of Forest Laws.

CONFIDENCE OF INDIAN INVESTOR

There are some features of general interest. Counter-propaganda is obtaining a wider hearing, due partly to an increase in the number of classes and persons adversely affected by the civil disobedience movement and to the rapid rise in the financial loss involved. While boycott of foreign goods is widespread and is still effective, there are definite indications that the evasion or defiance of the Congress ban is becoming more frequent, and that large and small traders are becoming more restive as the period of their losses continues.

The defiance of authority and the frequency of disorders have not been without their effect on the criminal classes, and most provinces report an increase in crimes of violence. Similarly the picketing of liquor shops has given a stimulus to illicit distillation.

A very satisfactory feature is the response to the loan recently issued by the Government of India. Public subscriptions amount to nearly 30 crores, and may be reasonably interpreted as demonstrating the confidence of the Indian investor in the stability of Government and his belief that efforts to paralyse the administration have failed.

RAILWAY DOCK BURNED

VANCOUVER, Aug. 10.—Fire destroyed the new Canadian National Railway dock here to-day. The loss is approximately $1,200,000 (£240,000).

The contractors were to have handed over the completed dock to the Government in two days' time.—*Reuter.*

EARLY BUSHMEN IN RHODESIA

ITALIAN EXPEDITION'S FINDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVINGSTONE, Aug. 11

The continued discoveries of the Italian Scientific Expedition are arousing widespread interest. Commander Gatti reports that five limestone caves were visited at Chipongwe, between Kafue and Lusaka. These caverns tunnel into the earth to a depth of about 300ft., with pools of limpid water at the bottom. These caves were undoubtedly inhabited by ancient man.

Previously there has been no scientific proof that the region of Central Africa, north of the Zambezi, was inhabited by Bushmen before the coming of the Bantu, but it now appears proved that the South Africa of ancient times was in the relatively undisturbed possession of cave-dwelling Bushmen. In a trial pit portions of a Bushman skeleton were found not more than 18in. below the surface, and throughout the excavations implements of the same quality, culture, and type as had been recovered previously at the Mumbwa smelting cave were unearthed. Professor Dart has a half skull and implements, previously found by others in Chipongwe caves, of the same type as those now found by the Italian expedition. No doubt Northern Rhodesia was, until comparatively recent times, inhabited by a virtually pure Bushman stock, and the coming of the Bantu was relatively recent. No osseous evidence whatsoever has been secured of the presence of the Bantu in any of the caves so far examined.

Sir Harry Johnston, on linguistic evidence, assumed that the Bantu migration had occurred within the last 1,000 years. Professor Dart and Commander Gatti consider it even more recent, owing to the lack of archaeological deposits giving evidence of 1,000 years' occupation. Professor Dart is continuing his excavations at Mumbwa and Commander Gatti and Dr. del Grandi will investigate the caves at Kafulamadsi, east of Broken Hill.

ARISTOPHANES IN NEW YORK

ROMAN CATHOLIC OBJECTIONS TO THE "LYSISTRATA"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 11

The *Lysistrata* of Aristophanes, which was produced here several weeks ago and is having a very successful run, has become the objective of a violent attack on the immorality of the New York theatre.

The attack was opened under Cardinal Hayes and Monsignor Lavelle, Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday, when several thousand copies of a pamphlet published by the Catholic Theatre Movement were distributed throughout the archdiocese of New York, 1,500 being handed out at the door of the cathedral. The work of Aristophanes manifests, according to this pamphlet, a "very inferior opinion of the taste and character of the fine men and women who come here for their holidays." The Catholic Theatre Movement regrets the apparent inability of the police to interfere with the production of "a classic of unabashed mockery, as audacious an assault on public decency as was ever perpetrated on our stage." It also attacks other allegedly obscene productions.

The Catholic Theatre Movement issues what is known as a "white list," giving the names of plays it specially approves. The latest "white list" contains two plays. One is *The Green Pastures*, winner of the Pulitzer Prize, which was banned in London, and the other *The First Mrs. Fraser*, by St. John Ervine.

THE U.S. DROUGHT

EXTENSION FARTHER NORTH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 11

The Department of Agriculture this afternoon issued its expected statement on the drought.

The corn crop this year is expected to amount to only 2,211,823 bushels, which would be the smallest crop since 1901. According to the Department the drought is being felt progressively farther north, even affecting New York State and parts of Michigan last week. It is daily reducing the prospects in the corn, tobacco, and cotton districts of West Alabama. There is, however, an increase in the estimated total of the wheat crop, which is now estimated at 820,618,000 bushels, compared with 805,009,000 bushels last year. It was known that wheat was little affected by the drought directly, but the present estimate of the yield is much higher than last month's estimate. Winter wheat is responsible for the increase. Durum and all other spring wheat are expected to show a decline.

The pastures are the poorest for 50 years.

M. TITULESCU'S VISIT TO SINAIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, Aug. 11

M. Titulescu, the Rumanian Minister to the Court of St. James's, left Sinaia yesterday. During his short stay there he kept in close touch with the King and his Prime Minister, Dr. Maniu, and saw several other members of the Cabinet, Dr. Lupu, the Leader of the Peasant Party, and Professor George Bratianu, the Leader of the Dissident Liberals. Before leaving he informed the Press that he had been invited to go to Sinaia in order to discuss his activities abroad. This is all that has been said about his visit officially, but it will probably have the desired effect of stopping the very general speculation in political circles caused by his somewhat unexpected appearance at Sinaia, which was promptly connected with an alleged Cabinet crisis.

AUSTRALIAN FREIGHT RATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Aug. 11

Plans to reduce freight rates between Australia and Eastern ports are being considered at a conference between Mr. Moloney, the Minister for Markets, and representatives of shipping, producing, and distributing organizations.

Mr. Moloney, in urging the necessity of freight reduction, said that the rate to Singapore from Sydney was £6 10s. a ton, as compared with £5 from California. In the last three years trade between Australia and the East amounted to £130,000,000, and during 1928-29 the balance in Australia's favour was £5,600,000.

The conference discussed the possibility of freight guarantees in order to secure the reductions.

THE NEW PARTY IN TURKEY

POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11

In a declaration published in the official newspaper *Milliet*, the Prime Minister, General Ismet Pasha, rejects the allegations brought against the Government by Fethy Bey, who is to be the leader of the new Liberal Republican Party, in his letter to Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha. Ismet Pasha states that Fethy Bey's criticisms are of a general nature, and that he has not had enough time to become acquainted with all that has been done. The Prime Minister professes complete confidence in his party, and intimates that at the proper place and time he will reply to all the criticisms levelled against his administration.

The Ghazi Pasha's reply to Fethy Bey's letter is published to-day. While reiterating his pleasure at the formation of the new party, the Ghazi Pasha gives the impression that he does not intend to resign his post as President of the Popular Party. He explains that Ismet Pasha is the effective chief of the Popular Party and promises that he, as President of the Republic, will maintain an impartial and fair attitude towards political affairs.

The political situation, therefore, remains fluid. Many Deputies are perplexed as to their future line of conduct. A few have definitely signified their intention of joining the new party, but most of them are holding back and awaiting a fresh sign from Yalova, where the Ghazi Pasha and Fethy Bey continue to sojourn.

STRIKE VIOLENCE IN KENTUCKY

COALFIELDS BOMBED FROM THE AIR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 11

The coalfields at Providence, Kentucky, which have been the scene of acute labour troubles for several months, were bombed this morning by a monoplane, which flew over the fields at about 2,000ft. from the direction of Illinois. Nine dynamite bombs were dropped.

Although there has been much violence during the labour troubles, including some dynamiting, it is the first time an aeroplane has been used. The strike began on April 1 owing to the failure to reach an agreement on wages and working conditions. It led to a split between the strikers and the United Mine Workers' Union, which refused to authorize the strike. Lately a large number of mines have been opened with non-union labour. It is not yet known which of the various groups concerned is responsible for the bombing.

The Department of Commerce in Washington has ordered an inquiry.

NATIVE POLICY IN N. RHODESIA

PROTEST MEETINGS OF WHITE COLONISTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVINGSTONE (N. Rhodesia), Aug. 11

On August 7, at a public meeting at Ndola, the following resolution was passed by 390 votes, with one dissentient:—

This meeting, representative of Ndola and district, emphasizes that the progress and development of this colony are dependent upon the initiative and enterprise of the white colonists, and, therefore, strongly dissents from the policy of the Imperial Government outlined in the White Paper entitled "Memorandum of Native Policy in East Africa," which states *inter alia* that the interests of the African Native must be paramount, and that if and when those interests and the interests of the immigrant race conflict the former should prevail. Further, it is our determination to use every constitutional means in our power to combat the carrying into effect of the above-mentioned policy, insistence upon which can only lead to a spirit of antagonism between the black and white races seriously detrimental to internal harmony. It is our wish, with due deference, to point out that any flagrant violation of the wishes and opinions of the white population must needs engender a sense of injustice extremely difficult to eradicate.

The Ndola meeting follows a meeting at Broken Hill, where a similar resolution was passed.

CITY TO BEACH CABLE TRANSPORTER

A BARCELONA ENTERPRISE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Aug. 11

Preliminary work has begun in Barcelona for the construction of an aerial cable transporter to convey passengers from the city across the port to the neighbouring beach known as San Sebastian, after the Basque resort, says a message to *El Debate*.

The cable will be nearly one mile in length. It will cross the port at the height of 200ft. in order not to interfere with shipping. It will bring the beach within three minutes' journey of the city instead of the 30 minutes required at present. The starting point of the cable will be on the Montjuich mountain, which overlooks the city. The second stage will be a tower 360ft. high situated near the docks. This will be the highest edifice in Barcelona, and it will contain a restaurant and other attractions. The terminus will be a second iron tower, this being 260ft. in height. Four cars each, with accommodation for 22 passengers, will maintain the service. The work will cost £75,000. It is hoped to complete it before the end of the year.

KURDISH LEADER TO BE EXPELLED FROM SYRIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BEIRUT, Aug. 11

M. Ponsot, the High Commissioner for Syria, has issued a decree ordering the expulsion from the mandated territories of the Kurdish leader Badrakhan, who holds an Egyptian passport, for conducting propaganda among Kurdish rebels, contrary to international conventions and prejudicial to good relations between Syria and Turkey.

Badrakhan was known to have incited Kurdish leaders in Syria to join the Kurdish revolt in neighbouring countries.

THE NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Aug. 11

As a result of the Wafd's campaign for the non-payment of taxes three cases of non-payment of the Ghaffir tax have been reported in the Press. One of those who refused to pay was Abdel Salem Bey Fahmy, a Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies. In all three cases furniture from the houses was seized by the Government and sold to pay the tax. The Inspector of Finance proceeded to two villages in the Fayum Province where there had been refusals to pay taxes and ordered the selling of furniture by public auction, whereupon the taxes were paid.

LENA GOLDFIELDS ARBITRATION

ABSENCE OF SOVIET

COURT STATEMENT ON PROCEDURE

The Arbitration Court which is considering the dispute between Lena Goldfields, Limited, and the Russian Soviet Government, each of whom alleges breach by the other of a concession agreement to which they are parties, sat again yesterday at the Royal Courts of Justice. The Court consisted of Professor Dr. Otto Stutzer, of Freiburg University, neutral arbitrator, who presided, and Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., appointed by Lena Goldfields, Limited. The Soviet Government had withdrawn from the arbitration and was not represented.

When the Court reassembled a statement on its procedure was made in German by DR. STUTZER and in English by SIR LESLIE SCOTT. The Court recorded it as its duty to investigate, so far as it could, the defences which the Russian Government indicated in its letters and telegrams to the company and to the Court. As the Russian Government was not present to assist the Court by cross-examination, argument, and evidence, the Court must do the best it could in the circumstances. The Court also considered it its duty to do whatever it could to check the evidence given, in order to satisfy itself that the evidence was true.

Major F. W. D. Gwynne, examined by Dr. V. R. Idelson, who appeared for Lena Goldfields, Limited, said that he had managed and directed important mining concerns in California and Portugal before he joined the board of the Lena Goldfields as a director. His first position with Lena was as chairman of the executive committee. He was next delegated to go to Russia to help the managing director, Mr. Malozemoff, and when Mr. Malozemoff left the company the witness took his place. The witness said that everybody whom Lena sent out to Russia had strict instructions to take no part whatsoever in any political matters in the U.S.S.R. There was absolutely no truth in charges contained in Russian Press cuttings that the company was implicated in counter-revolutionary activities or spying.

"BREACHES OF AGREEMENT"

Describing the negotiations which led up to the signing of the concession agreement, Major Gwynne said that the attitude of the Soviet officials was very friendly. "We gathered the impression," he said, "that the Soviet Government had decided to change its policy, and try to induce foreign owners who had had properties in Russia before to return and work the properties." The concession agreement was signed by the witness on behalf of the company at a meeting in Moscow in 1925. On the part of the Soviet Government Mr. Djerzensky was there, and among those with him was Mr. Litvinoff from the Foreign Office. The witness showed the Court photographs taken on that occasion.

From the very beginning of the company's work, Major Gwynne continued, there were very serious breaches of the agreement. The company were supposed to have full protection for their properties. They did not receive it. Great robberies of gold went on, and they continued up to the last day they worked the concession in 1930. It was estimated that 30 to 40 per cent. of the gold produced was being stolen over virtually the whole period, with the exception of one property, where the losses were thought to be at least 50 per cent. The company had great difficulties with the Russian trade unions. Their senior employees were not allowed to belong to the unions; consequently they were deprived of many privileges. When the Moscow management of the company went to make the new collective agreements the first thing the unions always wanted was a large increase in wages. In 1926, when the trade unions were demanding absurd increases, Mr. Malozemoff and the witness saw Mr. Tomsky, who was at that time the commissar of the trade unions. Mr. Tomsky practically assured them that the company would never be asked to pay more than 5 or 6 per cent. above the rates of wages paid by the Government trusts. The company did not object to this, for they recognized that workmen under the Government trusts received more privileges than those working for the company. In spite of Mr. Tomsky's assurance, however, the witness understood that at the end of the company's working they were paying 30 per cent. more than any Government trust was paying.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Speaking of the financial position of Lena, Major Gwynne said that the company had spent £3,400,000 to £3,500,000 in Russia up to the end of 1929. In that year they were proposing to undertake further developments which would have required about £2,000,000 of capital to be raised and about £2,000,000 of credit in Russia. Lena had an undertaking from very responsible New York bankers, who were ready to supply them with this large sum of money, provided that the company could obtain from the Soviet Government an adequate guarantee that they could earn a minimum of 7 per cent. on the total capital and expenditure of the Lena Company in the U.S.S.R., and that a reasonable amortization yearly was arranged. The Soviet Government knew the company's position very well, and knew also that the request for this guarantee was a pure formality, because the profits of the company, on the evidence of experts, would have been £1,600,000 a year. Mr. Malozemoff went even farther, the witness added: he was convinced that after 1930 the profits would have been £2,000,000 a year.

Major Gwynne described a conversation in March of this year between himself and Mr. Litvinoff on the subject of the concession. He gathered from Mr. Litvinoff that the policy of the Soviet Government had become very different from what it was in 1923-1925, when the company went into Russia first. At the earlier period the policy had been to try to attract foreign concessionnaires into Russia, but the Soviets had now adopted a Five Year Plan of development which was to be carried out by themselves. From what Mr. Litvinoff said, the witness gathered that there was now no room in Russia for a big concession like Lena.

SENT TO SIBERIA

Mr. Alexander Malozemoff, formerly a Russian citizen, but since 1926 a citizen of the United States, said that he was a mining engineer with the diploma of the Imperial Institute of Mining, St. Petersburg. In answer to Dr. Idelson, he said it was common knowledge that during 1905 and 1906 there was in Russia a widespread revolutionary movement on Liberal and democratic lines. He was in that movement and was arrested and sentenced to eight years' hard labour, which was changed to exile in Siberia. He had been a metallurgical engineer in a steel works, but in Siberia he had to change his profession. Having had practical knowledge of mining, he got employment with some coal-mines, and after that with different gold-mining companies. Joining the Lenskoie Company in 1913 or early in 1914, he became managing director of that concern early in 1917. The Soviet Revolution occurred in November, 1917.

Dr. Idelson referred to the trial in Moscow of three ex-employees of Lena and of another person, and handed into the Court a thick bundle of Press cuttings concerning the trial from Russian newspapers. He observed that the violence of this Press campaign was alleged by Lena as one of the reasons why it became impossible to fulfil the concession agreement. Mr. Malozemoff was questioned by counsel as to the accuracy or otherwise of charges made in the Russian Press against himself and the company. He said that he had never given bribes himself and had never instructed anyone else to do so. He had never been engaged in any espionage work of any kind, nor did he know of any employee of the Lena Company who had been so engaged.

Dr. Idelson quoted extracts from an article published on April 26, 1930, in *Izvestia*, which he described as the official paper of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union. The article attacked the employees of Lena, and its concluding words were:—"We thought we were dealing with respectable people. They turn out to be malefactors, pillagers, and spies." SIR LESLIE SCOTT remarked that the date of the paper was after the present arbitration had started, and just before it was repudiated by the Soviet Government.

The Court adjourned until this morning.

Solicitors to Lena Goldfields, Limited:—Messrs. Guedalla, Jacobson, and Spyer.

The authorities at Sing Sing Prison, NEW YORK, yesterday recommended for pardon four convicts who saved two men and their wives from drowning in the Hudson River in front of the prison yesterday. One of the men in the boat was the head of the police of the New York Central Railway.—*Reuter.*

THE KOSI BAY SURVEY

"NO SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 11

The Department of Railways and Harbours has issued an official statement explaining the surveying activity at Kosi Bay.

It says that in the years 1922 to 1924 surveys were undertaken on the seaboard and round the lakes and bays along the northern coast of Zululand, but the work was not completed at that time. In the course of the normal functions of the harbour survey, certain of the smaller lakes and lagoons were surveyed, and plans were made of both marine and land contour conditions. Complete particulars were placed on record in regard to Sordwana Bay, some distance to the south of Kosi Bay.

In connexion with Kosi Bay itself, although the marine survey work was done, land contour plans were not made, and the recorded information with regard to this lake was therefore left in an incomplete state. The work now being done was merely a completion of this investigation, and no special significance whatever should be attached to the matter.

The reports made by Sir George Buchanan to the Government in 1922 on the harbour potentialities of Kosi and Sordwana Bays and other inlets on the North Zululand coast were based on a preliminary inspection, and he suggested that detailed surveys should be undertaken afterwards. The Department of Railways and Harbours has surveyed hundreds of bays and inlets along the Union coastline, and all information is documented in a normal way and the records kept available for the time when the information is needed.

* As reported in *The Times* yesterday, the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* asked why extensive survey operations were being carried on at Kosi Bay and Lake Kosi. It was suggested that the expense involved would not be incurred unless the Government intended to develop Kosi Bay as an opposition port to Delagoa Bay.

THE POLISH LITHUANIAN FRONTIER

LITHUANIAN APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Aug. 11

The Lithuanian Government has written to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to ask him to place on the agenda of the next session of the Council the question of violations of the provisional agreement establishing a *modus vivendi* with regard to the Polish-Lithuanian administrative line. The agreement was signed at Königsberg on November 8, 1928, by representatives of the Polish and Lithuanian Governments.

The Lithuanian Government further suggests that the Council should appoint a commission, consisting of nationals of neutral Powers, which, pending a final solution of the territorial dispute between Lithuania and Poland, would exercise a kind of joint supervision over the administrative line, and would, if necessary, proceed to an inquiry on the spot and would offer its good offices to the Lithuanian and Polish authorities for the settlement of any incidents that might arise.

The Secretary-General has communicated this letter to the Polish Government for its observations, and has taken steps to have the question included in the agenda of the Council.

CONSTITUTION OF GERMANY

ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 11

The eleventh anniversary of the adoption of the Republican Constitution was celebrated to-day by a ceremony in the Reichstag, which was attended by President von Hindenburg. The Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, and the Minister of the Interior, Herr Wirth, both spoke of the recent evacuation of Occupied Territory and of the impending General Election. After the ceremony the President, cheered by a large crowd, inspected the Reichswehr guard of honour drawn up outside the Reichstag.

The popular celebrations were held yesterday. A symbolic pageant in the Grünewald Stadium, called "Germany's Stream," told the story of the Occupation and its end. The Vistula, the Elbe, the Danube, and the Oder, symbolized by hundreds of children in different coloured draperies, streamed slowly into the arena, and were joined by the Rhine, which threw off his chains amid the pealing of bells and the strains of "Deutschland über Alles."

In various parts of Berlin there were celebrations organized by the Republican Reichsbanner; the aeroplanes of the "stormy petrel," or Republican Flying Club, flew overhead; and the black-red-gold colours flew from all public and many private buildings.

BULGARIA AND HER MACEDONIANS

MIHAILOFF'S ARREST ORDERED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, Aug. 11

According to the Press Dr. Kantcho Milanoff, the Minister of Justice, has ordered proceedings to be taken against the Macedonian Revolutionary leader Ivan Mihailoff, who is generally credited with the murder of his rival revolutionary, General Protogueroff, in 1928, in Sofia. Mihailoff is already charged with having ordered the murder of the journalist Poundeff. It is feared that this tardy action on the part of the new Minister of Justice, who is a political friend of M. Bouroff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and shares the views of the anti-revolutionary Professor Tzankoff, the Minister of Education, may cause a revival of the feud between the rival groups of Macedonian Revolutionaries which had ceased of late.

A VAN GOGH EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, Aug. 11

Mr. Wibaut, an Alderman of Amsterdam, has to-day announced that an exhibition is to be organized in honour of the Dutch painter Vincent Van Gogh, who died 30 years ago in France.

The exhibition will be opened on September 6 in the Municipal Museum of Amsterdam, and will contain a practically complete collection of the paintings of Van Gogh, and there will be also a selection of pictures by the most famous contemporary painters. All the Dutch museums and the leading museums of Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, and France are sending works to the exhibition, and private collectors are lending pictures in their possession.

Telegrams in Brief

Captain W. Davies, of the Strick Line steamer Kohistah, died from the effect of the heat at BASRAH yesterday.—*Reuter.*

The Pope yesterday received Mr. Ogilvie Forbes, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Legation to HOLY SEE, in private audience.

Fire broke out yesterday on the Marchese Marconi's yacht Elettra, which is anchored off CIVITA VECCHIA. The damage is estimated at 100,000 lire [about £1,000].

Guides have recovered the bodies of three of the climbers who were carried away on the Meije, near GRENOBLE, by an avalanche. The body of the fourth member of the party has not been found.

Mr. Gordon S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines in the NOVA SCOTIA Government, is the new Premier succeeding Mr. E. E. Rhodes, who is Minister of Fisheries in the new Canadian Government.

Captain Boris Sergievsky flying a Sikorsky seaplane over Bridgeport, CONNECTICUT, yesterday, reached a height of approximately 21,000ft., with a load of 2,000 kilogrammes. The previous record stands at 19,065ft.—*Exchange.*

King Amanullah arrived in ROME on Sunday. At Brindisi he informed journalists that he had only left Constantinople in order to fetch one of his daughters who had had to wait in Rome for her school examinations. He proposed to start back to Constantinople with his daughter almost immediately, but would return to Rome in the autumn.

The Amtorg Trading Corporation has announced that orders for agricultural machinery and tractors to a total value of $40,500,000 (£8,100,000) have been placed in the UNITED STATES by M. Kalmanovich, the Soviet Deputy Commissar for Agriculture, who sailed for Russia from New York last Friday.—*Reuter.*

NEW SPINNING MILL AT MELBOURNE

STIMULATION OF TARIFFS

The circumstances in which an Australian firm has bought ring spindles and machinery that has been lying idle in a factory at Heywood to instal in a mill in the Melbourne district were described yesterday by one of the partners, Mr. Frank Coop, who is at present in London. The purchase was mentioned in *The Times* on Friday. The firm is Messrs. Davies, Coop and Co., which, in five years, under a succession of tariffs, has increased its staff from 17 to 200, and has now a capital of £100,000.

Mr. Coop states that he was born at Wigan, and in 1889, when he was a year old, his father, a tailor's cutter, took him to New South Wales, where, before becoming a partner in the firm, he was a station master on the State railways. The firm was founded by his brother-in-law, Mr. D. T. M. Davies, who was previously an assessor of income-tax in the Commonwealth Government's service. In May, 1926, each of the three borrowed £500, and with the joint sum took over a garment manufacturing business. Shortly afterwards a tariff on imported manufactured garments induced them to obtain from Japan supplies of knitted materials which previously had been imported in the form of made-up garments.

Later the Government imposed a high tariff on knitted piece goods, and the partners called up further capital and put down a knitting plant. They also absorbed a local knitting mill. Last January the new tariff on cotton yarns came into force, and the firm, in order to ensure supplies of raw materials, increased its capital to £100,000, and sent Mr. Coop to Lancashire to buy machinery.

The firm will have the benefit, in addition to the duty of 40 per cent. on imported yarns, of a bounty which will be paid by the Commonwealth Government on the quantity of Australian-grown cotton used in the process of manufacture. Mr. Coop is taking back with him two skilled men to take charge of the two sections of the new cotton spinning mill, and he expects to find among Lancashire people already settled in Australia a sufficient number of former cotton operatives to complete his staff. He adds that, in spite of the fact that he is taking machinery to Australia which will take over some of the manufacturing formerly done in Lancashire, he has received nothing but kindness and help from Lancashire business men whom he has consulted.

Other Foreign News on following page

FOR PULL!

USE SUMMER SHELL

"Summer Shell" petrol is specially blended for summer temperatures.

PESHAWAR

AFRIDIS STILL ACTIVE

ATTEMPTS TO ENTER THE CITY

RAIDERS REPULSED AND SHELLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 11

Last night small parties of Afridis approached the gates and walls of the city on the South. One or two attempts which were made to creep in were repulsed by a police picket. The casualties are unknown; a few wounded are reported to have been taken past the villages to the hills.

Further damage was done to the telephone and telegraph lines yesterday, and insignificant damage to the railway. A

relief train passed along from Peshawar to-day, and an armoured train is now expected from Rawalpindi.

Ordinary traffic and commercial lorries and *tongas* pass the grand trunk road unhindered, the objective of the Afridis being definitely Government property and persons. A large number of Afridis ordinarily reside in the Peshawar district in the winter; hence they are well acquainted with the villagers and the routes. Parties of Afridis can freely mix with the villagers in the daytime, making the recognition of hostile bands difficult until they assemble towards nightfall.

The Afridis are able to find a supply of food in some villages, but little other native assistance is given them, although they claim to be fighting on behalf of the villagers against the Government only.

LATER

The Afridi tactics to maintain their superiority in the villages in the immediate vicinity of Peshawar have failed. A portion of the *lashkar*, disgusted, has returned to the hills. There are reports that bands in the district are moving to other possible objectives, but in no strength.

An armoured train arrived here this afternoon. Most of the telephonic and telegraphic communications have been restored. A military operation to-day in the neighbourhood of the Kohat road failed to find the enemy. This is an indication that the enemy effort is wasted unless the raiders are largely reinforced from their own or other tribes.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 11.—The Afridis who had entered the military depôt on the outskirts of Peshawar were discovered yesterday evening and fled to the surrounding gardens, where they were shelled heavily all night. Firing continued to-day from Peshawar Fort. Bands of Afridis are wandering in the gardens outside the city, and the city gates remain closed.

A party of Afghan girls, who arrived here on Saturday from Karachi on their return from Europe, where they have been educated, left Peshawar to-day for Kabul in lorries.

An Afridi *lashkar* (tribal force) attacked Badama, a post south-east of Parachin..., on Saturday, but were driven off by a detachment of the Kurram Militia during the night.—*Reuter.*

INCREASED LAWLESSNESS IN SUKKUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Aug. 11

Increased lawlessness is reported from the Sukkur district of Sind. British troops were dispatched on Saturday night to Pano Akil, Sultanpur, Ghotki and Dubar. Special police are stationed in the Mirpur Mathelo *taluka* [revenue district], and 10 other villages in the Sukkur district.

The *talukas* on the left bank of the Indus are showing increased lawlessness and troops are marching to Khanpur to-day.

BOMBAY TRADE BOYCOTT

UNFOUNDED STATEMENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 11

Propagandists, anxious to demonstrate how devastating have been the effects of the boycott on Bombay's external trade, have been lately publishing statistics of the most alarming character, such as that there are 100,000 cases of foreign goods, worth four crores [£3,000,000], uncleared from the docks and port warehouses. Inquiries show not only that this estimate is ridiculous, but that the trade of the port is in an unexpectedly favourable position.

The Port Trust's returns show that at the end of July the stock of foreign goods in the duty-paid warehouses amounted to 46,000 cases, compared with 58,600 at the same time last year. In the bonded warehouses the stock of foreign goods at the end of July was 9,000 packages, against 8,900 at the same time last year. Clearances from the bonded warehouses were greater last month than they were during the corresponding month of 1929—namely, 3,200 packages, against 1,500 packages. There has been no appreciable falling off in the revenue returns of the Bombay Port Trust during July.

The significant feature of the trade returns of the port for the six months ended June 30 is the fact that imports have been larger than exports. World conditions have been mainly responsible for the fall in both the imports and exports of Bombay. The abnormally large stocks of piece goods in Bombay are said to be mainly due to the general trade depression, although the position has been aggravated by the boycott. The low prices of raw materials have seriously affected exports, and a fall in exports has always been followed by a more or less corresponding fall in imports. It is evident, therefore, that the boycott movement has not, at any rate up to now, so seriously affected the import trade as the general trade depression has done.

GANDHI CAP CASE

PROHIBITION HELD ILLEGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, Aug. 11

The High Court was crowded to-day when the Gandhi cap case was heard. It ended with Justice Krishnan Pandalai setting aside the Magistrate's order prohibiting the wearing of Gandhi caps at Guntur and within a radius of five miles of the town.

In delivering judgment Justice Pandalai stated that the main point for decision was whether there was any such apprehended danger as called for the prohibition of wearing the cap. He found it impossible to say that at the present day it could be inferred that wearers of the Gandhi cap were supporters of the civil disobedience movement. Such an inference would be an injustice to those taking an interest in Mr. Gandhi's harmless activities.

Discussing the point whether the present order was necessary in the interest of peace, Justice Pandalai said:—

It is legal to prohibit the wearing of caps or the carrying of any other symbol if they amount to participation in or encouragement of revolutionary propaganda or of any movement, such as the civil disobedience movement, calculated to paralyse administration, but before such an order is passed it should be shown by evidence which a reasonable mind may accept as satisfactory that it was necessary to pass such an order in the interests of the public peace. In my opinion, that has not been done. Where that is so, an order like the present is more likely, by its necessarily irritating effect, adversely to affect the public peace than if it had not been passed. In such circumstances it is the duty of the Court in the interests of public peace to set matters right. The order of the District Magistrate is set aside.

The same Judge, delivering judgment in the Rajahmundry national flag case, in which the District Magistrate of East Godavari, acting under Section 144, prohibited Sivaramamurthy of Rajahmundry and others from hoisting the Congress national flag, said that the words of the statute were clearly against the contention of the magistrate.

The evidence before the magistrate (he held) did not show the existence of any emergency of apprehended danger and therefore its use against the petitioner was unauthorized. In the result the order of the magistrate to date from June 14 is set aside so far as it is directed against the petitioner and the public generally. As the magistrate's order will normally expire on the 14th inst. this order cannot in any case have any adverse effect on the peace of Rajahmundry.

THE NEHRUS AND MR. GANDHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11

The departure of Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru last night for Poona was kept a secret till 7 o'clock, when the family was informed they might proceed to the gaol, where they interviewed the prisoners. After an hour the pandits and Dr. Syed Mahmud motored to Naini railway station, followed by members of the family. They arrived at the station at 8.45. Pandit Motilal Nehru, who was dressed in khaki, appeared to be grave, his face showing signs of ill-health. Pandit Jawaharlal, who wore white, was fresh and cheerful. A crowd of 30 assembled on the platform and cheered their arrival and departure.

The party travelled in a special train, consisting of a first-class bogie coach with a third-class compartment and brake van. The prisoners were accompanied by Mahmur Khan and Messrs. Smith and Waite, deputy superintendents of police, also a sub-inspector and a few constables. Sir Tej Sapru left for Poona by mail train this morning for the conference with Mr. Gandhi, which is expected on Wednesday.

THE YANGTZE REDS

CHANGSHA SUPPOSED TO BE AGAIN OCCUPIED

NANKING, Aug. 11.—There has been an absence since yesterday of wireless communications from Changsha.

Previously the messages came in at regular intervals, and the lack of news has given rise to apprehension that the city has again fallen into the hands of the Communists. Repeated wireless signals from Nanking receive no reply.

It is believed that the Communists on evacuating the city left behind them numbers of plain-clothes men, who took advantage of the situation when the Government forces, following the "Red" occupation of Changsa, set out to pursue the main Communist force.—*Reuter.*

A SOVIET CLAIM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Aug. 11

It is announced in Moscow that trustworthy news has been received from China, stating that the "Reds" have captured the town of Changteh [in Hunan Province, 120 miles north-west of Changsha], and that adherents of the Red Army inside Wuhan [Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang] are making good progress, the masses having already caused the authorities great uneasiness there.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS

TIENTSIN, Aug. 11.—Floods during the past week in the region between Tientsin and Mukden have caused great damage. The railway track at numerous points and station platforms have been washed away and several bridges have been badly damaged. The destruction is most serious beyond the Great Wall, where scores of villages have been inundated and hundreds of Chinese drowned. Thousands of refugees are flocking to the cities on the coast.—*Reuter.*

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

The War Office announces the following appointments:—

Colonel J. P. Tredennick, D.S.O., O.B.E., to be Commander, 145th (South Midland) Infantry Brigade, Territorial Army, with effect from January, 1931.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Q. Craufurd, D.S.O., The Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Western Command, with effect from March, 1931.

Colonel Tredennick has been on half pay since October, when he was promoted colonel on relinquishing his battalion command. He joined The Royal Dublin Fusiliers from the City Militia of that regiment and was transferred to The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment during the 1922 reductions. He has had previous Territorial service, first as adjutant of the 22nd Battalion, London Regiment, and then in command of the London Irish Rifles in France. He has held staff appointments at home, in France, and on the Rhine, and earlier in his service had experience of operations in the Aden hinterland and with a movable column in Southern Nigeria.

EMPIRE UNITY

NEW ZEALAND AND THE CONFERENCE

"NO COMPLAINTS AND NO DEMANDS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, Aug. 11

Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, opened a discussion on Imperial Affairs in the House of Representatives to-day, and outlined the general attitude of the Government to questions on the agenda of the Imperial Conference. He said the Government maintained, equally with previous Governments, the traditional New Zealand attitude towards the United Kingdom, with whom it was desired to maintain a close and intimate political and economic association.

"We have no complaints and no demands," he said. Referring to the report of the 1929 Conference of Experts, Mr. Forbes said, "We are convinced that the welfare, safety, and prosperity of every portion of the British Commonwealth now depend to a very material extent upon its continuation as a close association of partner Governments, the policy of which should be decided after continuous consultation. New Zealand did not press for the changes now proposed, and in some respects I think she would not have wished to support the position that has now developed." The Experts' report, however, carried to a logical conclusion the necessarily vague decisions of the 1926 Conference as to Dominion status. New Zealand would not dissent, therefore, if the Experts' recommendations were acceptable to other Governments, as he little doubted they would be, but the recommendations were permissive and the Government in the meantime did not propose to take any active steps regarding the report.

Mr. Forbes added that the report was not a complete solution of their association problems. "The New Zealand Government is of the opinion that the next most important problem in our constitutional relationships is no longer one of freedom or equality, but of consultation and cooperation. Our efforts will be principally aimed in this direction at the Conference. In regard to defence, though we should welcome a progressive, common reduction in the heavy burden of national armaments, the day has not yet arrived when it is possible to ignore the necessity of naval defence. New Zealand's prosperity and safety depend almost entirely upon the prosperity and safety of the United Kingdom; and in foreign policy and defence we must be largely guided by the experience and necessities of the United Kingdom. New Zealand opinion has not altered with respect to the necessity of the Singapore Base.

With regard to the Economic Agenda, Mr. Forbes spoke of New Zealand's dependence upon the markets of the United Kingdom, and said the Government would assist any movement which promised to improve the economic prosperity of the United Kingdom. The fiscal system of the United Kingdom was a matter entirely for the consideration of Great Britain's own people and Government. Mr. Forbes, however, laid stress upon New Zealand's devotion to the principles of inter-Imperial unity, economically and otherwise, and the desire to foster trade within the Commonwealth. He also discussed marketing and other subjects, but refrained from expressing definite views till the proposals were submitted.

Mr. Coates, the Leader of the Opposition, approved of the maintenance of New Zealand's traditional attitude, and said that New Zealand should maintain that equal status was not equality of function. Mr. Coates also urged the extension of the interchange of officers so as to build up a staff of trained Empire advisers.

Mr. Holland, Labour leader, strongly favoured the consideration of the bulk purchase proposal in the Economic Agenda as helpful to producers and consumers.

SUNNY PERIODS TO-DAY

CONTINUANCE OF HIGH TEMPERATURE

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The seat of low cloud that covered so large a part of the British Isles on Sunday was broken up yesterday by the arrival of westerly winds from relatively high latitudes. The replacement of the very damp south-westerly winds of equatorial origin that were responsible for the recent prevalence of cloud and fog was attended by widespread rain, which in many parts both of England and Scotland yielded totals varying from a quarter to half an inch. At Blackpool nearly two-thirds were measured. The warming effect of the long periods of sunshine that followed the rain more than counteracted the initial coolness of the westerly winds, and for the first time this month temperature reached 74deg. or 75deg. over a large proportion of south-east England, including London, and rose above the average for August.

A very low-moving depression to the north of Scotland is filling up gradually. Further long sunny periods are probable to-day with occasional local showers. Temperature in the upper air may be rather low, but at lower levels and near the ground should rise about as high as it did yesterday. There may in consequence be enough instability in the afternoon for thunder showers to develop, more particularly in the central and eastern districts of England. Night temperature will be generally a little lower than of late.

INVALIDS

A bulletin issued from Lord Birkenhead's house at 8.30 last evening stated: "Lord Birkenhead has had a quiet day and is slightly better." A later bulletin, at 10 o'clock, stated: "Lord Birkenhead has passed a quiet day. The fever has subsided and in consequence there is still a considerable weakness."

A telegram received in London yesterday by his daughter, the Hon. Sylvia Norton, stated that Lord Rathcreedan, who is lying seriously ill at Cape Town, was weaker.

Sir Eric Geddes, it was reported yesterday, continues to make satisfactory progress. No diagnosis of his complaint has yet been made; and for the time being he is expected to remain in the nursing home in London to which he was moved a few days ago.

TYPHOID REPORTED AT LENINGRAD

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company announce that, owing to the reported typhoid epidemic in Leningrad, they have, in the interests of their passengers, cancelled the call of their cruising steamer Atlantis at that port. Additional calls will be made at Norheimsund, Tysse, Tallinn, and Visby.

THE GERMAN FRONTIERS

MINISTER'S CLAIM

"UNJUST TREATY LINE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 11

Some excitement has been caused in Warsaw and Paris by a speech by a German Minister, Herr Treviranus, in Berlin yesterday. The occasion was the tenth anniversary of the plebiscite in East and West Prussia. Referring to the friction between Germany and Poland over the frontier drawn after the War, he said that the future of Poland "could not be secured" while this dispute persisted. This has been interpreted abroad as a direct hint at the possibility of a settlement by force and therefore incompatible with Germany's undertaking at Locarno only to seek the alteration of her Eastern frontier by peaceful means. Germany has consistently refused to accept this frontier in the sense that she accepted the Western frontier at Locarno.

The German Press maintains that the Minister's words do not imply a threat. Herr Treviranus said of the plebiscite that "in spite of the lure of foreign gold the cry 'Never to Poland' had resounded over the foreign bayonets." He then referred to the Rhineland: "We want to hold the Rhineland in peace," he said, "as has always been the German yearning. But we must be free, really free, because there can be no feeling of union among the peoples of the world if right is crushed, if the law of space is violated." He spoke of their "unfreed brothers" in the Saar, in Eupen and Malmedy, of the "unhealed wound" in the Eastern flank of the Reich, of the "unnatural separation" of East Prussia from the Fatherland. "The future of our Polish neighbour, who owes her statehood not least to the shedding of German blood," he said, "cannot be secured if Germany and Poland are kept in eternal unrest through an unjust treaty line. The blockade of East Prussian arteries is a European anxiety and danger. But unjust frontiers cannot endure against a people's right and its will to live."

Herr Treviranus is Minister for the Occupied Territories, and, at 39, the youngest member of the Cabinet. His occupation would seem nearly gone, as his Ministry is to be abolished on September 30. Until recently a Nationalist, he apparently enjoys the confidence of the President, and, as the publication of a letter which led to his secession from the Nationalist Party showed, he was a moving spirit in the party manoeuvres behind the scenes which led to the formation of the present Government early this year. He is a retired naval officer, and the Leader of the Socialist Opposition warned the Government, soon after its formation, to beware of the influence of "this temperamental naval cadet."

Herr Treviranus and other Ministers have said that the evacuation of Occupied Territory and the Reparation settlement closed one chapter of German foreign policy and opened another. From his speech, and others, it begins to seem that for this school an attempt to loosen the treaty clauses governing the demilitarized zone in the west and to obtain the revision of the frontier in the east are among the contents of this new chapter.

FRENCH OPINION DISTURBED

INADMISSIBLE GERMAN CLAIMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 11

The speech made by Herr Treviranus in Berlin yesterday has created a very bad impression here.

The report that the occasion was unofficial and the sentiments expressed were personal carries no weight. The sentiments have been too often expressed in other German Nationalist quarters, and an official disavowal of their colleague by the German Cabinet would hardly suffice to reassure French opinion. It strengthens the growing mistrust in all efforts at a *rapprochement* and lends support to the belief, now current in wide circles, that the Germans talk of *rapprochement*, but really mean revision of treaties. The *Temps*, in its leading article this evening, observes that Herr Treviranus has formulated the German claims in terms which the boldest of the Pan-Germans might have hesitated to use, adding that this time the threat is quite plain, especially as regards the eastern frontiers of the Reich.

The Eastern frontiers of Germany, with the status of Danzig and the Corridor, constitute, in French opinion, the most delicate aspect of all, because there is in sight no settlement that will not do an injustice to Poland, and any attempt to precipitate discussion in the manner indicated in the speech of Herr Treviranus is looked upon as potentially a breach of the Locarno undertakings. The speech is, in fact, regarded as a step in what is thought to be an organized campaign on the part of Germany for a revision of the territorial and financial provisions of the Peace Treaty and certain articles in the Covenant of the League of Nations—all in the interests of Germany.

The plain speaking of Herr Treviranus is matched by equal plainness in the comments made upon it here. All of them, however, refer him to the statement made by M. Poincaré at the conclusion of a speech delivered at Chaillon yesterday on the occasion of the unveiling of a War memorial.

After recalling the fact that France, by her own efforts, by taxation and loan, had raised the money to restore the devastated regions and had as guarantee for its repayment nothing but Germany's promissory note, M. Poincaré said that when a victorious people was so generous as to place so large an amount of confidence in a Government which had declared war upon it, the least it could demand in return for its generosity was that the other party should not continually seek to drag from it, or force it into, supplementary concessions or attempt to cancel the signatures appended to the Peace Treaties and abundantly confirmed by a long series of subsequent agreements. France did not desire that attempts should be made unceasingly to send her, by tortuous routes, interminable lists of new demands. They could not invariably be the ones to bear the entire cost of the arrangements proposed. They owed it to their dead not to suffer anyone, either in the open or from under cover, to make an assault upon the Treaties.

THE LENA GOLDFIELDS ARBITRATION

The Arbitration Court, which is considering the dispute between Lena Goldfields, Limited, and the Russian Soviet Government, sat again at the Royal Courts of Justice yesterday. A report appears on p. 9.

AIR EXERCISES TO-DAY

THE ATTACK ON RED COLONY

BOMBING RAIDS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CRANWELL (LINCS), Aug. 11

This little place, remote from big towns, has become the political and industrial centre of the Red Colony, which from to-morrow morning will become the target in the air exercises of 80 bombing machines from the Blue Colony, south of the frontier running from Chester, Gloucester, Reading, and London to Chelmsford. To-night it is warned and ready for hostilities, but the intense activities of the last two days are over. The plan of defence, until attacks disorganize it, is ready, and units are in their places with general orders as to their duties of patrol and reconnaissance, and as to special action in the event of alarm.

The eight squadrons of fighters are snugly disposed in strange quarters. Nearly all their aerodromes are far from important centres, and none can say what units are occupying these isolated stations which to-morrow figure on the map of the air exercises as smelting towns, ports, and railway junctions. Over the large piece of Redland territory I have seen this evening there has been no Service aeroplane in the sky, fine though the weather was, attempting the high clouds. A great defence force with its large attendant train of transport is settled in position with hardly a sign of its existence.

Nor is it in aircraft alone that the Colony is ready. A whole searchlight battalion is similarly distributed at points where the Red Colony commander apprehends the greatest danger for to-morrow night. The searchlights, too, have not advertised their positions to-night. Their tests are over and none of the familiar converging beams was to be seen reaching out to the distant sky. Without searchlights the Redland force might well have been counted insufficient for the task before them. The majority of their aerodromes lie well to the south of the vital points like Cranwell, Hucknall, and Bircham Newton, though these are protected by their own stations.

The last two places are uncomfortably placed to points at which the frontier may be crossed. The pass through the imaginary mountains near Norwich is less than 50 miles from the mines of Bircham Newton, and an enemy here will need fast spotting and interception. On the Chester side, too, there is nothing between the Sealand pass and Hucknall. This flank can only be reached by the Blueland forces after a long flight, but it is evident that it will have to be carefully watched, and in these cases, as well as on the more direct routes from the south, the searchlights will be most valuable, particularly if to-night's fine weather continues.

That good fortune is sincerely hoped for by this force of fighters. It will ease their task and diminish their anxieties, for a bomber squadron in clouds is rather like a submarine attack in a fog. Fighters may not pursue bombing machines into clouds, but must fly up in search of them through gaps in the clouds. It is the paper chase without the trail, and the speed and climbing powers of the fighters may count for nothing against a cloud screen solidly spread at 4,000ft. or 5,000ft. Fine weather will make the chances more even, and will relieve the scales, already weighted, according to the evidence of previous exercises, against the defenders.

The ultimatum of Blueland expires at 11 a.m. to-morrow. Thereafter all this wide mineral and industrial area, suddenly painted on the map of England where normally there are fields and woods and fenland flats, may expect to be assailed from the air.

ISLAND OF INCOGNITO

RED COMMANDER'S TASK

The following *communiqué* was issued by the Air Ministry last night:—

Secrecy surrounds the Island of Incognito. The Red and Blue Air Forces—each on their own side of the Frontier—have moved, or are still moving, to the selected points from which they will operate if war follows the expiration of the ultimatum at 1100 hours to-morrow.

Both sides are taking every precaution to guard the secrecy of their dispositions, since upon the element of surprise will largely depend the chance of success in the preliminary encounters.

The Air Officer Commanding the Forces of Blue Colony will probably concentrate upon preventing the mineral output of the Red Colony mines from reaching Redland and thus assisting that country's output of munitions. The Red Colony commander, on the other hand, has a more complicated task before him. He will wish to ensure the security of the mines, but this security will be of little use unless serious damage to the railway, port of embarcation, and the canal which connects these with the sea can also be prevented. Moreover, the spirit of the local inhabitants is far from certain, and there will probably be heavy calls upon him for the local defence of individual towns and centres of population. He has, however, at his disposal, a number of fighter squadrons, and if these can prevent successful attacks by the bombers of the Blue Force, he will have done much to achieve his object, even if his own bomb raids into Blue territory prove unproductive.

THE RETURN OF EROS

PICCADILLY-CIRCUS PLANS APPROVED

The London Traffic Advisory Committee, the Westminster City Council, and the Metropolitan Police have approved the present lay-out of Piccadilly-circus as final, and it is proposed to re-erect the Shaftesbury Memorial on the enlarged central island. According to the plan, Eros will be placed close to the position which he formerly occupied.

As already stated in *The Times*, the London County Council have suggested that the memorial should be placed on a stepped platform 47ft. across and that the extreme height of the memorial should be 33ft. 9in. It is proposed, in order to give some idea of the position and size of the memorial and its base, that a full-size cross-section consisting of light timber framing and canvas should be set up. This experiment will probably occupy several months, so that it is unlikely that Eros will be returned to Piccadilly-circus until early in 1931.

The lay-out of the circus has been planned to suit the roundabout traffic system, which has proved highly successful at this point.

THE KING AND QUEEN

The King and Queen returned to Buckingham Palace yesterday from Cowes after a fortnight's stay. The Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert arrived at Portsmouth Dockyard about 8.30, and a special train left for Victoria Station at 10 o'clock.

Before their departure from Portsmouth the King and Queen saw the model of H.M.S. Victory, which was specially built for exhibition during Navy Week, pass the Royal Yacht under full sail and manned by a crew of naval officers.

It is understood that their Majesties will stay at Buckingham Palace until to-morrow, when they will go on to Sandringham for a short stay before leaving for Balmoral.

COAL INDUSTRY

MINERS' PRESIDENT ON NEW ACT

When the annual conference of the Miners' Federation opened at Weston-super-Mare yesterday Mr. Thomas Richards was in the presidential chair, where, since the retirement of Mr. Robert Smillie, the delegates had been accustomed to see the stubborn figure of Mr. Herbert Smith.

Mr. Richards, in his address, which was the chief feature of the opening session, said that the Coal Mines Act bore indelibly the imprint of the fact that it was secured by a Labour Minority Government. In addition to the spread-over of hours amendment the Act had many weak features, but if the coalowners had more faith in the possibilities of their own industry and were energetic and united in putting the machinery afforded them into operation an all-round improvement in the industry was possible. He urged the owners to believe that the people of this country were prepared to pay the economic price necessary to provide the miners with a decent standard of life.

Mr. Richards spoke of the attractiveness of a policy which would give assured markets for our goods, but, thinking in terms of coal, he found it impossible to enthuse over the proposals for Empire Free Trade. Exports of coal to countries within the British Empire, he said, were less than 2 per cent. of the total. The chief single importer of our coal now, as always, was France, and next in importance came Italy, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and the Argentine Republic. Lord Beaverbrook's policy would have a serious effect upon the mineworkers in the export districts. He offered no objection, however, to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress investigating the possibilities of our industrial and economic relations with the Dominions and Colonies.

Tribute was paid to the late Mr. W. P. Richardson, treasurer of the Federation, whose funeral takes place at Durham to-day. The Conference will not meet to-day and the officials will attend the funeral.

The report of the conference will be found on p. 7.

THE FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKES

4,000 RETURN TO WORK AT LILLE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LILLE, Aug. 11

The "Cap du Lundi," as they call it here, was successfully rounded to-day without any serious trouble in the strike area. Several owners had announced that their mills would be open this morning for those who cared to work, and that there would be strong police protection. As a result, a number of strikers, estimated by the prefecture as 3,000 in the textile, and 1,000 in the engineering trades, resumed work at Lille. In the other industrial towns there was little change, though a few more Belgian workers came into Tourcoing and Roubaix. The mills were strongly guarded everywhere, and mounted police kept pickets on the move.

The number of returns at Lille may be partly accounted for by the large proportion of non-union labour there. M. Le Blan, the owner of the biggest cotton mills at Lille, assured me to-day that before the strike no more than one-tenth of his workers belonged to the three regular unions, the Conféderation Générale du Travail, Christian and Communist. He and his directors, he said, had always been on excellent terms with the men, who, he believed, did not feel the need of union support. But the union leaders were able to get the others out on strike, and about half of the non-unionists had since joined the C.G.T., which was distributing relief. In these circumstances the owners did not recognize the union leaders as the men's representatives, and would not meet them.

M. Le Blan did not say whom they would eventually meet. He attributed the strike movement more to political than to economic factors. There had been, he said, a "*mot d'ordre*" from outside. The Mayor of Lille and all the other Deputies of the Lille area were Socialists, and he thought they felt the need for displaying a little popular activity before the coming elections. M. Le Blan said that his own mills exported only 10 per cent. of their produce, but they supplied the ribbon and tissue factories at Lyons, which were hard hit by the United States Tariff. He thought that the State which originally encouraged the development of the industry might fairly be asked to give it further help by raising the French tariff or reducing taxation.

Whether the men's demands are justified or not, they are evidently ill-timed, and the leaders—if they are leading, and not following—have not shown much tactical skill. They put their cards on the table with engaging frankness, but, though it is impossible not to recognize and respect their passion for the rights of the men, the limitations of their generalship are painfully apparent. The weakness of French, as compared with British, trade unionism is largely due to its preoccupation with political shibboleths and its neglect of economic facts. (It is true that the owners also do not display much economic knowledge.) In the present instance the Socialist leaders seem likely to be defeated by cold arithmetic as effectively as the Communist rowdies are defeated by M. Tardieu's gendarmes. It is a pity, for the French textile hand is a fine type of workman, and the soil of France, when skilfully tilled, can yield rich harvests for democracy.

BOTANIC GARDENS IN REGENT'S PARK

PUBLIC ACCESS IN 1932

Mr. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, stated yesterday that the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, on the expiry of the Crown lease in 1932, would become the property of the public, who would then have free access to them.

Questions as to the future of the Botanic Gardens were asked in the House of Commons before the rising of Parliament for the recess. Replying to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Mr. Lansbury said it was the intention of the Government that the ground should be devoted to some purpose for the benefit of the public, and later, in answer to Sir William Davison, he stated that he knew of no proposal to clear away the ornamental water or to interfere with the general appearance of the gardens.

Yesterday Mr. Lansbury said that the beauty of the gardens would not be destroyed when the lease expired. The gardens would be added to Regent's Park and the public would be able to enjoy them. He added that no doubt provision would be made for carrying on horticultural research work.

R 100

"GOOD WILL" FLIGHT IN ONTARIO

500,000 SPECTATORS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Aug. 11

R 100 sailed majestically over Parliament Hill on Sunday night, thrilling the 100,000 people who thronged every vantage point in the capital to witness the spectacle. She was first sighted as Big Ben tolled 10, the journey from Montreal having been somewhat slow owing to strong head winds. Coming from the southward, she headed straight for the Peace Tower and dipped in homage to the War dead of the Dominion. The Parliamentary carillon played "Rule, Britannia," and the multitude cheered

enthusiastically as the airship cruised over the capital in the moonlight. Wireless messages and conversations were exchanged between the R 100 and Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mr. Plant, Mayor of Ottawa. The Prime Minister complimented the Commander of R 100 on the excellent manoeuvring of the airship, while the Mayor spoke of the voyage as a further link in the chain of Empire binding Canadians to the Motherland.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the airship left for Toronto and resumed its "good will" flight over Ontario, visiting Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Kingston, and other cities and towns. She was greeted by tremendous crowds everywhere, more than 500,000 people witnessing the flight over Toronto at breakfast time. After passing over the Niagara Falls just after dawn, the R 100 circled over a part of New York State, dipping a salute to the cheering thousands.

R 100 returned to its mooring mast at Montreal this afternoon, proceeding directly down the St. Lawrence from Toronto, and passing over Prescott at 2.10 p.m. She travelled the 60 miles between Kingston and Prescott in 30 minutes.

SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN INJURED

MOTOR COLLISION NEAR CHIPPENHAM

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who commanded the II. Army Corps at Le Cateau in the early days of the War and later was for a time in command of the Second Army, was gravely injured in a motor collision on a country road about two miles from Chippenham in the direction of Chipping Sodbury yesterday. He was admitted to Chippenham Cottage Hospital with very serious head injuries; and it was stated last night that there was little hope of his recovery.

Sir Horace was travelling in a saloon car, driven by Colonel Rex Osborne, of Malmesbury. This had just emerged from a side road when it was involved in a collision with a small touring car on the main road driven by Mr. Reginald Reason, of Birmingham. The car in which Sir Horace was riding struck the raised grass verge at the side of the road and turned over on to its side. His head came into violent contact with the roof of the car; while Mrs. Osborne, who was also in the car, was thrown headlong through the window.

It was quickly realized that General Smith-Dorrien, who is 72 years old, was severely injured. Mrs. Osborne was practically unhurt, and Colonel Osborne also escaped lightly. Mr. Reason was unhurt, but his son, who was with him, received a bad cut over the forehead and was treated at the hospital but not detained. Both cars were badly damaged.

Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's son, Lieutenant G. H. G. Smith-Dorrien, of the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, was summoned to the hospital last night.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE KING

The King has approved of the appointment of Colonel (temporary Brigadier) J. K. Dick-Cunyngham, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Colonel (temporary Brigadier) J. R. M. Minshull-Ford, D.S.O., M.C., as Aides-de-Camp to the King.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

THEATRES		
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	PRUNELLA	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	MARIGOLD	8.15
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
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Victoria Palace		6.30 & 9
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Tussaud's		10 to 10
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Astoria	NEW MOVIETONE FOLLIES OF 1930	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	LADIES OF LEISURE	2.15 to 11
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Kensington	THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES	2 to 11
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Plaza	THE DEVIL'S HOLIDAY	11.45 to 11
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THE TIMES

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND (all districts).—Moderate westerly or north-westerly winds; considerable bright periods, local showers, perhaps with thunder; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook.—Bright periods with moderate temperature. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Air Exercises will begin to-day, when Red Colony, north of the frontier running from Chester, Gloucester, Reading, and London to Chelmsford, will be the target for bombing attacks by Blue Colony. (p. 10)

Mr. T. Richards, in his presidential address at the opening of the annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain yesterday, dealt with the prospects of the industry under the new Act, and with the policy of Empire free trade. (p. 7)

The scheme for improving the River Lee in Poplar and West Ham, for purposes of flood relief, will be begun within two or three months and is estimated to cost about £700,000. (p. 7)

The income of the Henry Wilson Memorial Fund, available through the death of Lady Wilson, is to be used to assist widows and children of senior officers of the Army. (p. 13)

Authorities concerned have approved the present lay-out of Piccadilly-circus as final, but it is unlikely that Eros will return there until early in 1931. (p. 10)

From now until the end of September, which is officially regarded as the holiday period in London, extensive road repairs will be carried out in various districts. (p. 7)

The Rev. E. C. Essex, Vice-Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, has been appointed to the vicarage of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge (the University Church). (p. 13)

Sir Francis Goodenough, president of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, was the author of a paper on "Salesmanship" which was read in his absence by Mr. P. A. Best at the Drapers' Chamber of Trade Summer School at Cambridge yesterday. (p. 7)

At the meeting of the International Horticultural Congress at the Caxton Hall yesterday Mr. H. J. Rumsey described the special problems and methods of horticulture in Australia and called attention to the value and importance of the macadamia nut. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

During Sunday night small parties of Afridis approached Peshawar from the south. Attempts to creep into the city were repulsed by a police picket. The casualties are unknown, but a few wounded are reported to have been taken to the hills. There has been further damage done to the telegraph and telephone lines, and some insignificant damage to the railway. Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru have left Allahabad for Poona to confer with Mr. Gandhi in the Neravda Gaol. (p. 10)

Mr. Justice Pandalai, of the Madras High Court, has set aside the order of the District Magistrate at Guntur, prohibiting the wearing of Gandhi caps within five miles of Guntur. Mr. Justice Pandalai has also set aside an order of the Magistrate of Rajamundhry prohibiting the hoisting of Nationalist flags on house-tops. (p. 10)

In the New Zealand House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, referring to the coming Imperial Conference, said the Government desired to maintain their close and intimate political and economic association with the United Kingdom. "We have no complaints and no demands," he said. (p. 10)

R 100 is now paying a visit to Ontario. She reached Ottawa from Montreal on Sunday night, and wireless messages were exchanged between the Commander and the Prime Minister of Canada and the Mayor of Ottawa. The airship reached Toronto yesterday morning, and was greeted there, as everywhere, by cheering thousands. (p. 10)

Herr Treviranus, Minister for Occupied Territories in Germany, made a speech in Berlin on Sunday in which he vigorously complained of the condition in which the frontiers of Germany had been left by the Treaty of Peace. His remarks about the "unjust frontier" towards Poland, "which cannot endure against a people's right and its will to live," have provoked severe comment in Warsaw and Paris. (p. 10)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen returned to Buckingham Palace yesterday from Cowes. It is expected that they will leave for Sandringham to-morrow. (p. 10)

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien was seriously injured yesterday in a motor collision near Chippenham. (p. 10)

SPORT

The Nottinghamshire Breeders' Foal Plate was won yesterday by Lady H. McCalmont's Lindos Ojos. (p. 4)

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club's Regatta was begun at Ryde yesterday, when Westward won the King's Cup. (p. 4)

Surrey beat Middlesex at the Oval yesterday by an innings and 171 runs; the Australians were dismissed in their first innings by Northamptonshire for 93, and had to follow-on. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Nitrate Agreement; Liquor Trade and the Exchequer; Fresh Fall in Rubber; S.T.D. Motors Investigation; Harrods' Interim Dividend; and North Atlantic Shipping. (p. 16)

In Lombard-street money and discount rates hardened slightly. Foreign Exchanges were more favourable to sterling, the New York, Paris, Berlin, and Brussels rates all advancing. Spanish currency was weak. Eastern exchanges were higher, and the price of silver rose 3-16d. to 16 3-16d. per ounce. (p. 16)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds were steady. The scrips of recent new issues were supported, and Argentine railway stocks again advanced. "International" securities declined, and interest in Industrial shares generally was small. Rubber shares fell further on the new low record price reached for the commodity. (p. 16)

THE TWO MILLIONS

For the first time since January 10, 1922, the number of the unemployed is to-day over 2,000,000. There is nothing unexpected in the event, which has been foreshadowed by the almost unchecked diminution of the volume of employment during the past twelve months. Nevertheless it may be hoped that the attainment of so gigantic a figure will strike the public imagination and make public opinion ready to welcome the most drastic recommendations of the inter-party Committee which has just been formed to study the system of unemployment insurance. The seriousness of the position can hardly be exaggerated. Over 2,000,000 persons are out of work at a time when no sudden collapse of demand as in 1921 nor any protracted industrial strife as in 1926 exists to give a ready explanation of the rise in the figures. Again, in earlier years a temporary increase over the period of holidays was followed by a corresponding decrease when the nation returned to work. But the sinister feature of the statistics during the past nine months has been that these holiday increases have not subsequently been cancelled out. The seasonal rise at Christmas was 207,000. The subsequent fall was only 37,000, and by February 3 even this improvement had been lost. The seasonal rise at Easter was 38,000, and there was no recovery at all. At Whitsuntide it was 110,000 and a recovery of 70,000 was more than lost within a week. The result is that since the present Government took office the number of the unemployed has risen by over 900,000. All these facts must raise two main questions. How far is the increase in unemployment due to the failure to produce conditions in which industry can prosper, and how far is it due to defects in the system of unemployment insurance? Some answer to the former question was given in the report of the Associated Chambers of Commerce upon which we commented last week; but there is reason to suppose that the answer to the second question is also of vital importance and that national agreement upon what the answer should be is far less difficult to secure.

The appointment of the inter-party Committee already mentioned shows that all parties are alive to the danger that the system of unemployment insurance may collapse. When the number of the unemployed is 2,000,000 the Insurance Fund, after due allowance is made for those who are disqualified from drawing benefit from it under the thirty contributions rule, is running into debt at the rate of about £27,000,000 a year. The total cost of maintaining the unemployed is very nearly £100,000,000 a year, of which the potential beneficiaries contribute only £14,270,000. A married man with three children who has paid 17s. 6d. in contributions during the past thirty weeks can draw £118 in benefits without further contributions. It is clear, therefore, that the relation of contributions to benefits is not based upon any principle of insurance, and this is the first defect which should be eliminated from the system. The second is even more serious. Under the Act of 1927 even the actuarially inadequate qualification of thirty contributions during the preceding two years, suggested by the Blanesburgh Committee, was not maintained, but people were allowed to qualify under so-called "transitional provisions" if they had paid eight contributions during the preceding two years or thirty contributions at any time. Under the Act of 1930 the benefit of all persons covered by the "transitional provisions" is found by the Exchequer, but the payment of what is practically a dole is not differentiated from the payment of what has some pretensions to be called a benefit. The psychological result, assiduously fostered by Socialist propaganda, is the general impression that the unemployed are indefinitely entitled to "maintenance" at benefit rates. This impression has been intensified since the Act of 1930 (which, according to MISS BONDFIELD herself, has increased the number of beneficiaries by 170,000) abolished any moral qualification and preserved only the technical qualification of being "normally in insurable employment." Even this remaining hurdle has encouraged rather than impeded the abuse of insurance. For example, private domestic service is not insurable, whereas service in hotels or boarding houses is. There is, therefore, a direct temptation to engage only in this form of service, employment in which during part of the year will enable the person concerned to live comfortably for the rest upon savings and benefit. This instance has a very wide application, because no person can be forced to accept "unsuitable employment," and because "unsuitable employment" means not merely employment at less than the usual wages, but also uninsured employment. Uninsured employment includes agriculture, the railway services, and the public services, in addition to private domestic service, in some of which occupations vacancies constantly arise. Both the actuarial and the technical provisions of the present system seem expressly designed to produce moral deterioration among our people.

The necessary remedies are suggested in broad outline by the diagnosis of the disease. There can be no doubt that the actuarial qualification should be tightened up to something nearer the proportion of one week's benefit to six weeks' contributions laid down by the Act of 1920. It is often asserted that insistence, however strict, upon the principle of insurance would not lower the cost of unemployment, because the unemployed will in any case have to be maintained out of public funds. That is only a half-truth. The restriction of benefit to those fully insured would in itself terminate many expensive abuses. It would, for example, check to some extent the practice of employers in arranging for their employees to draw benefit during slack times. Moreover if all those who fell out of insurance were to be covered by an organization still charged with the duties of the Labour Exchanges to fill vacancies, but free from the necessity to pay relief at benefit rates and to ignore the absence of effort to find work, it may be argued from the experience of the Appointed Guardians that employment would improve and the cost of relief diminish. In particular, such an organization would be able to overcome the difficulties at present due to what MISS BONDFIELD called "the bar which ends insurance at "a certain point" and "the borderline where "labour is constantly required to be passed over "the line from one industry to another." It should be able to devise a scheme under which no available vacancy remains unfilled because of the technical divisions of "insurable" and "uninsurable," "suitable" and "unsuitable" employment. No doubt such a reform of unemployment insurance is a confession that the hopes originally entertained for the system have not been realized. But in the interests of the unemployed themselves it is necessary to check a drain on the national resources which has already shattered this year's Budget, and by diminishing the sources of employment must intensify the very evil which it is designed to palliate. Surely it is better to admit disappointment than to continue an illusion and a scandal.

French Strikes

The "limited general strike" in the textile and metal industries of Northern France is for the moment in that stage, common in industrial disputes, when the official leaders of the parties decline to negotiate. In the end there must be negotiation, but there is often the interval, costly to both sides, when neither will yield the little that makes practical discussion possible. The workers in Lille and the neighbouring towns want higher wages; the employers declare that their industries will not stand the strain; and the characteristic deadlock ensues. In some cases the employers made small concessions early in the dispute and the men returned to work. (It is for this reason that the "general" strike was "limited.") Moreover some thousands of workers, chiefly non-union men, have gone back to their employment, but most of the union men remain on strike. The number of those affected sufficiently indicates the seriousness of the quarrel. Altogether nearly 120,000 workers have withdrawn from their work in an area that is of inestimable importance to the prosperity of France. The primary cause of this widespread cessation of work, which has already meant heavy loss and may easily become ruinous, is the rise in the cost of living. The new Social Insurance Law has had an influence in precipitating the strike; but it is not the main factor. Under this Law, which came into force on July 1, employer and employee are compelled to contribute between them, in equal shares, eight per cent. of the worker's wage for insurance against the normal "social risks" of illness, maternity, disablement, old age, and death. The Law makes no provision for unemployment. For this an excellent reason is to be found in the fact that in France only an insignificant number of people are unemployed. No doubt French workers, unused to such social devices, would in any case have resented a law that makes insurance payments compulsory—and the misunderstanding by which in some areas they were allowed to assume that their employers would pay the whole sum due certainly sharpened their tempers when they were disappointed—but it is clear that the grievance, in itself unreasonable, which they have found in the Insurance Law is no more than a contributory cause of the present dispute. Without the small extra demand put upon the wage-earner's weekly budget for insurance the recent rises in prices would have been enough to cause discontent.

The index of the cost of living in France has gone up in the last three months, and is now higher than it has been at any time since 1926. Bread, in particular, costs more. The price of flour in the Paris market rose 23 per cent. during the month of July. And, while the general cost-of-living index was going up from 565 to 572 in the last three months, the wholesale index fell from 561 to 544—a circumstance that does not tend to induce a spirit of resignation in the face of rising prices. In Lille and the neighbourhood the men complain that the cost of living has increased by 12 per cent. since the beginning of last month. They had an increase of wages in May, but that, they contend, was a concession, made after seven months of negotiation, to meet an earlier rise in the price of commodities, and it does not enable them to meet the further rise since May. To all this the employers reply by pointing to inexorable fact. It is useless, they say, to talk of higher wages in the face of changed conditions. The French cotton industry, for example, is a protected industry which depends for an essential part of its sales on exports—particularly of "articles de luxe." The new American tariff has reduced these exports. On the other hand, if their costs of production increase, the Lille cotton mills will not be able to undersell their British and Belgian competitors any longer. As it is they have to bear the new burden of the insurance contributions of employers; if, in addition, they have to pay higher wages, they must charge higher prices for their goods, and so lose their foreign trade. It is indeed a genuine economic conflict, and it can be settled only by an adjustment that does not cripple the industries concerned.

Salesmanship and Service

In his position as President of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association and Chairman of the Government Committee on Education for Salesmanship, SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH has done much useful work in calling attention to the necessity for increased efficiency in the marketing of the goods that the country produces. The necessity is especially urgent in our foreign trade, since it is only by selling to other nations enough of its manufactured goods, and by means of its banking, insurance, shipping, and other services that this small island can maintain and employ its large population. It is on this aspect of the problem—the importance of better methods in the disposal of British-made goods overseas—that SIR FRANCIS GOODENOUGH is in the habit of laying most stress. In the paper read on his behalf yesterday to the Drapers' Chamber of Trade Summer School at Cambridge his main object seems to have been to consider the general principles of successful salesmanship as applicable to all forms of commerce, but with particular reference to retail trade in the home market. His paper is in short an exposition of the principles or rules of conduct by which every individual connected with the business of producing and selling, from the board of management down to the humblest shop assistant, ought to be guided in all their relations with the public. Unless the conduct of their business is consistently and persistently directed to securing the satisfaction, confidence, and friendship of their customers, it cannot be permanently successful, and in the case of the selling staff any failure to keep that object constantly in view is a shortcoming in the duty which they owe not only to their employers but also to themselves and to their own conscience. The root principle of all good and honest salesmanship must be the law of "service first," the golden rule of doing to others as you would like them to do to you, with the sympathetic zeal and enthusiasm born of the desire to serve. On that principle, as a matter of business as well as of ethics, all who are engaged in the work of selling, whether in the wholesale market or across the counter, should base the whole of their everyday transactions with the outside world. If their customers find by experience that their word is as good as their bond, that they are careful in the making of promises and punctual in their fulfilment, that they are ready to investigate complaints and to redress them generously when found to be justified, and if, finally, the seller in all his dealings with the buyer, whether by correspondence, on the telephone, or by word of mouth, shows a friendly disposition to treat him as a reasonable human being, then the relations established between them would go a long way to improve the volume of trade to their mutual satisfaction. In these respects the salesman undoubtedly has it in his power to serve not only his customer but also the State by the increased sales which are essential to the national prosperity.

Training the Latest Profession

One of the most important of recent social developments has been undoubtedly the library movement, which in course of a generation, as SIR GREGORY FOSTER reminds us in his article to-day, has brought books of all kinds within the reach of everybody. The consequence of several causes working together, more particularly popular education and successive Acts of Parliament, it has created an entirely new profession—that of librarianship, which has its representatives in all centres and is probably in touch with a larger and more miscellaneous public than any other. In numbers it has grown concurrently with the spread of libraries, but not as the mere concomitant of buildings and book-shelves. Rather, as those who have followed the history of the movement know, the libraries owe as much to the professional zeal of the librarians as to any of the causes which have brought them into being. It is in truth the librarians who really make the libraries the living organisms that they are, with definite, if also variegated, functions; and it is now generally recognized that the qualifications of a librarian can hardly be too high. The more the public uses its books, the more books increase, the more library is linked with library, the more this or that library tends to specialize, as many do, in response to local needs, the more there is generally and technically for a librarian to master. His is a constantly expanding ideal, calling for multifarious knowledge, catholic sympathies, and familiarity with an intricate technique; he cannot, in fact, be too well educated generally or too well trained in a professional sense. To say this is, of course, to tell the librarians nothing fresh, for they are in the very van of the movement of which they are the agents, and need no stimulation from outside. Their well-known zeal for their cause entitles them above everything to be regarded as a profession.

Unfortunately, as SIR GREGORY FOSTER'S article shows, they are a profession as yet without the full means of training their recruits adequately. It is not their fault if in the rapidity of development their ideals have outrun their equipment; but it is to bring to public notice their requirements in this respect that SIR GREGORY FOSTER has written his article. For eleven years past, in the University of which SIR GREGORY FOSTER is Vice-Chancellor, there has been a most useful School of Librarianship, whose history he traces; but the pecuniary support which it has received is, unhappily, neither enough for its wants nor derived from sources sufficiently steady and assured, and it is now realized that the time is ripe for it to be put on a satisfactory financial basis. The University therefore has sanctioned a scheme for raising a capital sum of £50,000, which should provide the School with a permanent endowment of £2,500 a year—no very ambitious sum, but £1,000 more than it has been receiving up to the present from the Carnegie Trustees. In the light of what the School does, and of the number and kinds of the students who frequent it, the scheme cannot be called unreasonable. It is a matter of laying well and truly the foundations of a highly important, but not overpaid, profession; and the cause therefore may well appeal to munificence which might expend itself on the endowment of learning and culture in other forms. In any event, once instituted, the School cannot be allowed to languish; the testimonials it has won during its short career should be its best advocates, if not the fact that were the School not now already in existence it would by this time be imperative that one should be foundod. Partly by force of circumstances, but mainly by their own initiative, the librarians, once few and sporadic, have consolidated themselves into an organization which has taken its place ineradicably in the social structure. That they should be hindered from making the best of themselves for want of a properly endowed training school is a real hardship in view of what the libraries are and of what they cost to maintain.

HITTERS AND HITTING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Major-General Matheson writes that he was sitting on the roof of the Oval pavilion at the match between the Australians and the Players in 1884 when, of four consecutive balls from Peate, Bonnor hit the first on the pavilion rails, the second on to the scorers' box, the third on to the pavilion roof, and the fourth right over our heads, clearing everything.

Lest anyone should regret that Bonnor treated the best slow bowler in England in this fashion, it is, perhaps, right to say that accounts of the match do not confirm this reminiscence. Bonnor drove three consecutive balls from Emmett to the pavilion—the first through the committee-room window, the second against the rails, and the third on to the roof. His biggest hit, however, was made some time later, and was a straight drive off Jesse Hide. This hit went right over the pavilion, and was well worth six, but as the ball pitched inside the ground it only counted four. Bonnor was run out next ball, after making 68 out of 76 scored while he was batting. Peate bowled extremely well, taking five for 55. Not one of the batsmen was comfortable with him on a wicket that was never easy. The Players, a moderate side, found Spofforth too much for them, and lost by nine wickets.

One feature of rather a dull game was the disturbance made by spectators on the second day. At luncheon time the Australians had only 11 runs to make to win, and the crowd resented the adjournment. They rushed on to the ground, pulled up the stumps and threw them about, and refused to clear off when, after luncheon, an attempt was made to resume play. Reinforcements of police were sent for, but it was not until there had been nearly an hour's delay that it was possible to finish the match.

ALFRED COCHRANE.

Elm Hurst, Batheaston, Somerset.

A FREE-TRADER'S CONVERSION

PROSPERITY AND TRADE BALANCE

COROLLARY OF HIGH WAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Cadbury, in his letter published in your issue of to-day, correctly states the basis of my reasoning, but he either rejects or passes over the most important consideration upon which it hinges, and which, though not expressly stated, was clearly implied in my letter of July 17, in which I said that if we could go back to the old conditions I might revert to my former faith; "but," I asked, "is there the remotest prospect of this being done before the ruin of our trade is accomplished?"

Therein lies the pith and marrow of the whole question with which this country is now confronted.

I agree that, if we could get back to the free play of economic forces, the price of the product ought to determine the scale of labour costs rather than that the labour costs should determine the price of the product, and that that would be the true economic solution of the question. But we can't, and we might, in present circumstances, just as well cry for the moon as expect to see this brought about "before the ruin of our trade is accomplished."

Mr. Cadbury suggests that, as we cannot protect "our exports to neutral countries, shipping, and so on," these industries must, if I am right, disappear. By "exports" in this connexion he presumably means "invisible exports," which stand on an entirely different footing from industrial production. Shipping also stands on a special footing of its own, because, as a maritime nation, we have centuries of experience behind us, which gives us a great advantage in the management of ships.

In any case, the fact that we cannot protect our shipping is no argument for allowing other industries, upon which in large measure the prosperity of shipping depends, to be ruined.

But I want to go a little farther. That "imports pay for exports" is, of course, a truism so far as it goes, but it is, nevertheless, a misleading phrase. Just as the prosperity of any private business depends upon the excess of its incomings over its outgoings, so the prosperity of the country as a whole depends upon the excess of its exports, visible and invisible, over its imports. It is that which built up our wealth and prosperity in the past. But this surely implies that we must, in the first instance, do the best possible with our own resources, and that we should not, therefore, import commodities which we are perfectly capable of producing at home.

Under present conditions, with our working classes living on an altogether higher scale than those of most of our principal competitors, we cannot retain our home market even in commodities which we ought to be producing ourselves and not importing from abroad, and I know of no means by which this can be brought about except by an adequate and scientific measure of protection.

Is Mr. Cadbury prepared, with his great influence, to advocate a campaign for the general reduction of wages to the economic point, and for the removal of trade union restrictions by which production is at present hampered and its cost increased? And what does he think the effect of such a campaign would be upon our working classes, who have been led to believe that there is wealth enough in the country and to spare, and that all that is required, in order to improve their own conditions of living, is a redistribution of that wealth, through taxation? Their education in this respect is undoubtedly making progress, but that must be a slow and gradual process, and we cannot afford to wait for its fulfilment.

I have never suggested, as imputed to me by Mr. Cadbury, that protection is "the only remedy." It must, of course, be accompanied by efficiency in production, and should only be applied to those industries which have put their house in order in this respect, but which, even so, are powerless without it, under present conditions, to meet foreign competition.

Your obedient servant,
W. W. PAINE.

Mill Lawn, Reigate, Surrey, August 11.

UNITED KINGDOM HOUSES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A member of this Chamber, who has just returned from his eleventh business tour of the Dominions, has put forward a suggestion which I submit is worthy of the most serious consideration.

He points out that, whereas the Dominions have their own very fine official buildings in London which act as centres for their commercial activities here, no such United Kingdom houses exist in the capitals of the Dominions. In this connexion I should like to point out that only in the case of Canada has the United Kingdom yet appointed a High Commissioner to the Dominions.

There can be no doubt that the presence of a United Kingdom House in the capitals of the Dominions, in which would be housed the offices of the High Commissioner and the Trade Commissioner, as well as of the leading United Kingdom firms established in the Dominion, would do much to raise Great Britain's commercial prestige and keep prominently in the minds of the people the close bonds which unite us. Such a building might be utilized, as are the Dominion Houses in London, for the permanent exhibition of such United Kingdom goods as are not subject to constant modification through change of fashion.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
HERBERT SCOTT, President, the London Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
1, 2, and 3, Oxford-court, and 97, Cannon-street, E.C.4, Aug. 11.

ELECTORAL REFORM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In Lord Craigmyle's letter to you, which appeared last Saturday, he does not make it clear whether his Memorandum was the Memorandum submitted to the Conference or not.

If it was, its publication was in violation of the decision of the Conference.

If it was not, then "cadit quaestio." I am only concerned to vindicate the action of the Conference.

Lord Craigmyle has, of course, every right to publish what he pleases; but the publication of his Memorandum in juxtaposition to my letter to the Prime Minister might mislead many readers into regarding it as a part of the proceedings reported.

Will not Lord Craigmyle, having written to the Prime Minister, now favour us with the Prime Minister's reply?

Yours faithfully,
ULLSWATER.

33, Great Cumberland-place, W.1, Aug. 11.

THE DOLE HABIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With the number of unemployed over 2,000,000, the following experience may be of interest to your readers.

Last week a company with which I am connected required two girls for temporary work in connexion with an advertising campaign, and the local Labour Exchange was advised. Next morning two hitherto unemployed girls appeared and commenced work at 25s. weekly. One is still working; the other gave up in half an hour, saying the work was too monotonous for her.

Even such a hardened Socialist as myself acknowledges that there is a moral, and that there is something wrong with a system that pays relief to girls who refuse to work and who prefer the idleness and possibly ultimate vice of the streets to domestic service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEOFFREY H. CRISPIN, F.R.Econ.S.

The Friary, Berkhampstead, Herts.

A SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

NEW ENDOWMENT SCHEME

NATIONAL SERVICES

(By Sir Gregory Foster, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London)

There is probably no sphere of intellectual and educational activity in this country in which the growth has been so remarkable, during the last 50 years, as that of public libraries. The modern movement dates from 1892, in which the Public Libraries Act, consolidating all previous Acts, was passed. We owe this Act to the Library Association, which had been founded in 1877. It settled many questions about the polling of ratepayers for the adoption of the Libraries Acts, and it enabled neighbouring localities to combine for library purposes.

The defects of the 1892 Act were remedied by short Acts in 1893, 1894, and 1898. Promotion of all these measures was due to the Library Association, which was aided by the late Lord Avebury, Lord Windsor, and many others. The movement was so vigorous and the development so rapid that legislation did not stop there. The London Government Act of 1899 gave to the Metropolitan Borough Councils the power of putting the Libraries Acts into force; the Act of 1901 removed difficulties in regard to rating and applied the Museums Act of 1891 to the Metropolis.

The latest Public Libraries Act, that of 1919, removed the financial restrictions which had cramped library developments, and created a legal basis for the county library systems. This vast body of legislation would not have come about but for the generous activity of many public-minded citizens, notable among whom are the late Mr. Passmore Edwards and the late Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence. The county library systems were, in fact, initiated through the generosity of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and the assistance of that body has been specially noteworthy in the making of rural libraries. The outcome of these activities, developed partly by private effort and partly as the results of legislation, is that the majority of counties in the British Isles have a network of central repositories and branches or delivery stations serving the rural districts. Branch libraries are springing up in the larger villages on the model of those in the towns.

The annual local expenditure on public libraries in England and Wales, out of rates, amounts very nearly to £2,000,000, while that in Scotland is in the neighbourhood of £180,000. In addition to all these activities supported by public funds, there are the libraries connected with the Universities and University Colleges. There are also the libraries belonging to the scientific and technical societies, and in quite recent years the research departments or information bureaux of large industrial concerns have formed libraries.

LIBRARY WEALTH

The library resources of the country are, indeed, impressive as compared with a few years ago. To the Librarian of the University of London, Mr. R. A. Rye, we owe an invaluable work in the form of a Guide to the Libraries of London, of which a new edition appeared in 1927. The wealth of London in library resources is thus set out plainly and clearly, and the stock of books is growing steadily and systematically. Another book that reveals more particularly the resources of special libraries is the Aslib Directory, edited by Mr. G. F. Barwick, formerly of the British Museum, published in 1928 with the title "A Guide to Sources of Specialized Information in Great Britain and Ireland." It contains introductions by Sir Frederic Kenyon and Sir Ernest Rutherford. The book is a mine of information, and an inspiration towards further and more complete effort in this direction.

Much must be done if library resources are to be used to the full. With the help of the Carnegie Trustees, the Central Library for Students in London was set up. This library provides a means for connecting the scattered libraries into a real system. It offers its services to all, and forms a clearing-house for the interchange of books and for many other activities of a cooperative character. The position was most admirably reviewed by the Departmental Committee set up by the Board of Education. This committee was presided over by Sir Frederic Kenyon, the Chief Librarian of the British Museum, and its secretary was Mr. Charles Douie, then of the Board of Education, now secretary of University College, London. The report of this committee surveys the whole field of library activities and indicates the many new problems that have grown and are growing day by day as the result of this remarkable development.

By no means the least of these problems is the question of the provision of adequate staffs for the libraries now scattered up and down the kingdom in cities, boroughs, towns, and villages. It is clear that the work of a librarian requires special training. The old idea that boys of 15 or 16 could be made into librarians by going into library service at that early age can no longer be accepted. The higher ranks of the librarianship service must be staffed by men and women who have had the benefit of a university education. The wider and deeper that education has been, the more likely are they to be fitted for the responsible work that falls to them. Over and above a university education, specialized training for librarians is as necessary as it is in other professions. Librarianship should, indeed, take its place as one of the learned professions. The Library Association may take credit to itself because it foresaw this need and endeavoured to cope with the position in a tentative way, by giving encouragement to those who entered the library service at an early age to improve their qualifications for library work by means of correspondence, with examinations following thereon.

SCHEME OF THE SCHOOL

In 1917 and the beginning of 1918 Sir John MacAlister, then president of the Library Association, drafted a scheme for the establishment of a School of Librarianship as part of the University. This scheme was discussed by Sir John with the writer of this article and with Dr. R. W. Chambers, who was then Librarian of University College, London. It was clear from the outset that the establishment of a School of Librarianship presented many difficulties. While it might aim at becoming, ultimately, a school for those who had already obtained a first degree at a university, it must for many years provide opportunities for those holding posts in libraries to improve their qualifications. The many schools of librarianship in the United States of America provided some guidance, but the educational conditions of the United States are so different from those in this country that no exactly suitable model could be found to suit our conditions.

After a series of conferences, a scheme was evolved which received the approval of the University College Committee and of the Senate of the University of London. It was clearly essential that, if the ultimate aim of the promoters was to be realized, the school must form part of a university. It was equally obvious that no better centre than London, with its vast library resources, could be found. Finance was inevitably a consideration; but financial difficulties were overcome—on the one hand by the offer of University College, London, to provide accommodation, and, on the other hand, by the Trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust in providing an annual income of £1,500

for five years. It was thus that the University of London School of Librarianship (under the direction of Dr. E. A. Baker) was brought into being and began its work in 1919. It has developed steadily and rapidly outgrown the original accommodation provided for it. Only last year, University College was able to place at its disposal the larger part of the Henry Morley Building, thereby meeting its needs for accommodation for many years to come. In that building there is a special library of works on bibliography and the various branches of library economy, a director's room, and other rooms required for the specialized work of the school.

The school has been at work, therefore, for 11 years and has had 108 as the average number of students. By the end of the tenth session, 387 full-time students and 289 part-time students had completed their courses. The University of London has established a Diploma in Librarianship which has been obtained by 187 students of the school. Those who have obtained the diploma, and many others who have obtained certificates in the school are now holding posts in libraries, not only in this country but all over the world. The school has already earned world-wide prestige and its students come from every part of the Empire; many are from the United States, some of whom have come after already taking courses in one or other of the library schools in that country. It includes, also, no fewer than 46 students from European countries.

"A STRONG CLAIM"

It is satisfactory to note that the ultimate aim of the school has been kept well in mind, for there are, at the present time, as many as 33 students who are university graduates. The value of its work was recognized by the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Education. Their report said:—

> We consider it essential therefore that the existing School of Librarianship should be maintained. . . . The University of London has undertaken to maintain it until the end of that period (1929) in the hope that meanwhile a permanent endowment will be founded. It is much to be desired that this hope will be realized, but in any case the school, which performs a national service, would appear to have a strong claim on the funds which the University receives from the State.

We suggest also that scholarships tenable at the school should be offered by local authorities. We note with pleasure that by an arrangement with the London County Council 25 free places in the school are now available for persons employed in librarianship within the administrative county of London. Local education authorities exercise the power of granting scholarships to persons desiring to enter professions such as medicine, and it is most desirable that they should grant scholarships also to persons desiring to enter the profession of librarianship. As regards persons who have already entered the profession and are on the staff of a public library, we consider that the public library authority should encourage attendance at the School of Librarianship and should make grants to their staff for that purpose unless this duty is undertaken by the local education authority. We have already suggested that any doubt as to the capacity of public library authorities to make such grants should be removed by legislation.

The growth and development of the school have inevitably involved new questions of finance. The Carnegie Trustees were so impressed by the work of the school that they renewed their grant, in a modified form, for a further five years, the Senate of the University making itself responsible for the balance required for the continuation of its work, on the original basis. The original basis is, however, no longer sufficient. Many new developments have been made, and many others are contemplated. Instead of a minimum of £1,500 a year the school requires a revenue of £2,500 over and above its receipts from fees if it is to meet the demands made upon it, and if it is to satisfy the requirements of the country for an adequate and well-trained body of librarians. The Senate of the University of London has approved of a scheme for raising a capital sum of £50,000 to produce this required annual income. Lord Balniel is the president of the Endowment Fund Committee; Sir Frederic Kenyon, the president of the Library Association, and Mr. Barwick are its vice-presidents. Sir Ernest Benn is its treasurer, and Mr. H. W. Acomb, of the National Liberal Club, is the honorary organizing secretary.

The public library has been described as the "University of the People." If that description is to coincide with the reality, the staff of the public libraries, at all events the chief members of the staff, must be qualified to advise and direct its readers. The public libraries throughout the country will become more important than they are now when the raising of the school age has really taken effect. A general rise in the standard of readers may well be looked for, and to meet this there must be a highly educated staff in the libraries. The country may well be proud of its public libraries system, which in so short a time has become an essential part of its life.

LORD BEAVERBROOK AND I.L.P.

VISIT TO SUMMER SCHOOL

Mr. James Maxton, M.P., referring yesterday at the I.L.P. Summer School at Welwyn to the presence of Lord Beaverbrook, spoke of the privilege of having among them the man whom he regarded as their foremost enemy in Great Britain. Empire free trade, said Mr. Maxton, was an attempt to bring British capitalism up to date and to put it in a position to face up to American capitalism on the one hand and Sovietism on the other.

Lord Beaverbrook said that the Conservative Party, to his regret, did not mean at all the same thing that he meant. The Conservative Party did not mean to be involved in any contest in the constituencies which would put a label on them of "food taxers," but Empire free-traders meant to go to the country quite confidently and absolutely triumphantly believing in their policy of wanting to put duties on foreign foodstuffs.

Lord Beaverbrook emphasized that to recover national prosperity we required more markets abroad, and also more production at home, so that costs of production could be cut down. More consuming capacity must be created in Britain, and we must hold to ourselves the domestic market, now invaded by the foreigner. He denied that Empire free trade would increase the price of raw materials to British manufacturers.

The bulk purchase scheme would be tantamount to putting duties on foreign foodstuffs under camouflage. But he noticed that the bulk purchase system, or something very near it, was advocated by Sir Harry Hope, a Conservative M.P. When a political party talked about Imperial economic unity, or even Imperial preference, and at the same time excluded duties on foreign raw materials and foreign foodstuffs, it was camouflage, make-believe, and pretence. Meat would be no dearer under Empire free trade, because Empire beef would be retailed, as Argentine beef was now, just under the price for home-killed. Milk would be no dearer when foreign tinned and condensed milk was superseded. The Empire could supply all the wheat we needed without any increase in price.

"I am asked," said Lord Beaverbrook, "how this will help the wheat industry of Britain. The production of wheat in Great Britain needs something more than Empire free trade. Wheat production must be maintained if we are to continue to exist. I am not in favour of putting the wheat supply in the hands of the Government, but I say it is essential that wheat production shall be maintained in Britain no matter what the cost may be within reason.

Numerous questions were put to Lord Beaverbrook, the policy of bulk purchase by import boards being frequently advocated. He replied that he preferred tariffs because in practice they had worked out very well. Prohibition of goods was not so satisfactory because it went in the direction of monopoly.

Mr. E. F. Wise, M.P., the chief protagonist of the scheme of import boards, congratulated Lord Beaverbrook on being "at any rate anxious to get a move on."

Obituary

ADMIRAL TUFNELL

"FATHER" OF THE GREEK NAVY

Admiral Lionel Grant Tufnell, C.M.G., who died yesterday at 21, Onslow-square, at the age of 72, may be described as the father of the modern Greek Navy, having been lent by the British Government to undertake the reorganization and training of this force a short time before the Balkan War of 1912-13 broke out.

The fourth son of Mr. Thomas Robert Tufnell, J.P., of Northcote, Brighton, he was born on October 27, 1857. Entering the Royal Navy in July, 1870, he became a midshipman two years later, and joined the screw frigate Ariadne for sea training. His first ship for regular duty was the Repulse, flagship in the Pacific. Promoted to sub-lieutenant in 1876, he served in the gunboat Cygnet in the Mediterranean from 1879 to 1881, when he became a lieutenant. Following service in the sloop Miranda in Australia, and in the battleship Thunderer in the Mediterranean, he was appointed in December, 1888, as flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral J. E. Erskine at Queenstown, and served there for three years. While so employed he took a practical interest in the training of signalmen, and devised a system of instructing them which obviated the necessity of using full-sized flags, the Admiralty adopting the scheme in 1890.

From Queenstown he went out to China to take up his first independent command, that of the gunboat Firebrand, in 1892, and three years later he was promoted to commander. In November, 1895, he was placed in charge of the Signal School at Portsmouth, and after three years there he returned to sea service in command of the Cruiser, sailing sloop, employed in the Mediterranean for the training of ordinary seamen. From her he was promoted to captain in June, 1901, and his success in the training service led to his being continued in this work. He was appointed in command of the Boscawen, boys' training ship at Portland, where he was also assistant to the Inspecting Captain of Boys' Training Ships. In 1904 he took command of the light cruiser Astraea, in China, and in 1906 of the battleship Irresistible in the Mediterranean. His work in these two ships was exceptional for its thoroughness and efficiency, and brought him honours from both the British and foreign Governments. He commanded the naval forces landed from the Astraea to quell the riots at Shanghai in 1905, and for his services there and elsewhere he was made C.M.G. in January, 1908. He also received the Cross of the Order of Naval and Military Merit from the King of Spain, and the Order of the Rising Sun from the Emperor of Japan. From July, 1908, to September, 1910, he commanded the Royal Naval Engineering College at Keyham, Devonport, and in the following January became a rear-admiral.

Three months later he retired to accept the position of Naval Adviser to the Greek Government. His methods in training and organizing the Greek forces gave great satisfaction to the authorities at Athens. In May, 1912, he was able to hoist his flag in the Sphakteria, transport, at Phaleron and take the Fleet, in which the small battleships Spetsai and Psara were the principal units, for a cruise for exercises and manoeuvres to the Saronic Gulf. It was under his advice also that four large modern destroyers built at Birkenhead for the Argentine Navy were acquired for Greece. The war which broke out between Greece and Turkey in October, 1912, proved the wisdom of his plans. It was said that the Admiral himself compiled the signal-book used by the Greeks during the operations. Although weak in numbers, the Greek Fleet asserted itself in the war with an alacrity which showed that it had been well trained and was prepared with a plan of campaign. It promptly seized several Aegean islands, and when, on January 18, 1913, the superior Turkish Fleet came out of the Dardanelles, the Greeks under Admiral Condouriotis attacked it with such spirit that it was driven back into the Straits in disorder. Another creditable achievement was the torpedoing in the harbour of Salonika of the Turkish guardship Feth-i-Bulend by torpedo boat No. 11 under Lieutenant Votsis. On leaving Athens in May, 1913, on the termination of his contract, Admiral Tufnell warmly thanked the Fleet for its services in the war, and King George of Greece decorated him with the Cross of Grand Commander of the Order of the Redeemer.

In the Great War Admiral Tufnell was lent by the Admiralty to the War Office, and in 1915 was appointed an assistant military landing officer and a temporary lieutenant-colonel in the Army, for service in France. From 1917 to 1919 he served as assistant director of docks. Admiral Tufnell married, in 1887, Clara Evelyn, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Cadell, of Wotonga, Sydney.

MISS EDITH HOLDEN

Miss Edith Holden, R.R.C., Dame of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, formerly matron of the 3rd London General Hospital, T.F., died at Wandsworth on Sunday after a long illness. Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter writes of her:—

> Miss Holden was trained at St. Bartholomew's, and after filling various positions became assistant matron at the Chelsea Infirmary, where Miss Barton, R.R.C., was in charge as matron. While here she became interested in the Territorial nursing scheme which had come into being, and was appointed to be the matron of the 3rd London General Hospital, of which Miss Barton was principal matron. From Chelsea she went to Dublin, and as matron reorganized the nursing of the Richmond and Hardwick hospitals. As a condition of accepting this post she obtained a promise that she would, in the event of mobilization of the Territorial Force, be allowed to take up her post in that service. The governors, having agreed to this, promised in addition to keep her post open and to pay her full salary while on military service.
>
> On the outbreak of the War Miss Holden reported for duty in London and served, with but one short period of leave, until the hospital was shut down some time after the Armistice. Feeling it was unfair that the assistant matron in Dublin should do the work of matron on less than matron's pay, Miss Holden relinquished her civilian pay. During the troublous times of 1916 she received an order to return to Dublin at once or her post would be filled permanently; needless to say, she decided to remain in London and continue that devoted service which meant so much to our wounded.
>
> As commanding officer of the 3rd London during most of that period I cannot speak highly enough of the work she carried out to ensure its success. Her organizing ability was of an extraordinary character, and to that power is due the fact that on the closure of our hospital, which had grown to over 2,600 beds, the equipment was in order and it was not necessary to write off an article. With her staff she was firm but always just, and withal when occasion arose a very human and sympathetic woman. At the closing of the hospital she found herself, as, alas, so many others did who served their country well in its hours of need, obliged to start afresh, her pre-War post filled and the years spent in her country's service just enough to make her over age for one of the many posts which sprang up in such profusion after the War had ended, and which, by every right of just dealing, should have been reserved for those who had spent themselves in their country's service, and for many of which she was eminently suitable. Since demobilization life had not been easy for her.
>
> Of the 52,000 patients who passed through the hospital many thousands were from the Dominions, especially Australia and Newfoundland; in those far-off lands there will be many who, on seeing notice of her passing, will recall her cheery greeting as she allotted them to vacant beds on arrival of their convoy and how devoted she was to all that made for their safety and comfort while in the wards of a great war hospital. She will be buried close to those who died in our hospital and whose last hours she did much to soothe during 1914-19. I feel sure many old patients will join in a prayer that the earth may rest lightly on the ashes of one who did so much to aid their recovery during those terrible years.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BROOK

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Brook, F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C. (T.), who was one of the oldest medical men in the country, died on Sunday at his home at Lincoln in his ninety-second year. A student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he won a scholarship and prizes for anatomy and clinical surgery, he qualified as M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1861, and was elected F.R.C.S. 60 years later, in 1922. After serving as house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's, he went into practice at Lincoln, where he became Surgeon-Major in the 3rd Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, consulting surgeon of the Lincoln County Hospital, and hon. consulting surgeon of the 4th Northern General Hospital, T.F. For many years till 1926 Colonel Brook was chairman of the Lincoln Race Committee.

THE REV G. W. HORNER

A COPTIC AND ETHIOPIC SCHOLAR

The Rev. George William Horner, the Coptic and Ethiopic scholar, died at Selwood, Mells, Somerset, on Sunday at the age of 81.

He was the second son of the Rev. J. S. H. Horner, of Mells Park, prebendary of Wells, and rector of Mells, and brother of the late Sir John Horner, of Mells Park. The family descends from John Horner, traditionally said to have been steward to the Abbot of Glastonbury at the dissolution of the monasteries. An old local rhyme says that:—

> "Wyndham, Horner, Popham, and Thynne,
> "When the Abbot went out, they came in."

He was born on June 10, 1849, and went to Eton in 1861 with his twin brother, Maures, who afterwards became well known and successful in business in London. They were in Mr. W. Evans's dame's house, and Mr. Warre Cornish, afterwards Vice-Provost, was their tutor. George Horner had not been to any preparatory school, and yet was first in his first term "Collections," Middle Fourth, being only just 12. He was quite good at cricket and football, captained the Twenty-two in 1867, and beat the Eleven, and could have been captain of the Ballio team. He was a very good shot and rider. He was one of the last boys at Eton to get leaving books, of which, being Captain of Evans's, he received a large number. One of the donors was C. I. Thornton, who gave him, of all the books in the world, "Percy's Reliques." Although he did not get the Newcastle, he was publicly complimented by the examiners upon his Divinity papers.

George Horner went up to Balliol College, Oxford, in 1868, two years before Jowett became Master. His tutors were Edwin Palmer and T. H. Green, and among the men of his year were T. K. Cheyne, Julian Sturgis, Alfred Goodwin, F. Y. Edgeworth, J. Cook Wilson, Churton Collins, and C. B. Heberden—a remarkable year. Horner obtained second classes in the classical schools, and was ordained in 1874 to the curacy of Cirencester. But his father died in that year, and when he had been admitted to priest's orders in the following year he succeeded his father in the family living of Mells. This he held till 1891, when he retired. He had been a member of the Athenaeum for nearly 40 years. His brother, John Stuart, who followed him to Eton and Balliol, and who died in December, 1923, is still remembered by his many friends.

On leaving Oxford he joined Davidson, Courthope, and Tait. With the first-named he exercised his skill on the Egyptian pigeons and snipe. At one of the monasteries he bought for a few bottles of "Pomade divine" a collection of Coptic leaves which influenced his whole career. After 15 years as rector of Mells, having completed the repairs of the famous church, he resigned the living, and on the advice of Bishop Westcott devoted himself to the Egyptian New Testament, of which the Clarendon Press printed 11 volumes, and he was engaged on another volume up to the last, when a sudden stroke, after six weeks' resistance, proved fatal. His powers were remarkable, but he had overstaked them in that hot June weather. He searched through all European libraries for Coptic manuscripts and revisited Egypt during the Cromer régime, when the report got about that the English were going to make him take the place of the Patriarch, who had fled. In his absence Horner had searched the library, but without much success, and it soon brought back the prelate. He paid several visits to Rome, and was well known at the Vatican chiefly by his Smith connexion with Cardinal Manning, whose father's first wife was Elizabeth, sister of Samuel, of Woodhall. Being a friend of Cardinal Gasquet and other eminent Roman Catholics, he had many opportunities of friendly discussion and enlightenment. He firmly believed that the spirit of inquiry now at work in the Vatican, if the Council of Trent could be got rid of, would reduce the gulf between us, and that therefore the Anglo-Catholics were quite on the wrong tack.

Mr. Horner was the editor of "Coptic Versions of the New Testament," 1898-1923; "Coptic Consecrations of Church and Altar," 1902; and "Ethiopic Statutes of the Apostles, or Canones Ecclesiastici, and Coptic-Sahidic Version of the Gnostic Pistis Sophia," 1904.

DR. P. C. COWAN

Dr. Peter Chalmers Cowan, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., late chief inspector of engineering, Irish Local Government Board, died on Saturday at Fleet, Hants, in his seventy-first year.

From the High School at Dundee he went to Edinburgh University, where he was a pupil of Professor Fleeming Jenkin. He won the Baxter Engineering Scholarship in 1878, and medals for engineering, natural philosophy, and surveying, and after serving for a year as assistant to the professor, gained the Vans Dunlop Engineering Scholarship and the Miller prize. He went to America in 1882, and was employed on the New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railway, and later on the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1886 he was appointed county surveyor of South Mayo, and in 1888-9 was consulting engineer to the piers and roads committee. He built the Achill viaduct and swing bridge, and was consulting engineer for Moy Bridge. In 1889 he became county surveyor of County Down, and in 1899 chief engineering inspector of the Irish Local Government Board, and was afterwards, from 1919, technical adviser to the board and chairman of the Housing Committee. Dr. Cowan served on the council of the Institution of Civil Engineers and on the Engineering Committee of the Road Board, and was an honorary member of several professional institutions.

MISS CATHERINE GURNEY

Miss Catherine Gurney, O.B.E., who died at Hove yesterday after a long illness, at the age of 82, had devoted her life to the welfare of police officers and their orphans. The daughter of Mr. Joseph Gurney, of Tyndale Lodge, Wimbledon, she was born on June 19, 1848. In 1883 she founded the International Christian Police Association, of which she was hon. secretary and from 1917 president. In 1890 she founded the Provincial Police Orphanage at Hove, and in 1897 the Convalescent Home and Orphanage at Harrogate for the northern forces. During the War, from November, 1914, to January, 1919, she equipped and carried on auxiliary military hospitals at Hove and Harrogate, and was made O.B.E

Captain Frank Powell, R.N., died on Saturday at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, while on holiday, at the age of 54. The eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Francis Powell, he served with the "mystery" ships during the War, and at the time of his retirement from the Navy was at Greenwich School. His home was at Thames Ditton, where he was chairman of the local branch of the British Legion. He leaves a widow and family of four. The funeral will be at Shanklin to-day.

NOTTS COAL LOSS

MR. SPENCER ON SPREAD-OVER IN EXPORT DISTRICTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, Aug. 11

A loss of 2.96d. per ton on the coal raised in Nottinghamshire during the second quarter of the present year was reported at a meeting of the Notts Coal Wages Board to-day, the cash deficiency being £264,836. The minimum wage percentage figure is 138, but the returns submitted showed a percentage of only 113.87.

The accumulated Notts deficiency this year now amounts to £450,587. The figures for July (the last month of the quarter) were particularly bad, the percentage dropping to 105.89, a fall of more than four points compared with the corresponding period of last year. This was the lowest level touched for nearly two years. The percentage for the corresponding quarter of last year was 113.19. The tonnage for the past quarter was 3,017,339, a drop of 232,736 tons. The price was 11s. 9.68d. In June there was a further fall of 8d. per ton. The output per man at the coal-face was 59.22cwt. per shift, and the average wage 10s. 6.59d.

Mr. G. A. Spencer, agent of the Notts Miners' Industrial Union, who presided, said that in order to comply with the agreement and to eliminate any deficiency the price of coal would have to rise by 1s. 9d. above present rates. Overhead charges rose considerably when they worked less than four days a week. The advantages gained in 1929 were being steadily lost. So long as our markets were open to unrestricted competition from the rest of the world our coal and other heavy industries would remain in grave uncertainty. He was with those who demanded a change in our fiscal system so as to give British industry a fair chance. He had no doubt that the coal-exporting districts would accept the spread-over insisted on by the House of Lords. He was amazed that trade union leaders should tolerate the free import system. They allowed politics to be master instead of servant. Between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons of coal came into this country annually in the shape of imported manufactures.

TERRITORIAL ARMY TRAINING

THE SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION

MACHINE-GUN WORK

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

AMESBURY, Aug. 11

A contingent of about 150 of the 1st (Regular) Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment is in camp at Bulford with the 143rd Infantry Brigade (Colonel R. S. Popham). Practically the whole of the 2nd (Regular) Battalion, The Gloucestershire and a detachment of the 2nd Worcestershire Regiments, under orders for Malta, are with the 144th Infantry Brigade (Colonel H. D. Buchanan-Dunlop) at Windmill Hill, a breezy site with a magnificent view. The Warwick battalion belongs to the 6th Experimental Brigade of the 2nd Division at Aldershot and is therefore in a position to give much information about the experimental mechanized equipment for machine-guns and other vehicles which are being tried there. The Gloucesters are at Gravesend, in the 10th (Shorncliffe) Infantry Brigade of the 4th Division, the Worcesters at Plymouth in the 8th Infantry Brigade of the 3rd Division. Officers from the Staff College, assisting especially in the staff work and training schemes, are much in evidence in both camps. They also prepare candidates for "Certificate A." The Divisional Commander (Major-General Sir Ivo Vesey) has his headquarters office near the Divisional Signals, in the Bulford Camp.

The organization and training of the new machine-gun companies in Territorial infantry battalions are looked upon as the most important features this year, but the bulk of the training work is naturally of an elementary nature, affecting the rifle companies. Thus, in the 143rd Brigade, I found three days devoted to platoon training until August 6. Company training began on the 7th, and ends on the 14th, with an interval to-morrow, when there will be demonstrations by Regular troops from Tidworth. The programme in the 144th Brigade is similar. Careful attention has been paid in both camps to allocation of training areas in order to avoid overlapping, the Divisional Signals being given a free run over the Bulford area, as their work does not interfere with the tactical lessons to be learned from the ground. Special areas are allotted to the machine-gun training. I have seen all the schemes of one brigade. They show great care in preparation.

At Windmill Camp I found that the Gloucester battalions (the 4th, 5th, and 6th) had already been visited by Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Fairbank, the secretary of the County Territorial Association, and the Worcester battalions (7th and 8th) by the secretary, Major J. M. Ready, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county—the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Cobham) being for once unable to follow his usual procedure of attending. The divisional unit, the 143rd Field Ambulance, in the Windmill Hill Camp, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. McCready, calls for special mention, as does the whole question of field ambulances for the Territorial divisions. While infantry battalions—even the weakest of them—form a nucleus for the infantry which a division requires, the single field ambulance does not provide even a cadre for the two additional field ambulances that are needed.

LACK OF FIELD AMBULANCE

It seems probable, therefore, that whole divisions, otherwise ready for service, would be seriously delayed in any grave emergency for lack of field ambulances, an essential provision. It would be interesting to know how it is proposed to fill these gaps. The 143rd Field Ambulance, provided by Birmingham, is in a flourishing condition, though naturally incapable of doing the work of three. They were the holders of the Ambulance Challenge Shield for the whole Territorial Army in 1925, 1926, and 1927, and runners-up in 1928. They are a keen lot and good workers. Many are acquainted with civil ambulance work, but much more is required of members of an Army field ambulance, in which conditions differ materially. These duties are being learned. The unit is practically up to full peace establishment, and camp attendance is good. The work includes special field-days, in which tactical schemes are worked out and the evacuation of wounded from a battlefield is practised. They run a marquee hospital for the Windmill Hill camp, where health is so good that accommodation is only needed for about four cases. Even greater competition for membership of this field ambulance is expected now that Stockfield Hall, an attractive residence in Birmingham, has been secured by the County Association and set apart for the use of members all the year round. In this and in other matters the Warwick County Association has been very helpful.

One point, of which I cannot omit mention, is the dismay felt by sundry county and educational authorities, and by all who are interested in the Territorial and other patriotic movements in the Midlands, at the inexplicable attitude that has been adopted by responsible authorities towards flourishing cadet corps. Some find it difficult to find language strong enough to meet the situation. The hope is expressed that opponents of the movement form a small enough minority to be overcome by the influence of patriotic citizens who are believed to form a large majority of the populace, anxious to share in the educational advantages which undoubtedly result from cadet corps training and discipline. The alternative is contemplated with disquietude. The matter seriously affects the whole future of our Citizen Army.

CAMP ATTENDANCES

Some figures may be given to show the actual strength, with proportion of camp attendance, of some typical formations grouped in the South Midland Division. They are interesting for comparison both with each other and with other Territorial Divisions which have been visited this year by correspondents of *The Times*.

Taking the 144th (Gloucester and Worcester) Brigade first, the establishment of four battalions being 80 officers and 2,336 of other ranks, the actual strength on August 1 was 68 officers and 1,862 other ranks. I found all the officers and 1,622 other ranks in camp last week. The strongest battalion (6th Worcester) numbers 520 of all ranks. The 143rd (Warwick) Brigade is stronger, numbering 79 officers and 2,128 other ranks. It is one of the strongest infantry brigades in the country. The camp attendance figures are excellent. Administrative units in the division stand high both in strength and in attendance. I have already mentioned the R.A.M.C. The R.A.S.C., with an establishment of 11 officers and 93 other ranks, have an actual strength of nine and 87 respectively and a full camp attendance.

WORK OF THE SIGNALS

The Signals, upon whose efficiency so much depends in the handling of a Territorial Division, require separate notice. The units in camp are the 48th Divisional Signals, the 228th and 229th Field Artillery Signal Sections, and the 202nd Medium Artillery Section. With an establishment of 20 officers and 387 other ranks, the Divisional Signals have an actual strength of 20 officers and 268 other ranks, and a strong proportion of camp attendance. The Signals of the 3rd Regular Division are going "all out" to help them in every way, and give a special demonstration for them on August 14. It is noticeable that, as only small infantry units, up to battalion, do any tactical training during the short time available in camp, the Divisional Signals get no practical experience of keeping touch between actual troops. On that point I venture to make the suggestion that the Royal Signals (T.A.) would get better value if they were attached occasionally to the Regular divisions or brigades during the Regular brigade and divisional training, unless there are any objections from the Territorial point of view. Since the Royal Signals with the Regulars have to do all that they would have to do in war by day and by night during some of the exercises, with only their sparse peace establishment in *personnel*, I should say that this accession to their strength would be welcome. I hope to revert to the subject of the 48th Divisional Signals.

In the tactical training of the infantry I find that the schemes are interesting, and all calculated to encourage initiative in solving definite problems. I have had opportunities of consulting officers who served with the Territorial Force before the Great War. Their opinion is unanimous that war experience has worked a revolution in leadership. So many of the leaders of sections and small units have had war experience that they are trusted and followed willingly by the lower ranks.

The Estate Market

EDEN SALMON

HORNBY CASTLE

Two miles or so of salmon and trout fishing in the Eden, seven farms, and some woodland, with a modern house, make up the Cumberland estate of Stratheden, 1,560 acres at Langwathby, near Penrith. The income is £2,270 a year. Messrs. Thornborrow and Co. (Penrith) will sell it on September 17. A view of the house and grounds appeared in *The Times* last Saturday.

Langwathby Moor was where, according to the Sandford MS., quoted by Mr. A. G. Bradley in "Highways and Byways in the Lake District" (Macmillan and Co.), there was a race between

> the Earl of Morrayes wily horse flox and Conqueror a horse of England. Conqueror conquest him and won the money thogh the night before ther was the terriblest blast ever blowen, and churches towers, trees, steeples, howses, all feling the furie of the furies thereof. The Devil of a stir whether of England or of Scotland I cannot tell but the English horse got the prise. The great stors of woods was so blowen downe across the way as we had much adoe to ride thorow them yet not so bad a blast as usurping Oliver had when the Devil blew him out of this worlde, God Knowes whither.

Major P. Vernon Harcourt intends to sell his Isle of Wight residence, St. Clare, between Ryde and Seaview. The house faces Spithead, and stands in grounds of 13 acres extending to the shore. The agents are Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Wallis, Riddett and Co.

Lord Moray's coming sale of Kinfauns Castle and 2,360 acres, announced in *The Times* last Thursday, is entrusted to Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square) and Messrs. Walker, Fraser, and Steele (Glasgow).

Hornby Castle will be demolished. Substantially what Leland, in his mid-sixteenth century "Itinerary," called "the chiefest housse of ye lord Coniers" who "did great cost on Hornby Castle which before his day was but a mean thing" still stands, except for a few Georgian changes to make it more habitable. It is not notable architecturally. Owners have included Lord Conyers, joint Secretary of State with the elder Pitt. By marriage Hornby Castle came into the hands of Francis Godolphin Osborne, afterwards Duke of Leeds, and remained in that family's ownership until lately. Messrs. Perry and Phillips, Limited (Bridgnorth), and Messrs. Wallis and Arnett (Darlington) will dispose of the sixteenth-century porch and the other stonework, such as the oriel windows and the clock tower. The carved mantelpieces, as well as oak and pine panelling, leaden gutter-heads, and oak flooring, are also to be sold. The auction will be on September 3, 4, and 5.

East Compton, a Somerset dairy farm of nearly 100 acres, a mile from Shepton Mallet, will be sold locally on August 22 by Messrs. Wainwright, Laver, and Crees, Limited (Shepton Mallet), and Messrs. Bennett and Co. (Bruton).

SALES BY AUCTION

DOUGLAS ROSS and SON

LOXWOOD, SUSSEX.—"St. Ermyns." .. £800
Brooks Green. "The Croft. 650

HAMPTON and SONS

DERBY.—"Alderwasley Estate (part 697 acres, sporting rights over 434 acres and fishing in two miles of Derwent) (in lots) 17,035

HENRY SPENCER and SONS

RETFORD.—"Ye Olde Sun Inq." fully licensed, freehold 5,900

THORNBORROW and Co.

CUMBERLAND.—"High Burathwaite Estate" 306 acres 6,400

NOTTINGHAM LACE TRADE

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, Aug. 11

The safeguarding duty on lace ceased at the beginning of last month, and the effect upon the Nottingham lace trade is being carefully watched. It is too early, however, to attempt to estimate the result here of the Government's fiscal policy. This part of the year is known in the lace trade as a gap between their summer and autumn seasons; the demand for the lighter kinds of lace material for the warmer months was satisfied some time ago, and the demand for autumn material has not begun.

While the effects of the removal of the duty have not yet been ascertained, those who are in a position to feel the pulse of the industry state that the long-drawn threat of discontinuance caused buyers in the last few months to reduce their orders to the minimum, in view of the possibility of foreign lace being available in this country duty free, and that this was reflected in a rise of the trade figures of unemployment and a fall in the seasonal volume of business. The number wholly unemployed or working short time in the Nottingham lace industry was 2,099 on April 29 (according to the official figures of the Ministry of Labour, quoted by Miss Bondfield recently in the House of Commons) and it had risen to 2,491 on May 26 and to 2,659 on June 23. Now that there is a free and unfettered market for foreign lace, it is expected that the Nottingham industry will have to be content to lead a "hand to mouth existence" in the production of goods for immediate disposal, and that this will have an adverse effect on the staple manufactures, the sale of which depends largely upon the assurance of the home market to the home trade.

The Nottingham lace trade has had the benefit of about five years of safeguarding, and it is the intention of the manufacturers to strive to retain the business which they gained and retained during that time. They claim that the quality of the lace which they produce is a proof of efficient management and of the skill of their operatives. But unrestricted imports, produced under inferior conditions, must, it is believed, have the effect of largely wiping out profits with adverse effects upon the future development of the industry.

OPERATIVES AND SAFEGUARDING

The operatives in the lace industry do not, naturally, look upon the prospect with equanimity, especially those who suffered in the depressed period of 1922-23. There is in the local Labour Party a section who pin their faith to Mr. Snowden on fiscal policy. The differences which exist in the national party on the question of unrestricted imports are reflected here. Party loyalty and discipline no doubt range a large section of trade unionists behind the Government's policy. But it is recalled that over 4,000 of those engaged in the lace trade signed a petition to the Prime Minister, which was presented to him before the introduction of the Budget, asking for a continuance of the safeguarding duties. When this had proved unavailing a representative group of the workers approached the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade with a similar request.

Later, on June 23, the operatives, to the number of some 4,000, travelled to London, and took part in a demonstration, which was held in Hyde Park, for the purpose of protesting against the Government's refusal to continue safeguarding. This movement on the part of the operatives began in November last. Formerly they had allowed the employers alone to demand safeguarding for their trade, but when it was understood that the Labour Government meant to remove the protection of the duty, two joint meetings of employers and employed were held to consider the situation. At the second of these, which was representative of 10 associations of the employers and 14 trade unions of the workers in the lace trade, a resolution was passed expressing "dismay" at the proposed removal of the safeguarding duty, and requesting that it should be retained until inquiry had proved that it was no longer needed. There is no reason to suppose that the attitude of the workers which was thus expressed seven months ago has since changed.

Beginning to-day the Imperial Airways Liverpool - Manchester - Birmingham - Croydon air service will work in closer cooperation with the services of Armstrong-Siddeley air liners from Croydon to the Continent. The Handley Page Rolls-Royce air liner from Liverpool will leave at 9 a.m. instead of 7 a.m. This will reduce the time of the flight from the provinces to Berlin to less than 10 hours.

THE WEATHER

BRIGHT PERIODS

Meteorological Office, Aug. 11

General Inference from Observations at 7 p.m.—A depression centred near the Faeroes is remaining almost stationary and beginning to fill up. Considerable bright periods will occur generally, but there will also be showers locally accompanied perhaps by thunder.

Forecasts for To-day

British Isles (all districts).—Moderate westerly or north-westerly winds; considerable bright periods, local showers, perhaps with thunder; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook.—Bright periods with moderate temperature.

SEA PASSAGES

All Passages.—Moderate westerly or north-westerly winds, fresh at times; considerable bright periods, local showers perhaps with thunder; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London - Paris - Brussels - Cologne - Amsterdam). — Westerly winds 10-15 m.p.h. at the surface and 20-25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft.; variable amount of cloud with local showers; visibility improving to over 12 miles.

Sun rises, 5.41 a.m.; sets, 8.28 p.m.
Moon sets, 8.32 a.m.; rises, 9.50 p.m.
Last quarter, August 17.
Lighting-up time, 9.28 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.41 a.m. and 4.39 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, Aug. 11, 7 p.m.—Bar., 1,010.0mb. (29.83in.), steady; temp., 68.3deg.; humidity, 65 per cent.; wind, N.W., moderate; weather, fine.

Sunday, 7 p.m., to Monday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 62deg. Rainfall, 3.3mm.

Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 75deg. Rainfall, nil. Sunshine at Kew, 6.8 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 3; Lowestoft, 7; Margate, 7; St. Andrews, 2; Torquay, 7; Ventnor, 9¼.

GROUSE SHOOTING TO-DAY

EXCELLENT PROSPECTS

Prospects are reported to be excellent for grouse shooting, which begins to-day.

In the county of Angus, which has some of the best shooting districts north of the Tweed, nearly every moor and loch are let. In Ayrshire also lettings are reported to be good; but in other parts of Scotland many moors are unlet. This is attributed to the crash on Wall Street earlier this year, and it is the fact that not for years have there been so few Americans in Scotland for August. Owners of moors are arranging this year to shoot over their own preserves with family parties—a rare experience since the War.

The absence of late frost and the weather generally have combined to make birds strong on the wing and more plentiful than for many years past.

The Duke of York and other members of the house party at Glamis Castle will be among the guns out to-day.

On the North Yorkshire moors grouse shooting prospects are said to be exceptionally good. Birds have bred well and were early on the wing, while conditions have been excellent for development. Shooting will be fairly general to-day.

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell	A. M. Peebles and Son, Accrington 11.0	Freehold Property
James Motion and Son	The London Auction Mart, E.C.4 1.0	Leasehold Property
Temple, Barton and Co	Queen's Hotel, Folkestone 2.0	Freehold and Leasehold Properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALE THIS DAY

Debenham, Storr and Sons, Ltd.	25, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. 12.0	Jewelry

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24

THE Silver-Gilt Plate presented to HIS MAJESTY THE KING by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, and supplied by Messrs. Elkington & Co., Ltd., The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company, Ltd., and Messrs. Mappin & Webb, Ltd., will be exhibited by permission on the following dates :—

August 12th—18th at
The
Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company, Ltd.
112 Regent Street, W.1

August 19th—25th at
Messrs. Mappin & Webb, Ltd.
158 Oxford Street, W.1

August 26th—September 1st at
Messrs. Elkington & Co., Ltd.
20 Regent Street, S.W.1

An invitation to inspect this silver is extended to everyone

NEW SENSATIONAL INVENTION FOR THE
DEAF
MADE TO HEAR BUT NOT TO SHOW

Mysterious and marvellous! Here's the amazing and honest invention that completely WIPES OUT DEAFNESS. Smaller than a sixpence, so light, so inconspicuous, so pure in tone and so powerful that even the VERY DEAF hear a whisper with it (and absolutely devoid of metallic vibration), this miniature earpiece has astonished doctors, ear specialists, scientists, and countless members of the public. The degree or deafness does'nt matter. The masterly success of this entirely new aid defies ALL opposition—overcomes the most obstinate cases. Year by year for the last 30 years scientific experiments have been carried out to bring about this finally perfect instrument. And that it should emanate from the largest organisation of its kind in the world entirely devoted to aiding the deaf, is your absolute guarantee. Come and hear with it and once again enjoy everything—yes, every single sound that deafness has denied you.

FREE TESTS DAILY AT
General Acoustics, Ltd.
109, Arnold House,
77, Wigmore Street, London, W.1

Branches: — 14, St. Ann's Sq., Manchester; 14, New St., Birmingham; 75, Buchanan St., Glasgow; 19, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

PASSION PLAY
OBERAMMERGAU

Extra performances have been arranged and ample accommodation is now available. We have planned many delightful Tours through Germany, Austria, the Dolomites and Switzerland, taking in Oberammergau on the way. Programme No. 215. Tickets supplied and accommodation reserved in the village for those not wishing to join a party.

COOK'S
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WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE

"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"
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Royal Copenhagen Porcelain
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REMOVAL SALE
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20%
REDUCTION ON ALL STOCK
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WHY
YOU SHOULD DRINK
MALVERN WATER
Reason No. 2:
BECAUSE it costs far less than foreign, and does you more good

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Aug. 11

The King and Queen, attended by the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, arrived at the Palace this morning from the Isle of Wight.

Their Majesties crossed the Solent on board His Majesty's Yacht "Victoria and Albert" (Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Buller, A.D.C.) and disembarked at Portsmouth Harbour, and proceeded to London by special train on the Southern Railway.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Bt. (Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth) and Vice-Admiral L. A. B. Donaldson (Admiral Superintendent) were in attendance upon Their Majesties' departure from Portsmouth.

A Royal Salute was fired from the Garrison Saluting Battery.

Their Majesties' Guests have left the Royal Yacht.

Miss Amy Johnson had the honour of being received by The King and Queen. His Majesty invested her with the Insignia of a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division).

The Princess Victoria visited The King and Queen and remained to Luncheon.

The Right Hon. William Wedgwood Benn, M.P. (Secretary of State for India), had an audience of His Majesty this afternoon.

The Prince of Wales dined with The King and Queen this evening.

Brigadier-General the Viscount Hampden and Colonel the Hon. Claude Willoughby have succeeded the Earl De La Warr and Major the Hon. Richard Molyneux as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the King.

The Lady Desborough and the Lady Bertha Dawkins have succeeded the Countess of Shaftesbury and the Lady Cynthia Colville as Ladies in Waiting to The Queen.

Princess Marie Louise celebrates the anniversary of her birthday to-day.

Queen Elizabeth of Greece has arrived at Brown's Hotel, Albemarle-street, where King George of Greece will rejoin her Majesty on Sunday.

The Argentine Ambassador has left London for the Continent, where he will remain for about a month.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres has left 7, Audley-square for Scotland.

The Earl of Lovelace left 23, Knightsbridge on Saturday for Ben Damph Forest, Torridon, Ross-shire.

Earl and Countess Spencer have left Althorp for abroad, and will not return until the beginning of next month.

The Earl and Countess of Glasgow have given up their house in Edinburgh and returned to Kelburn, Fairlie, Ayrshire.

The Countess of Carlisle has left 6, Upper Belgrave-street for the Continent.

As the result of an operation performed yesterday, Lord Ebury will be unable to attend to matters of business for some time.

Lord and Lady Greville will return to Weston Manor, Weston-on-the-Green, on August 23 from France.

The Dowager Lady Swaythling has returned by air from Berlin. She made a flight in the Graf Zeppelin during her stay in Germany. She hopes to leave shortly for Ireland to pay some visits there.

Lady Cable has left 25, Berkeley-square for the Continent, where she will remain for some weeks.

The Hon. Mrs. Noël Findlay gave birth to a daughter at 5, Belgrave-place on August 7.

The Hon. Lady Ward, who returned to London on Sunday from Vichy, left Dudley House, Park-lane, yesterday, to join the Hon. Sir John Ward in Scotland.

The Hon. Claude and Lady Dorothy Hope-Morley left 42, Grosvenor-square on Friday for Camperdown House, Dundee.

The Chief Justice of Canada and Mrs. Anglin are spending a month at Gleneagles Hotel before returning to Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pinckard are remaining in Baden-Baden till August 22, when they will return to Queens Hill, Sunningdale.

Mrs. Schumacher arrived at the Carlton Hotel yesterday, and will remain until August 16, when she will sail in the Aquitania.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. H. Guinness have left 6, Cheyne-walk for Norway, and will be away until the middle of September. Correspondence will not be forwarded, but they hope to answer personally the many very kind letters of sympathy they have received.

Mrs. Hugh Hammersley is very grateful for all the kind letters she has received in her great grief, and hopes to be able to answer them later when she is better.

The Hon. W. A. S. and Mrs. Vickers regret they were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' Commands to attend the Garden Party at Buckingham Palace on July 24. They regret delay of acknowledgment owing to absence abroad.

The Devon and Somerset Staghounds' Hunt Ball will be held at the Metropole Hotel, Minehead, on Friday, January 2, 1931.

FUNERALS

MURIEL LADY DE LA WARR

The funeral of Muriel Countess De La Warr took place at Golders Green Crematorium yesterday. The Rev. L. Severs officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. H. London. The mourners were :—Earl De La Warr, Countess Brassey, Countess of Erroll, Lady Avice Menzies, the Dowager Countess Brassey, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. H. S. Egerton, Miss Egerton, Miss Joan Egerton, and Master Tom Egerton.

Others present included :—

Rachel Countess of Clonmel, Mr. Holford Knight, M.P., Mrs. Cannan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lyn Harris, Mrs. Loftus Hare, Mr. A. A. Macnab, Mr. Digby Besant, Mrs. Merton, Mrs. Allen Brown, Mr. Jina Rajad Asa, Mr. Harry Watney, Mr. Saunders Clark, Miss Stokes, Professor Marcault, Miss Patricchio, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Beadle, Mr., Mrs., and Miss May, and Mr. G. Coopey.

MR. R. H. COBB

The funeral of Mr. Rhodes Hawtyn Cobb, of The Grove, Esher, took place at Esher yesterday afternoon. The mourners included Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Cobb (sons and daughters-in-law), Mr. John Cobb (son), Mr. Leslie Cobb, Mr. Hugh Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cobb, Mr. Basil Goad, Mr. Frank Goad, Mr. Lindsay Goad, Mr. D. Holloway, and Mr. F. Game. Others present were :—

Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Woolmington, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Wells, Mrs. Powys Adams, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mrs. Guild, Mrs. S. B. Wilson, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, Mr. J. A. Jenkins, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Yorke Pack.

Mr. T. A. Kirkham (president Kingston Rowing Club with which Mr. Cobb's family had been associated since 1858), Captain Guy Blaze, Mr. H. F. Crosthwaite, Mr. W. O. Hudson, Mr. C. A. S. Buckley, Mr. A. F. Fawcus, Mr. H. Large, Mr. R. S. E. Walton, Mr. Arnot Clowes, Mr. R. Large, Mr. H. A. Block (Molesey Rose), Mr. S. A. P. Kitson, Mr. H. A. Block (Molesey Rose), Mr. S. A. P. Kitson, Mr. H. A. Block (Molesey Rose), Mr. F. C. Kimber, Mr. H. S. Gaselee, Mr. C. Hartismont, Mr. G. F. Pace, Mr. Valentine Knapp, Mr. H. C. Lockyer, Mr. Charles Todd, Mr. Robert Todd, Mr. Morton Sharpe, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Wilfred Johnstone, Mr. J. E. and Mr. A. W. Bonsone.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT S. MACDONALD, R.N., AND MISS MCHATTIE

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant Somerled (Jock) Macdonald, R.N., youngest son of the late John Doran Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, Hambledon, Hants, and grandson of the late Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, G.C.B., and Mary, only daughter of the late Dr. A. C. N. McHattie, M.O.H., Zanzibar, and Mrs. McHattie, Rodwell, Weymouth, will take place at Weymouth on September 22.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. W. W. B. HEXT, R.N. (RETIRED), AND MISS M. A. H. RONALD

The marriage between Lieutenant-Commander G. W. W. B. Hext, R.N. (Retired), and Miss Margaret Ronald will take place very quietly at Little Missenden on Tuesday, August 19.

CAPTAIN R. J. N. SOLLY AND MISS NORTHEN

The engagement is announced between Captain Reginald John Nash Solly, Royal Signals, elder son of the late Mr. G. E. Solly and of Mrs. Solly, of Bells House, Wimborne, Dorset, and Helen Barbara, elder daughter of Major Ernest Northen, late 19th Royal Hussars, and Mrs. E. Northen, of 28, Elm Park-road, S.W.3.

MR. C. J. A. GREGG AND MISS RANDELL

The engagement is announced between Mr. Charles Gregg, R.E. (R.A.R. of O.), District Officer, Nigeria, son of Mr. C. J. Gregg, of Guernsey, and Denise, elder daughter of the late Mr. W. B. Randell and of Mrs. Randell, of Le Vauquiedor, Guernsey, and granddaughter of the late John Manson, LS.O.

THE REV. W. S. STUART AND MISS J. YOUNG

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, very quietly, between the Rev. W. Stevenson Stuart, B.D., minister of the Church of the Holy Rude, (E.) Stirling, and Janet, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Young, of Abbey Craig Park, near Stirling.

MR. R. G. LITTLEHALES AND MISS Z. R. CUBITT

The engagement is announced between Richard Gough, younger son of the Rev. and Mrs. Littlehales, Allensmore Vicarage, Hereford, and Zoé Rosemary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cubitt, Rumney House, Cardiff.

MR. R. H. AMOR AND MISS GRAYRIGGE

The engagement is announced between Robert Henry, only son of the late George F. Amor and of Mrs. Amor, of Richmond, Surrey, and Greta, elder daughter of the late Gray Grayrigge, of Shanghai, and of Mrs. Grayrigge, of 59, Lexham-gardens, W.

MR. A. W. FAGAN AND MISS FERARD

The engagement is announced between Arthur William, only son of the late Rev. William Feltrim Fagan and of Mrs. Fagan, and Kathleen Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ferard, 17, Moreton-road, Oxford.

MR. R. R. PENNINGTON AND MISS D. N. ROBERTS

The marriage arranged between Richard, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, of Latrigg, Windermere, Westmorland, and Dulcie, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Roberts, of 34, Lowndes-street, S.W., will take place in Calcutta in December.

MR. W. BLAND AND MISS DEASE

The marriage arranged between Mr. William Bland and Miss Marion Dease will take place at Bath Church, Queen's County, on Tuesday, September 16, at 11.30.

MR. G. J. PARTINGTON AND MISS OSBORNE

The engagement is announced between George J. Partington, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Partington, of Wigan, and adopted son of the late Mr. Alfred Burns and Mrs. Burns, of Wigan, and Jessie Margaret, only daughter of the late Mr. Edgar Osborne and Mrs. Osborne, of Manchester and Southport.

MR. W. H. E. SCHOLZ AND MISS RUSSELL

The engagement is announced between Walter Hugo Erich, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Scholz, of Berlin, and Marion Inez, only child of the late Mr. Frank Russell and of Mrs. Russell, of Ploesti, Rumania.

MR. J. LAWRENCE AND MISS E. V. HARDY

The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lawrence, of Dublin, and Ethel Violet, youngest daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. F. E. Hardy, Margate, now of 25, Porchester-square, W.2.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Roger Trelawny Backhouse and Miss Aileen Furse will not now take place.

MARRIAGE

MR. T. HAYWARD AND MISS GRAINGER-BRUNT

The marriage took place at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, yesterday of Mr. Tom Christopher Hayward, only son of Major and Mrs. Percy Hayward, of Longueville, Needham Market, Suffolk, and Miss Sybil Lisette Grainger-Brunt, only child of Captain Grainger-Brunt, late R.A.F., and Mrs. Grainger-Brunt, of 5, Rosary-gardens, S.W.7. The Rev. E. D. Gilbert officiated, assisted by the Rev. C. J. Offer.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of pearl-white satin beauté and a train of chiffon, edged with satin, trimmed with true-lovers' knots of orange-blossom. Her white tulle veil was held in place by a headdress of white tulle and orange-blossom. She wore a pearl necklace and brooch and carried a bouquet of yellow roses and lilies-of-the-valley. The bride was attended by two little girls, Miss Jean Macleod (niece of the bridegroom) and Miss Patricia Gilbert. They wore frocks of gold chiffon over gold crêpe de Chine, with wreaths of gold leaves on their hair, and carried baskets of rose-petals and flowers. There were also three grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Betty Gardner and Miss Vivien and Miss Clare Grainger-Brunt (cousins of the bride). They wore gold chiffon dresses over gold crêpe de Chine, with wreaths of green leaves and green shoes. Their bouquets were of yellow and orange gladioli. Mr. Charles Vaux, 3rd The King's Own Hussars, was best man.

A reception was held at 5, Rosary-gardens, and the bride and bridegroom afterwards left for the honeymoon, which is being spent in Devon. The bride travelled in a black georgette dress with touches of cherry-red under a black coat, trimmed with skunk fur, and a black hat.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Captain the Hon. Donald and Mrs. Erskine took place at St. Mary's, Greenham, Newbury, on Saturday. The Rev. J. N. Blagden officiated, and the child was named Malcolm Harry. The godparents were Sir Hugh Smiley, Captain G. W. Erskine, Mrs. Cunningham-Reid, Miss Patricia Spence, and Miss Helen Baxendale.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

LAMING FELLOWSHIPS AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE

OXFORD, Aug. 11

The Governing Body of Queen's College has made the following elections to Laming Travelling Fellowships :—C. H. de Sausmarez, scholar of Hertford College; H. W. A. Freese-Pennefather, B.A., Balliol College; F. R. H. Murray, exhibitioner of St. Edmund Hall.

Mr. de Sausmarez was educated at Winchester and obtained a second class in Classical Honour Moderations in 1928 and a second class in *Literæ Humaniores* in 1930. Mr. Freese-Pennefather was educated at Eton and obtained a second class in *Literæ Humaniores* in 1929. Mr. Murray was educated at Brentford School and obtained a second class in the Honour School of Modern Languages in 1930.

ABERYSTWYTH, Aug. 11

At the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, the following studentships have been awarded by the University of Wales :—

Studentships of the value of £100, tenable for two years :—R. G. Charles, B.A.; H. B. Edwards, B.A.; E. M. Jones, B.A.

The following have been awarded by the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth :—

Sir John Williams studentships of £100 each.—For a first year :—Annie B. Jones, B.A.; W. D. Williams, B.A. For a second year :—T. G. Jones, B.A.; T. H. J. Rees, B.A., B.Mus.; G. D. Owen, B.A.

YORKSHIRE SHOOTINGS

The following are some of the moors in Yorkshire which will be shot over by proprietors or tenants :—

Grinton	Mr. A. K. Charlesworth
Upper Swaledale	Lord Rochdale
Arkengarthdale	Colonel the Hon. Guy Wilson
Hurst and Marrick	Major W. H. Renwick
Ripswell and Barden	Officers of Catterick
Barningham	*Sir Frederick Milbank
Hawnby and Arden	The Earl of Mexborough
Sleighholme	Brigadier-General the Hon. Eversard Baring
Middleton	Sir John Barwick

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

FISHING VESSEL OWNER'S ESTATE

MR. CHARLES HELLYER, J.P., of Wolborough, Brixham, Devon, and of Hull, fishing vessel owner, of Messrs. Hellyer Brothers, who died on March 9, left estate of the gross value of £190,289, with net personalty £132,977. He left :—

£100 to his nurse, Mary Arabella Good; and £100 to his chauffeur, William Northway, if still in his service and not under notice.

JEAN THEODULE FRANCISQUE LOUIS, COMTE DE SIBOUR, of Steep Hill Lodge, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, who died on April 24, 1929, left estate in England of the gross value of £1,125, with net personalty £969.

MR. BEAUMONT SHEPHERARD, J.P., of Falkirk, Grange-road, Ealing, W., Past Master of the Gardeners' and the Fletchers' Companies, a former Under-Sheriff of London and Mayor of Ealing in 1915-16, who died on June 14, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £43,395, with net personalty £39,407. He left :—

£200 to William George Venn or Godfrey, gardener.

DAME SARA NASH MORRISH, of Longhurst, Horsham, who died on June 23, aged 85, widow of Sir T. Buxton Morrish, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £34,592, with net personalty £33,646.

CAPTAIN REGINALD JAMES NEWALL WATSON, R.N., retired, of Trevalyn Manor, Rossett, Denbigh, who was present at the Zeebrugge and Ostend operations in 1918, died on April 5, leaving £33,330, with net personalty £32,921.

MISS MARION KINCAID, of Corrie Bank, Greenock, who died on April 22, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £16,655. She left :—

£500 each to the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, the Fund for the Relief of Indigent Gentlewomen of Scotland, and the Committee of Management of St. Paul's Church, Greenock.

MR. THOMAS ARCHER COLT, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., of St. Edwards-road, Southsea, who died on April 23, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £43,335, with net personalty £27,965.

MR. CARL CHRISTIAN ADOLPH JACOBS, of Balcombe Court, Bournemouth West, founder of Messrs. Adolph Jacobs and Co., Limited, Manor-row, Bradford, wool and noil merchants, who died on April 25, left property of the gross value of £76,565, with net personalty £73,915. He left :—

£200 to the Bradford Adult Deaf and Dumb Institution; £50 each to the Bradford Royal Infirmary and Dispensary, the Bradford Royal Eye and Ear Hospital, the Bradford Children's Hospital and St. Catharine's Home for Cancer and Incurables, Bradford; £10 each to Frederick W. Crowter, gardener, M. Rowland, cook, Florence Gwendoline Trayherne, waiting maid, and Annie Laws, housemaid, if respectively in his service at his death.

MISS ANN JEREMIAH, of Cluny Lodge, West Hill-road, Bournemouth, who died on June 15, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £44,820, with net personalty £27,644. She gives :—

£300 for the purchase of an annuity for her maid, Emily Ralston; and £200 for like purposes for her maid, Hilda Pearce.

MR. HENRY WHITEMAN, of Wycliffe Cottage, Binley-road, Coventry, painter and decorator, for many years a director of the Coventry Permanent Economic Building Society, who died on March 31, left estate of the gross value of £22,287, with net personalty £8,939. He left :—

Premises 19 and 20, Whitefriars-lane, Coventry, to his sister, Kate Avis, for life, with remainder to his housekeeper, Mary Maud Goodland, if in his service at his death.

£200 to his clerk, Thomas William Cubitt; £600 and certain furniture to his housekeeper, Mary Maud Goodland, if in his service at his death; and £50 to his servant, Eva Evans, if in his service at his death.

MR. WALTER FRITH, of Eglington-road, Chingford, tailor, who died on May 29, aged 66, left £21,051, with net personalty £19,687. He gives :—

200 shares in Walter Frith and Son, Limited, to Alfred Stagg, and he desired he should be made a director of the company.

MRS. MARIA ELIZABETH LINDSELL, of Langhedge, Hitchin, who died on April 25, aged 72, widow of E. B. Lindsell, left estate of the gross value of £7,489, with net personalty £6,060. She left :—

£100 to Hitchin Hospital; £100 to a home for aged women, to be selected by the executors; and £20 to her maid, Agnes Davis, if in her service at her death.

Other latest wills include the following :—

	Gross value
BOOTHBY, Miss Louisa Frances, of Beaufort-street, Chelsea (net personalty £8,862) ..	£9,671
DAY, Mr. George Beesly, of Stonely Hill, Kimbolton, Hunts, formerly in the cycle trade (net personalty £4,089)	11,302
EAGLES, Captain Frederick Harston, R.N. (retired) (71), of Norden, Kingsbridge, Devon (net personalty £2,196)	2,284
GEE, Mr. Walter (81), of Maida-vale, W., Straw hat and felt manufacturer, of London and Luton (net personalty £2,914)	5,098
GILBART-SMITH, Mr. Merryl, LL.D., J.P. (59), of Sollershott House, Letchworth, and of New-square, Lincoln's Inn (net personalty £932)	1,280
GLAISTER, the Rev. Francis Harvey, vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Kettering (net personalty £1,267)	1,406
HAMMOND, Mr. John Joseph (67), of De Vaux-place, Salisbury, solicitor (net personalty £7,127)	8,306
HANCOCK, Mr. Jonathan Smith, of Knowle-lane, Sheffield, chartered accountant, senior partner in Messrs. Hancock and Ashford, of Surrey-street, Sheffield (net personalty £12,002) ..	15,716
HEATH, Mr. Samuel, of Angorfa, Lichfield (net personalty £7,657)	8,634
HENSON, Mr. Samuel (82), of South Home, Kennel-road, Chislehurst, mineralogist (net personalty £4,487)	4,661
HESS, Mrs. Sarah Kate (or Kate) (67), of Dartmouth-road, Cricklewood, N.W., wife of John Hess, engineer (net personalty £2,326) ..	2,356
HIGGINBOTHAM, Mr. Charles Herbert (68) (late M.V., Guards, India), of Warboro House, Quinta-road, Babbacombe, Torquay (net personalty £22,654)	23,192
HISCOCK, Mr. Broome Sargent (62), of The Nythe, Stratton, near Cirencester, a well-known member of the Farmers' Union (net personalty £23,089)	25,283
HORSFIELD, Mr. Edmund (73), of Swanland House, Swanland-avenue, Bridlington, retired chemist and druggist (net personalty £15,594	15,862
INNES, Miss Mary Anne (95), of South-avenue, Hurstpierpoint (net personalty £3,437) ..	3,993
ISAACS, Mr. Joseph, J.P., of Cyprus-road, Finchley, N.W., Westmoreland-street, Dublin, and High-street, Edinburgh (net personalty £66,452)	78,715
KELSALL, Mr. Charles James Seddon, Surgeon, R.N. (retired) (66), of Langdale-road, Hove	8,232
LINDSEY-RENTON, Mr. Leslie Stuart, of Dovers Lodge, Reigate, and of G. H. Renton and Co., Limited, timber importers, of Cannon-street, E.C., son of the late G. H. Lindsey-Renton (net personalty £2,671)	4,889
MARPLES, Mr. George Jobson, J.P. (84), of Thornbridge Hall, Bakewell, Derbyshire, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law (net personalty £13,108)	49,160
VOOT, Mr. George, of Monument House, Kendal, chemist (net personalty £6,934)	8,660
WALLACE, Mr. Richard, of Ingleston, Durisdeer, Dumfriesshire, farmer (personal estate) ..	5,592
WELLS, Mr. William Allen (74), of High-street, Dovercourt, of Wells and Sons, motor engineers (net personalty £1,325)	6,289
WERGE, Miss Alice Margaret (85), of Little Wold, Broadstairs (net personalty £1,910) ..	2,989
YATES, Mr. William, of Queen's-road, Evesham, seed merchant (net personalty £24,865) ..	27,102

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

VICAR OF GREAT ST. MARY'S, CAMBRIDGE

The REV. E. C. ESSEX, vice-principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and assistant curate of St. Andrew-the-Less, has been nominated to the vicarage of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge (the University Church), in succession to Dr. Waggett, who has resigned owing to a breakdown in health. Patrons—Trinity College, Cambridge.

The VEN. H. T. WHEELER, Archdeacon of Lahore since 1919, has been appointed to the rectory of Broughton Astley, in the Diocese of Leicester.

NOTES

Canon C. F. Eagles, vicar of Coughton, in the Diocese of Coventry, is resigning the benefice in November after 41 years.

The Rev. H. E. Worthington is retiring from the rectory of Nether Seale with Over Seale, in the Diocese of Derby, on October 1, and is going to reside at Hook Norton. He has been rector for over 33 years, and for 25 years he was rural dean of West Akeley.

The celebrations arranged for this week at Brockleby Park, Lincolnshire, for the jubilee of the Earl of Yarborough's succession to the estate have been postponed till next year. The Earl of Yarborough, who is 71, has been forbidden by his medical adviser to take part in any public function at present.

AN ISLAND ANCHORAGE

ASHORE IN THE EVENING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Under the cover of darkness we slipped into the creek. After the glittering Solent we seemed to have reached an unknown and uninhabited country. Only a couple of ketches and a brown bluff-bowed Dutchman floated in the channel like resting gulls. All day we had stared at the opalescent sea merging into a milky summer sky; and the white cliffs, white steam yachts, white-sailed skiffs, and a three-masted schooner which moved like a leaning pillar of cloud. Out of that maritime bustle we had glided into silence, sheltered from the lop of the incoming tide, windless after the south-wester that had dulled our brightwork with spray, and lit by the afterglow.

When we entered the creek we were at supper; devouring cold chicken and a dwindling ham that had been the faithful companion of our cruise with the appetites of castaways. We finished with prawns caught under the Dorset rocks; discussing the finer points of the morning's chase with the poetic imagery natural to anglers. The little saloon, with its mahogany panelling and well-filled racks and shelves, looked more homely than any house. The table had ceased its rhythmic balancing; the yacht's heart, which had formed such a constant accompaniment to our own, beat slowly.

The anchor chain rumbled through its hawse-pipe with the finality that concludes every sea adventure. The yacht's life died in her. With the stopping of her engines she lost her own personality. Her virtues and her foibles dominated our thoughts no longer. Lovely as she had appeared in her owner's eyes when she cleft the bright seas, she was even lovelier in ours as she lay there, enclosed by land like a captured seabird.

The skipper-cum-quartermaster bustled on deck and lowered the miniature silver-painted accommodation ladder with an air befitting a battleship. When we rowed ashore the sun dipped below the horizon like a glowing coin. Pink quills of cloud floated across the zenith, as if they had dropped from the outstretched wing of a phoenix. The low hills were yellow with genista angelica. Farther inland a field brimmed hedge-high with pale corn. The brown dusk thickened. A thatched gable jutted from a bosquet of heavy-foliaged trees. Its presence completed the landscape, less by its suggestion of human habitation than by its kindly association. The Elysian Fields would need a few grey ricks, or a handful of russet roofs clustered round a spire, to content a countryman.

Shelduck and oystercatchers called across the marsh. Our host showed us the spit on which he had found a ringed plover's nest during his last visit. She skimmed past us, a swift dark shape against the glow. The herring and black-capped gulls who had scavenged the scraps of our supper whirled seaward in a chorus of lonely crying. An owl hooted across the darkening sky.

The dinghy's keel grated against the beach. We jumped out to haul her high and dry, avoiding a rapt jelly fish that swung its tentacles in time to some inaudible melody. Little waves lisped idly. A line of flotsam divided sand and shingle; seaweed and brown kelp, the blackened chunks of cork peculiar to a beach, empty crabs' claws, and a variety of univalve shells worn by the grinding tides. A half-submerged mattress, jetsam from some home-coming liner, reminded us of other grim and pathetic harvests of the sea that had been washed on to that same shore during the War.

We found a hardy botanical population living just above high-water mark, like longshoremen; sea holly, sea campion, sea bindweed, purple searocket, sea spurge, and yellow-horned poppy. Where the marsh grass began grew verbena, hop trefoil, birdsfoot trefoil, persicaria, and small scabious. Sometimes a sea thistle speared the skyline with the solidity of a tree, and sometimes a tangled thornbush crouched into the shadow with intent to trip us. A warm honey-laden waft from the gorse greeted us like a tangible presence. We felt a communion with the wild population that was abroad now like ourselves; spiders repairing their webs in preparation for the morning's fly harvest; rabbits and mice and small secret shrews feeding undisturbed by thoughtless dogs, and the hills stretching and breathing deeply like huge couching animals after the day's immobility. The night breeze whispered to us. Gradually darkness blotted out the features of the country, as a skilled sculptor will eliminate all details which detract from the grandeur of the whole.

The yacht's riding lights threw rippled red and green shafts across the shining water. As we returned to her we saw the skipper cross-legged on the bridge, sewing with palm and sailmaker's needle at a new canvas bonnet for the engine-room cowl. The warm lighted security of the saloon welcomed us. We dispersed sleepily to our bunks after declining to join our host in a snack of cold ham. We left him at table, with the lamp swaying gently in its gimbals above him; writing in the log-book not an epic of the sea but a prosaic account of petrol consumption and the nutritious properties of the pig.

HENRY WILSON MEMORIAL FUND

HELP FOR WIDOWS OF SENIOR OFFICERS

Lord Bessborough, Brigadier-General H. F. E. Lewin, and Colonel R. G. Sharman-Crawford, the trustees of the Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson Memorial Fund, make the following announcement in regard to the present position of the fund :—

At the time of the murder of the late Field-Marshal a number of his friends and admirers subscribed to a fund which is known as the Henry Wilson Memorial Fund and of which we are the trustees.

In accordance with the terms of the trust deed the income of the fund is now available in consequence of the death of Lady Wilson, and is about to be used at the discretion of the trustees to assist widows and children of deceased senior officers of the Army. This is an object in which Sir Henry Wilson was always particularly interested. We should like his friends and those who contributed to the fund raised to his memory to know the use that is being made of it.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The opening ceremony of the winter session (1930-31) of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School will take place at Queen's Hall on October 1 at 3 p.m. Prizes and medals gained by students and nurses during the past year will be given away by Mr. Greenwood, the Minister of Health, and the introductory address will be delivered by Mr. Eric Pearce Gould. The annual dinner of past and present students of the hospital will be held at the Savoy Hotel the same evening. The Hospital and Medical School will be open for inspection after the opening ceremony.

SCOTTISH MOORS

THE SEASON OF 1860

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

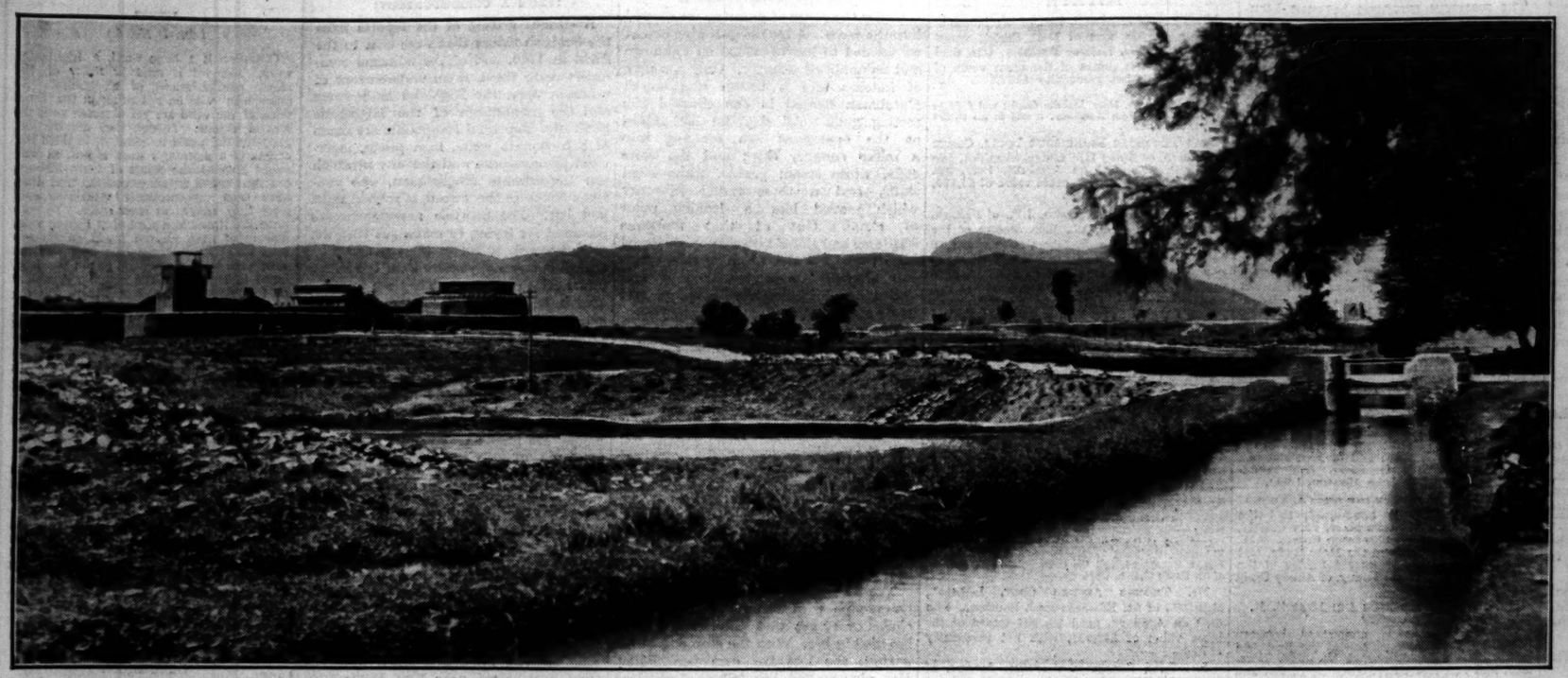
A curious feature of the reports from the Scottish moors that were sent to the *Field* in 1860, and of the editorial comments upon them, is an undercurrent of criticism upon the Highland landowners and the inhabitants of the Highlands generally. Repeated complaints are made of extortionate rents, high prices, inefficient gamekeepers, and the way in which the unfortunate Englishman, who ventures North of the Tweed, is robbed right and left. The Scottish newspapers are censured for trying to make out that the grouse season is better than it really is, and thus enticing visitors from the South under false pretences. They are presumably in the plot to exploit the goose that lays the golden eggs. These sentiments, though they are only 70 years old, sound to modern ears like some echo from the days when there were Jacobites and anti-Jacobites, and are as obsolete as border feuds. Perhaps this is because in the twentieth century both those who have moors to let and those who wish to rent moors are linked together by a common bond of sympathy against more extensive depredations. Taxation and death duties have rendered minor grievances, like the price of butter and of pony-hire, not less vexatious, perhaps, but less conspicuous.

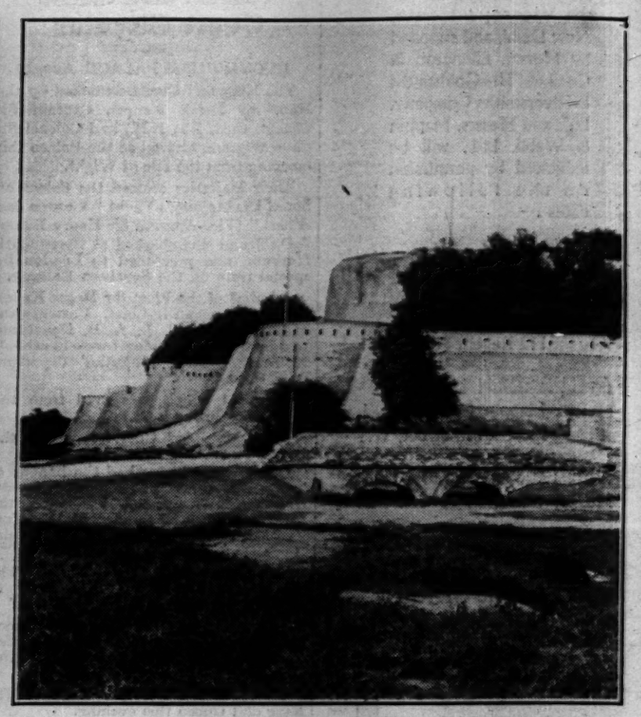
It must be admitted that, when the past value of money is contrasted with its present value, some of the figures of expenditure incurred by shooting tenants appear very large. Sir John Blois submits an interesting account of his own experience, which may of course have been exceptional. Sir John had succeeded his uncle in the baronetcy in 1855, and in 1856 he took on a five years' lease the Glen Roy moors, near Fort William, in Inverness-shire. The extent of the ground was 22,000 acres, and the rental was £300 a year. In 1860, the last season of his tenancy, he reviews the position. He writes that when he came he found the stock of grouse almost annihilated by disease, and that he had nursed the moor most carefully, shooting it lightly, and doing everything he could to improve it. There were never more than two guns out, and often only one, while he had never shot for more than three weeks in any year. Nothing is said about any stalking or fishing, or low ground shooting, and the impression given is that grouse were the only attraction of the place. During the term of his lease his expenditure on rent, improvements, and keepers had amounted to £2,200, and his total bag of grouse had been 520 brace. The cost works out at rather more than £4 a brace. He certainly left the moor better than he found it, for in 1860, which was not at all a good grouse season, he and his brother, George Blois, got 150 brace in six days, so that the previous four seasons can have averaged only about 90 brace. It must always be a difficult matter to decide exactly what the cost of a brace of grouse is to a shooting tenant, because the expenses are not easily analysed, but the rough figure that one has in mind is about £1 a brace, so that Sir John's £4 is unduly high. He admits that he made a mistake in taking a lease of the moor, for he found himself saddled with poor shooting, and could not get out of it. It was the first moor that he had taken, and he has, he says, learned wisdom by experience.

The reports show that the season, though not uniformly bad, was very patchy, in some districts plenty of birds, and in others hardly any. The weather in the early part of the summer had been cold and wet, and on June 12 there had been an unusually heavy rainfall, which did great harm in many districts of Scotland to the young birds. Shooting began on Monday, August 13, and some of the notices mention wind and rain in the afternoon. Nothing but old birds, birds very wild and much packed—these phrases are in constant use. Several accounts state that there was such a scarcity of grouse that no shooting had taken place, or no shooting after the first day. The decision to leave the moors alone is always called "giving the grouse a jubilee," the word "jubilee" being used in its rather uncommon sense of a time of peace or repose.

Some of the counties, however, had escaped the worst of the weather, and reported results better than had been expected. The best figures sent in were those from the Duke of Richmond's Blackwater moors in Banff, where three parties were out on the opening day—Lord Coventry, shooting with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke's son-in-law, bagged 104 brace; the Earl of March, grandfather of the present Duke, with Mr. Algernon Cox,

THE RAID ON PESHAWAR: SCENES OF THE AFRIDI ATTACKS





THE FORTS OF BARA AND PESHAWAR.—Fighting continues between the troops at Peshawar and gangs of the Afridi *lashkar* threatening the city. Aeroplanes have collaborated with the artillery in harrying the raiders concealed in the ravines and orchards near Peshawar, and there have been engagements near Bara Fort, six miles south-east of Peshawar, seen in our first picture, and also near Peshawar Fort, photographed on the right.

IN COMMAND.—Lieutenant-General Godwin, who is in command of the forces in the Peshawar district.

ON THE KOHAT ROAD.—Kohat, whence some of the raiders have come, lies in the hills south of Peshawar. Our photograph shows artillery on the Kohat road.

A BOMBARDMENT.—Watching a bombardment of an Afridi *lashkar* from Matta Post during a recent engagement.

Right away!

The pilot of one of the Imperial Airways liners signalling his readiness to ascend with twenty passengers from Croydon to Paris

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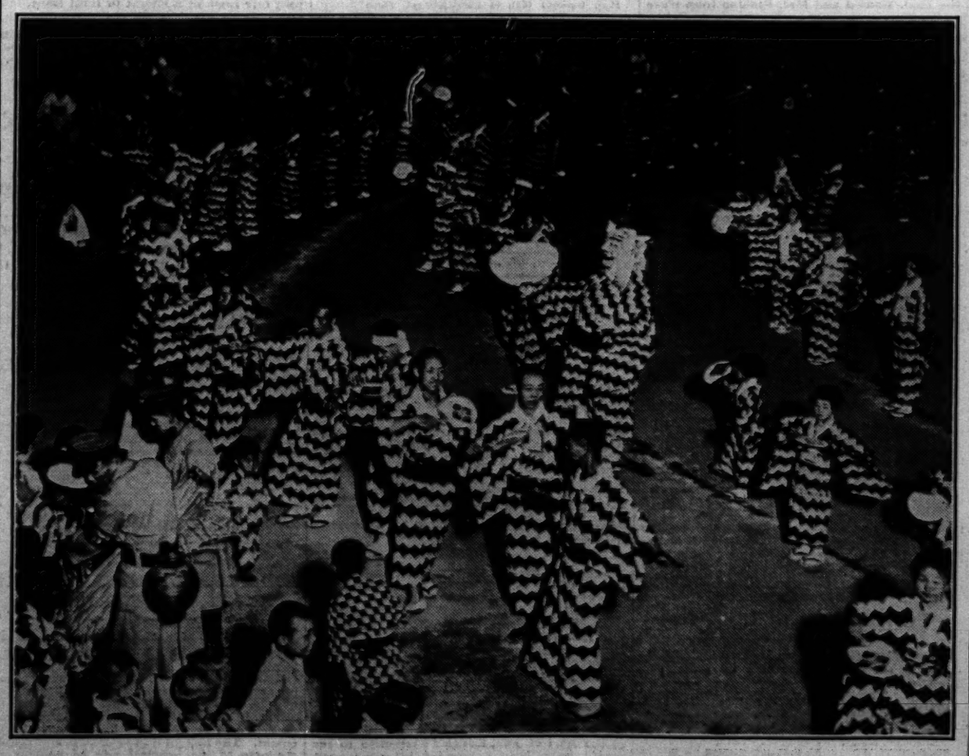
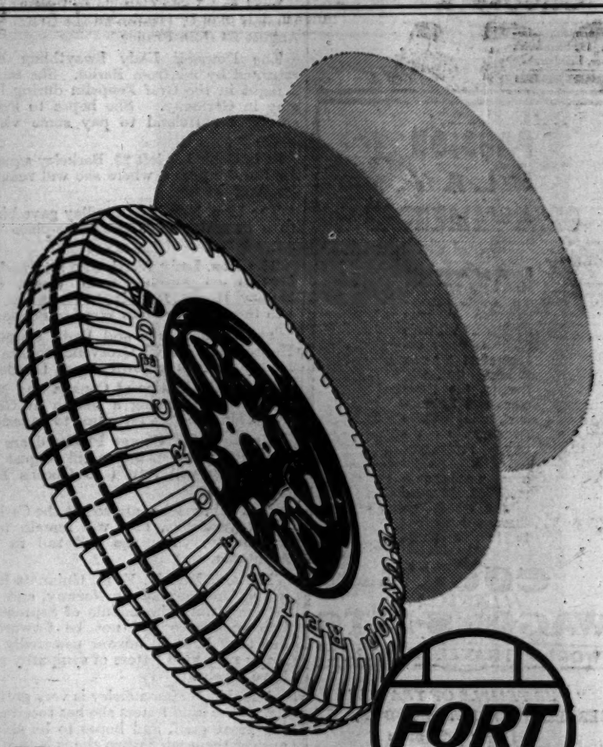
C.F.H. 46

THE BADGE OF OFFICE of the President of the Royal Society of Sculptors. It has recently been executed, in gold, ivory, enamel and jewels, by Mr. Richard Garbe, F.R.B.S., A.R.A.

FLYING SHIP'S SMOKING ROOM.—A view of the smoking room of the flying ship Do X, which is preparing for a series of exhibition flights. The accommodation also includes two small saloons, one convertible into sleeping quarters, a lounge 23ft. long, smaller passenger compartments, and an electric kitchen.



FOLK DANCING IN JAPAN.—A photograph showing the Bon-Odori, or summer folk dance, in progress in Hamacho Park, by the Sumida River, Tokyo.



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Books of the Day

NORWICH CATHEDRAL

THE CHURCH AND THE PRIORY

THIRTEEN-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DIOCESE OF EAST ANGLIA: OFFICIAL HANDBOOK. Edited by the DEAN OF NORWICH. (Norwich: Jarrold. 5s. net.)

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE OBEDIENTIARY AND MANOR ROLLS OF NORWICH CATHEDRAL PRIORY. By H. W. SAUNDERS. (Norwich: Jarrold, 10s. 6d. net.)

Two special services in Norwich Cathedral to-morrow, at one of which the Bishop of Norwich is to preach, and a lecture on the Cathedral by the Dean on Thursday will be the last acts in a commemoration which began nearly three months ago and has been proceeding without asking or attracting much attention from the outside world. In A.D. 630 St. Felix of Burgundy, having begged of Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, that he might be sent on missionary work, fixed his episcopal chair at Dunwich and thus founded, 1,300 years ago, the diocese of East Anglia, of which the see is now at Norwich. Under the editorship of the Dean of Norwich, with a foreword by the Bishop, the official handbook has been compiled by masters of the subjects of which it treats; and the publication and sale at a very cheap price have been made possible by the society known (after the example, doubtless, of the similar society at Canterbury) as the Friends of Norwich Cathedral.

In the first article Canon Kendall tells the history of the diocese. Scanty and tragic is that history between the foundation and the Norman Conquest; and most of it is as irrevocably washed away as is the city of Dunwich and the first cathedral church, of which the bells now ring only in the mind's ear and beneath the waters of the North Sea. One important fact emerges: Felix had a coadjutor, an Irishman named Fursey, who procured the building of a monastery in East Anglia. That monastery, the first of many in a diocese of which the cathedral church was monastic, received Sigebert, the King of East Anglia, as a monk. But the East Anglian people seem not to have taken kindly to the new religion. They forced Sigebert to come out and lead them against the invading King Penda. He led, but would not fight; he fell, and his army was routed. Such religious and territorial wars and the onsets of the Danes were enough to obscure and doubtless also to break the continuity of the history; and not much seems to be clear except that within twenty-five years of the coming of St. Felix another see, for some time existing in addition to Dunwich, was created at North Elmham, near Norwich, where in 673 was founded a cathedral church of which considerable remains exist. The martyrdom of King Edmund by the Danes in 870 and his burial at Bury St. Edmunds make another clear point; and the history of the great Abbey of Bury, which grew up about his remains, was destined to be of no small import to the history of the diocese. Indeed, the first Norman Bishop of East Anglia, Herfast, who in 1075 transferred the see to Thetford in accordance with the Conqueror's plan of connecting all bishoprics with busy towns, tried conclusions with the Abbey of Bury and found the Abbot stronger than himself. And Herfast's defeat may have been one of the reasons why, soon afterwards, the greatest of his successors transferred the see once more, leaving Thetford, which was uncomfortably close to Bury, and coming to Norwich, where he built the great church, of which not only the plan but much of the substance survives to this day in the glory known as Norwich Cathedral.

His name was Herbert de Losinga. He was, as Canon Kendall thinks, a Suffolk man, though he had been educated at Fécamp. He was certainly rich. And he bought the vacant bishopric from William Rufus. This act of simony cost him a thousand pounds at first, and later a deep repentance. Defying the King, he went to the Pope to confess his sin and to resign his office. The Pope absolved him and made him a bishop anew, bidding him, for penance, to build churches. In 1096 he laid the foundation-stone of Norwich Cathedral. On September 24, 1101, enough of the church (probably, according to the Dean of Norwich, the presbytery and the three eastern chapels) was finished to allow of consecration. And in that great era of church-building, the twelfth century, this great builder, Bishop Herbert, built churches also at Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and Elmham.

The subsequent history of the diocese is told by Canon Kendall in the best way possible for the purpose of this book. He sees it, that is, as part of the history of the Kingdom and of the Church of England, and selects his particular facts chiefly as illustrations of the wider story. Some few of a not very remarkable line of bishops stand out. In the time of Everard de Montgomery occurred what Canon Kendall calls "the story of the so-called St. William," the supposed ritual murder of a boy by the Jews. Under John de Grey (King John's nominee for Canterbury when the Pope appointed Langton) Norwich was sacked by Louis of France. Roger de Skerning irritated the townspeople into the worst of several outbreaks of the citizens against the ecclesiastics, a riot which resulted in a great fire in the cathedral and the building, by the King's command, of the Ethelbert Gate at the town's expense. On the one side, Parkhurst, the fierce Puritan whom Elizabeth made her first Bishop of Norwich, on the other the Laudian Matthew Wren, later of Ely, were prominent; and William Lloyd would have added an eighth to the Seven Bishops had not his letter been delayed in the post.

There were Bishops of Norwich, too, who were great builders; but their achievement properly belongs to the Dean of Norwich's paper, which concerns the cathedral itself. Dr. Cranage wastes no words. Succinctly and clearly, as he takes his readers over the fabric, including the famous cloisters, he shows them by what steps it has attained its present state; and a study of his account would make an admirable preparation for the proper enjoyment of this remarkable church, in which, from Norman to Perpendicular, the development of church-building in England can be watched better perhaps than in any other of the great churches. The strange bridge in the north aisle of the presbytery (at once a vestibule to the reliquary chapel and itself a chapel, as Dr. Cranage believes) is only one of the particular titles of Norwich Cathedral to eminence in architectural interest. Another is the carved roof-bosses, which the Provost of Eton here describes. At no place in England, says Dr. James, and probably at no place in the world, can the storeyed boss be seen in so great profusion, or treated so systematically, as at Norwich. The bosses range in date over two centuries, the fourteenth and the fifteenth; and they tell, with more or less continuity, the story of the Revelation of St. John, the gospel story from the Passion onward, martyrdoms and other scenes in the lives of saints, the Old Testament as far as Solomon, the New Testament and the Last Judgment, the life of the Virgin Mary, the story of Herod (including a very vigorous representation of his death in bed attended by a dreadful devil), and, among much else, the story about the persecuted empress which Chaucer told in "The Man of Lawe's Tales" and which is painted on the wall of the chapel of Eton College. Some very good photographs help the reader to form an idea of beauties and details which it is probably difficult to see on the spot.

Next we come to the treasures of Norwich for the student of ritual and liturgy. The special interest of the cope on the effigy of Bishop Goldwell (1472-99) and the sets of copes presented to the cathedral of recent years by the late Mr. W. J. Birkbeck are the subjects of two papers; and then Mr. F. C. Eeles describes a Marian Pontifical of Roman use printed in 1543, and corrected in manuscript to bring it into conformity with Norwich custom, which, as he clearly shows, offers weighty evidence of the persistence of the English use even into times when the Papal influence was at its highest. His paper is followed by one in which Mr. J. B. L. Tolhurst examines a customary (or guide to the use of the service books) for the use of the Cathedral Priory of Norwich, a manuscript (now at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge), of which he says that no other gives a more complete account of the state of the Benedictine liturgy at the end of the thirteenth century.

For Norwich Cathedral was a monastic church; and about it lay a great Benedictine Priory. None of the writers in this volume allows his readers to forget that cardinal fact, which determines or at least affects every detail, the form of the church, the history of the diocese, the liturgy, the very constitution of the chapter in present days. And in the last paper in the book Dr. H. W. Saunders introduces us to the records of the origin, the organization and the conduct of the great Benedictine Priory. His account of the Obedientiars, or great officers, and their duties, and his brief explanation of the two principal kinds of documents will interest all, but to some will be a strong inducement to study his new book on the subject. This "Introduction to the Obedientiary and Manor Rolls" of the Priory is a handbook to a whole monastic polity. And to read Dr. Saunders's exquisite little preface and then to note with what learning, what humour, and what a grasp of details he sets down his facts and figures, analyses them into diagrams and tables, and picks out gems for illustration, is to make record searching seem the worthiest and pleasantest of human occupations.

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NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

NEW COMMISSION OF THE COURAGEOUS

The aircraft carrier COURAGEOUS is to recommission at Devonport to-day with a full crew from Portsmouth for service in the Atlantic Fleet, in which she takes the place of the ARGUS, now in reserve. Since her last sea service in the Mediterranean, the COURAGEOUS has undergone a retubing refit at Devonport. Now that she is finished, her sister-ship, the FURIOUS, is to be taken in hand for a similar overhaul. Captain A. H. Norman, C.M.G., who has had charge of the COURAGEOUS during her refit, will transfer as from to-day to the FURIOUS; and Captain E. J. Hardman-Jones, O.B.E., who has commanded the FURIOUS for the past 11 months, will exchange into the COURAGEOUS. The latter ship will leave for Portsmouth on September 6, and will embark aircraft *personnel* and stores and carry out exercises, including deck landing training. The destroyer SESAME, Lieutenant-Commander W. A. R. Cartwright, will work with the ship during this period, and the two vessels will join the Atlantic Fleet in Scottish waters towards the end of September.

COMMANDERS' NEW POSTS

A change takes effect to-day in the command of the Second Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet. Commander F. H. Taylor, D.S.C., will be succeeded on board the depôt-ship LUCIA by Commander O. E. Hallifax, D.S.O., from the Plans Division, Admiralty, where he has been relieved by Commander G. M. K. Keble-White, from the command of the PIGMY and the Reserve Half Flotilla, Portsmouth.

To-day also, Commander C. F. B. Bowlby, D.S.C., who was promoted in the midsummer list, after being first lieutenant-commander of the ST. VINCENT, Boys' Training Establishment at Gosport, is to join the GREENWICH, parent ship of the maintenance reserve at Rosyth, and depôt-ship for the Scottish command. He will take over the duties relinquished by Commander F. H. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton, who in June became commander of Devonport Barracks.

NEW ZEALAND FLAGSHIP

The cruiser DUNEDIN, flying the broad pennant of Commodore Geoffrey Blake, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., commanding the New Zealand Station, is expected to arrive at Lyttleton to-day on a visit to the South Island after her winter cruise. Since leaving Auckland base on June 26 the DUNEDIN has carried out an interesting programme. She first proceeded to Nukualofa, the capital of the Tonga or Friendly Islands, to enable the Commodore to call upon her Majesty the Queen of Tonga. Suva, Vila, and Noumea were visited during July, the call at French Noumea (New Caledonia) being by way of a return compliment for the visit of the cruiser TOURVILLE to New Zealand last year. At Vila, in the New Hebrides, the Commodore was expected to meet the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. On July 30 the DUNEDIN called at Norfolk Island. Some time next year the DUNEDIN is due to return to England for a long refit.

CAPTAIN GUY STOPFORD

Commander the Hon. Guy Stopford has been placed on the retired list, at his own request, with the rank of Captain. From May, 1927, to February last he was staff officer to the Rear-Admiral at Rosyth. Captain Stopford entered the Service in 1898, and when War broke out was serving in the battleship ORION in the Grand Fleet. He rose to be first lieutenant-commander, and was promoted to commander in December, 1917, after which he became executive officer of the cruiser CHESTER. In May, 1920, he was made executive officer at the Submarine Depôt, Fort Blockhouse, and in September, 1922, joined the cruiser DUNEDIN for service in the New Zealand Division. Captain Stopford is the third son of the sixth Earl of Courtown. His elder brother, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Arthur Stopford, retired last year.

WING COMMANDERS' POSTINGS

Changes affecting land and sea units, and also the Air Ministry staff, are announced in a new list of R.A.F. appointments. Wing Commander C. C. Miles, M.C., from the Deputy Directorate of Staff Duties, goes to command No. 53 (Bomber) Squadron, Worthy Down, in succession to Wing Commander E. W. Norton, D.S.C., and an old R.F.C. pilot thus follows one formerly in the R.N.A.S. Wing Commander W. B. Callaway, A.F.C., who will fill the vacancy at the Air Ministry, comes from the command of the air units on board H.M.S. FURIOUS. Wing Commander P. C. Sherren, M.C., who was restored to full pay from half pay on August 4, takes command of No. 10 (Bomber) Squadron, Upper Heyford, in succession to Wing Commander A. T. Whitelock.

ARTIFICER APPRENTICES

It is announced that the next open competitive examination for entry as artificer apprentices will be held in April next, successful candidates being entered in July, 1931. A limited number of candidates with service claims, who must be between the ages of 15 and 16½ years on May 1, 1931, and who reach the qualifying standard, will be nominated by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from the list of recommendations of Commanders-in-Chief at home and abroad, Admiral Commanding Reserves, the Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, and flag officers commanding in home waters. Such candidates must be the sons of commissioned officers, warrant officers, C.P.O.s, P.O.s (N.S.), or 1st Class P.O.s (O.S.), Royal Navy; commissioned officers, warrant officers, or N.C.O.s of or above the rank of sergeant, Royal Marines; departmental clerks of Admiralty civil establishments; or draughtsmen or skilled artisans of his Majesty's dockyards not below the grade of chargeman.

FILMING THE FLEET

Current Fleet Orders state that all applications from film producing companies for facilities to take cinematograph pictures in H.M. ships or naval establishments, or involving assistance from naval *personnel*, should be referred to the Admiralty for decision.

Except where the request concerns the recording of events of topical or news interest, where no deviation from normal routine is involved, it is the practice of the Admiralty to charge a fee in return for the facilities afforded, the receipts being equally divided between naval funds and the Sports Control Board.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ARGOSTOLI, Aug. 9.—Cyclops, Queen Elizabeth, Revenge, First Battle Squadron (less Resolution), First Cruiser Squadron, Third Cruiser Squadron (less Caledon), Cairo, First Flotilla, Destroyer Flotilla (less Walrus), Second Destroyer Flotilla, Third Destroyer Flotilla (less Active and Anthony), Fourth Destroyer Flotilla (less Broke), Douglas, Submarines K 26, L 21, and L 26, and Eagle, Sandhurst, Resource, Bryony, Maine, and Drifters Crescent Moon, Rambler, Sunset, and Eddy arrived.

HARWICH, Aug. 7.—Cyclamen arrived.

COWES, Aug. 7.—Yacht Amaryllis arrived.

DAIREN, Aug. 8.—Petrel left.

PEMBROKE, Aug. 8.—P 50 and Submarine H 30 arrived, and left Aug. 9.

HONG-KONG, Aug. 7.—Serapis arrived; and Sterling left.

KUKIANG, Aug. 7.—Petrel left.

MISE, Aug. 7.—Herald arrived.

NANKING, Aug. 7.—Gannet left.

NAVARIN, Aug. 8.—First Destroyer Flotilla (less Wallace), and Sandhurst left.

PAGO PAGO, Aug. 8.—Laburnum arrived.

PATRAS, Aug. 8.—Resource left.

PRINCE'S ISLANDS, Aug. 8.—Delphinium arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 8.—Seawolf left for Devonport.

SAO THOME, Aug. 8.—Delphinium left.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8.—Bridgewater arrived and left for Hankow.

SITKA, Aug. 7.—Dauntless arrived.

TARBERT LOCH, Aug. 8.—Beaufort arrived.

WELLINGTON, Aug. 9.—Dunedin arrived.

WUHU, Aug. 7.—Gannet arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.-COMMS.—G. W. BURRELL, to Repulse (Sept. 2).

LIEUT. W. L. G. ADAMS, to Sepoy (Aug. 14).

COMMS. (E.).—R. G. MURRAY, to Victory, for courses (Aug. 13).

SUB-LIEUT. (E.).—J. R. DE M. WARREN, to Ramillies (Aug. 12).

ROYAL MARINES

LIEUTS.—J. M. PHILLIPS and W. H. N. MARTIN (probv.), to Royal Sovereign.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

SUB-LIEUTS.—A. BRADFIELD, promoted to Lieut. (temp., June 30); and W. C. SHEPHERD, to S/M H 27 (Aug. 11).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SUBGN. LIEUT.—J. B. HUTCHISON, to Malaya (Aug. 10).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT.—C. M. E. SHAW, to No. 2 Flying Training School, Digby (Aug. 4).

FLYING OFFICERS.—D. F. W. ATHERSLEY, W. F. TOPE, G. F. MACPHERSON, and J. W. HOMER, all to Royal Air Force College, Cranwell (Aug. 5); L. B. BEESLEY, No. 2 Flying Training School, Digby (Aug. 5); E. A. WILLIAMS, all to RENNEMORE, Rifle Butts, Q. T. GILSON, J. E. POLE, and N. H. SNELLING, all to No. 5 Flying Training School, Sealand (Aug. 5); E. D. ELLIOTT, R.A.F. Training Base, Leuchars (Aug. 5).

PILOT OFFICERS.—W. G. SHEEN and D. D. CHRISTIE, both to No. 3 Flying Training School, Grantham (Aug. 5).

MONEYLENDER ON THE "DOLE"

A man applying at the West Ham Police Court yesterday for a moneylender's certificate admitted to Mr. St. John Morrow, the magistrate, that he had been out of work for nine months and was in receipt of unemployment insurance to the extent of 34s. a week. He had some money in the bank, some in a cooperative society, and a small cash balance. The certificate was granted.

CARS OF TO-DAY

THE LA SALLE

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The La Salle has been out long enough to be judged on its own merits, and so no longer needs the trusty sponsoring of the Cadillac, of which it is a rather smaller edition.

The engine is in effect two four-cylinder engines set side by side at an angle of 90deg., and built into one, having one crankshaft and one camshaft. The dimensions are 84.14 and 125.41 m.m., so that the eight cylinders have a capacity of 5.57 litres. The nominal rating is 35.1 horse power, but the unit is stated to give 91 h.p. on the brake at 3,000 r.p.m. The crankshaft, which is specially balanced, runs in three bearings. The advantage of a V-shaped engine is that it can be made short and stiff, while one of the drawbacks, where poppet valves are used, is possible inaccessibility of adjustment of the tappets. In this case what can reasonably be done to make the parts get-at-able has been done. For example, the tappets can be regulated after the cover plates, the carburettor, and the mixing chamber have been removed. The cylinder heads are easy to lift, they are free of the manifolds, and the sparking plugs are handy in the heads. The exhaust manifold for the offside block of cylinders joins the other manifold at the nearside and with the pipe connexion forwards. The nuts holding the manifolds are fairly accessible. The cylinder blocks are detachable. A single carburettor is fitted, and this has a flat, circular exhaust mixing chamber above it.

There are adjustments for slow running and for altering the strength of the main mixture. The petrol is delivered from an autovac tank in the centre of the dash, and the chief supply is kept in a 19-gallon reservoir at the back of the chassis. The carburettor is within the V formed by the cylinder blocks, and well in front there is a vertical drive for the double make-and-break and distributor.

The movement of the ignition is largely automatic. The camshaft is driven by a chain for which there are no means of adjustment. Another chain drives the water pump and the generator on the offside, and this chain can be tensioned from outside. The one water pump serves the two blocks of cylinders, and while there is one big lead from the radiator to the pump, there is a separate outlet from the front of each cylinder head to the radiator. A six-bladed fan helps the cooling and there is vertical regulation for the belt. The honeycomb and film radiator has thermostatically governed shutters in front.

The engine has forced lubrication, even to the gudgeon pins. The pump is up in the front of the engine; the filler and relief valve are on the offside. The former is the usual pipe without a strainer. There is a tray filter in the base, and a large circular filter on the dash. Drainage is by a plug, but this is placed at the side of the sump. There is a breather pipe taken below the undershield on the nearside. The steering box, which contains worm and sector, is held to the frame. To get at the electric light connexions at the bottom of the column it would appear to be necessary to remove the front wing. The clutch housing face and the gearbox form one casting, and engine and gearbox a unit held at three points with a grease valve for the front bearing. The two-plate clutch runs dry, and the spigot has a ball bearing, and is lubricated automatically.

Both clutch and brake pedals are attached to the frame. They are more or less independent of the power unit and are on roller bearings. It is possible to alter the travel of the clutch pedal. The gear-box has three forward speeds, with ratios on the seven-seater limousine, such as was submitted for test, of 4.91, 8.8, and 14.5 to 1. The speed lever is centrally placed and works flexibly. There is no stop for reverse. There is special mechanism, known as synchro-mesh, for second and top gears, so that, by means of dogs and clutches, gear changing may be simplified. There is no top filler for the gear-box, but a level plug in the nearside. The propeller shaft is enclosed and apparently has no central bearing, though in fairness it must be said that I did not notice any particular transmission vibration. The forward joint is automatically oiled. The three-quarter floating spiral bevel driven back axle has a banjo case which has straight stays to the centre of the torque tube.

The back springs, which like the front are half elliptical and work with double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers, are under the axle and outside the frame. They are anchored rigidly at their centres and fully shackled at each end. They have some camber. The forward springs are flat and, although there are no stops at the back, they cannot move far. There are four-wheel brakes; rods are used for the back ones and cables for the front. The drums are of good shape, are enclosed, and have anti-distortion rings. The hand-brake lever is centrally placed and works an extra shoe in each back drum. Adjustment of the brakes is made individually at the inner side of the drums. This is never the most convenient place, especially for rear brakes. The brake shoes are carried in roller bearings. The front operating spindles are anchored at their inner ends to the frame. The change to internal braking at the back is advantageous. The front-brake application might be simplified. The double-drop frame has two tubular and four pressed-steel cross-members. Wheelbase, track and ground clearance are 11ft. 2in., 4ft. 9in., and about 9in. The tires measure 30 by 6.75in. and a spare wire wheel and tire are in a well in each front wing.

The wheels have large covers. There is a good-sized folding grid at the back, tools are under the front cushion, and there are bumpers. There is a single glass partition between the front and back compartments, which is worked by a winder. The body gives good head clearance and room generally, the occasional seats, which are half-concealed, have enough knee clearance in front and behind, and I found all the seating comfortable, while there is good entrance fore and aft. The front seat is fixed. A roof lamp is lighted when either of the back doors is open, and there are two other interior lights. The limousine, which has safety glass, chromium plating, a dictaphone, and the usual fittings, is a nice-looking car which sells at £1,035.

About 30, 45, and 65 to 70 miles an hour can be done on first, second, and top. Allowing for a slight but fast speedometer reading, 50 was attained on the stretch; on the 1 in 22½ Dashwood Hill the rates were 30 and 52 miles an hour, and with a standing start on top gear, from the bottom of the old hill 23 m.p.h. was attained at the top. The roads were dry, the load was two persons, and the slight breeze was favourable. The steering in a normal way was light and steady. There was a very fair lock. A damper on the front shackle of the offside forward spring undoubtedly saves any tendency to vibration or wobble and the car travels comfortably and with stability at all times. The effect of the large tires is slightly felt when turning at speed. The engine is quiet, ready, and smooth, and the limousine will do most of its ordinary work on top, as it should do. There was no sign of over-heating and the clutch action was good. The clutch and brake pedals stand out rather far. I liked the gear-change, and with the pedal pushed right out and slow hand movements, as though feeling the gears in, silent changes are made whether late up or early down, without double clutching. The rear brakes by hand were of use in running, and the pedal brakes, although wanting a certain pressure, were sufficiently powerful and properly graded. There was a slight pull to the offside, but this was only a matter of adjustment. The car is simple to drive and in no way cumbersome.

"Cars of To-Day"—the seventh annual edition—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving" are published by *The Times* Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

FILM CENSORSHIP IN IRISH FREE STATE

Film renters with offices in Dublin declare their intention to withhold supplies of films from Irish Free State cinemas if the rigid administration of the Censorship of Films Act is not modified. Since the Censor received power to examine talking as well as silent films over 20 per cent. of the films submitted have been rejected. The renters complain that they cannot carry on their business in these circumstances and declare that if the law is not administered more reasonably they will close their offices and cease to rent films to all cinemas in the Free State. Such action would mean the closing down of all cinemas in the Free State. A deputation from the film producing and distributing companies will meet Mr. J. Fitzgerald Kenney, Minister for Justice, to discuss the situation.

Major H. A. Crowe, a City solicitor and chartered accountant, and deputy Mayor of Wimbledon, has accepted an invitation to be prospective Liberal candidate for Acton. At the last election he contested South-West Hull in the Liberal interest.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—*To United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America* (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), *Cuba and Mexico, Chile* (North), *Colombia* (exc. Santa Marta and Buenaventura), *Peru* (exc. Iquitos), *Ecuador.*

NOON.—*To China* (all parts)*, *Japan*.*

6 P.M.—*To West Coast of Africa* (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).

8 P.M.—*To Guianas* (British, French and Dutch), *Iceland* and Faroe Islands, *Venezuela*, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent).

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—*To Canada* (all parts)†, *Colombia* (Buenaventura), Costa Rica, Jamaica, Japan, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, British Togoland, Ivory Coast, Dahomey and British Cameroons), United States†, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), *Cuba and Mexico, Chile* (North), *Colombia* (exc. Santa Marta and Buenaventura), *Peru* (exc. Iquitos), *Ecuador, West Indies* (Leeward Islands).

7.30 A.M.—*To Canary Islands* (all parts), *Falkland Islands.*

NOON.—*To China* (all parts)*, *Japan*.*

6 P.M.—*To Brazil* (Para and Manaos)*, *China* (all parts)*, Dutch East Indies, Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, Peru (Iquitos)*, Straits Settlements*.

8 P.M.—*To Colombia* (Buenaventura), *Ecuador.*

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Postage at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Aug. 14	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Aug. 13	6 p.m.
B. Star†† (Andalucia Star)	Aug. 15	6 p.m.
Houlder (Hardwicke Grange)	Aug. 16	7.30 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	Aug. 18	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Geltria)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Aug. 20	8 p.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Malwa and Moldavia)	Aug. 21	7.30 a.m.
Orient (Ormonde)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mail††	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) Via N.Y. (France)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Para, Manaos): Booth† (Alban)	Aug. 15	6 a.m.
(Rio, &c.): R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Aug. 15	6 p.m.
(Rio, &c.): R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Aug. 15	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star†† (Andalucia Star)	Aug. 15	6 a.m.
(Ceara, &c.): Booth (Huberi)	Aug. 15	6 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	Aug. 15	Noon
(Fernam): Ger. pkt.† (Antonio Delfino)	Aug. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	Aug. 18	6 p.m.
(all parts): Du. pkt. (Geltria)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Via N.Y. (Olympic)† (all parts): Direct (Melita)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Duchess of York)	Aug. 13	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct† (Emp. of France)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Aug. 15	6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Melita)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of York)	Aug. 14	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Via Madeira and Cadiz	Aug. 15	5.30 p.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz (Las Palmas): Booth: Direct (Gelria)	Aug. 13	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Aug. 16	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA, B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (France)	Aug. 20	8 p.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Malwa and Moldavia) Orient (Ormonde)	Aug. 15	7.30 a.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia* (all parts): Holt* (Perseus)	Aug. 15	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Malwa) (Shanghai, N. China): Via U.S.A. (Berengaria)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Raschi)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. Santa Marta and Buenaventura): CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (France)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura): Via N.Y. (Olympic) (Buenaventura): Gulf (Oak Branch) (Buenaventura): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Aug. 12	6 a.m.
(St. Marta): R. & F. (Motagua)	Aug. 13	2 a.m.
(St. Marta): R. & F. (Camito)	Aug. 13	6 p.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS.: Via Frisco (Majestic and Tahiti)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
Via Frisco (Mauretania and Tahiti)	Aug. 22	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA: (Via N.Y. (Olympic) Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Aug. 20	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Maidenhead)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Germania)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
P. & O. (Malwa)	Aug. 20	2 a.m.
Du. pkt. (J. V. Oldenbarnevelt)	Aug. 15	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (J. V. Oldenbarnevelt)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi only): Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)	Aug. 19	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Malwa)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (France)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
(Gulf (Oak Branch)	Aug. 13	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Aug. 13	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Aug. 13	6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Malwa)	Aug. 14	9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Anakor)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mail††	Aug. 16	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS.: P.S.N. (Loreto)	Aug. 16	6 a.m.
Via M'video (Almanzora and Loreto)	Aug. 13	7.30 a.m.
FIJI: Via 'Frisco and N.Z. (Majestic, Tahiti and Niagara)	Aug. 15	6 p.m.
Via 'Frisco and N.Z. (Mauretania, Tahiti and Niagara)	Aug. 20	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.): Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)	Aug. 23	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.): Harrison (Inguana) Harrison (Comedian)	Aug. 12	8 p.m.
ICELAND AND FAROE IS.: Direct (Botnia)	Aug. 15	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Malwa)	Aug. 15	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mail††	Aug. 12	8 p.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Malwa)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Anakor)	Aug. 16	6 a.m.
JAMAICA (all parts): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
E. & Y. (Motagua)	Aug. 15	2 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Aug. 14	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Aug. 20	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Aug. 13	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Aug. 15	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS: Via Cape T. (Edinburgh Castle)	Aug. 15	9 p.m.
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt.	Aug. 15	11.30a.m
NEWFOUNDLAND: Direct (Newfoundland)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of York)	Aug. 14	8 p.m.
Via Canada† (Emp. of France)	Aug. 15	6 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Direct (Newfoundland)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of York)	Aug. 14	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Panama (Mataroa)	Aug. 15	5.30 p.m.
Via 'Frisco (Majestic and Tahiti)	Aug. 15	7.30 a.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

THE NITRATE AGREEMENT

SUBSIDIARIES OF S.T.D. MOTORS

From the preliminary announcement already made it is apparent that the agreement reached in Paris between the European producers of synthetic nitrogen and the Chilean nitrate industry is of a very comprehensive nature. Briefly it embodies a plan for the regulation of prices, production, and the division of markets between the different countries. It represents to those who have been its chief protagonists the outcome of 10 years' striving; indeed, it may be of interest now to recall that as far back as 1920 a representative went to Chile with definite proposals from the German I.G., and that after these proposals had been favourably received by the Chilean authorities the blowing up of the German company's nitrogen factory at Oppau, which occurred at that time, was made a reason for not proceeding further with them. The way to the new agreement was facilitated by the plan previously completed on the part of the Chilean producers, involving a consolidation under Government auspices of all the individual companies into one undertaking (Cosana), with a capital of £75,000,000. The convention, so far as it affects the European producers, will, to begin with, run for one year as from July 1 last. The basis will be that each producer retains his home market, provision for export being regulated by quotas. Every European country is included in the agreement except France. The reason for this exclusion is that France is at present a relatively unimportant producer, her output of nitrogen not being sufficient to meet her domestic consumption. That the scope of the convention has not been extended to include the United States is due, of course, to the fact that producers in America are barred by the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, though it is reasonable to assume that American manufacturers will not to be averse from curtailing their production to requirements.

Chile a Free Producer

It is understood that one provision of the agreement will be the furnishing of a fund of £3,000,000, which will be used for various objects, including the payment of a subsidy to those European factories which have to close down or are among the worst hit by a reduction of output. This fund will be subscribed as to £750,000 by the new Chilean company and as to £2,250,000 by the synthetic producers. While Chile has entered into agreement with the European producers with regard to a maintenance of prices of her products, she is, unlike the European producers, not to be restricted as to output, and the payment of £750,000 referred to may be regarded as the price of her freedom to remain uncontrolled as to output. As a consequence of her own plan of rationalization, and of the adoption of the Guggenheim process, as well as of the arrangement just reached with the makers of synthetic nitrogen, the outlook for the Chilean industry is now regarded as having undergone a radical change for the better. Under the Cosana arrangement it is anticipated in some quarters that costs of production, even by the old Shanks process, can be reduced by 20s. per ton, which, added to the saving of the duty (35s. per ton), would give a total economy of 55s. per ton. On the basis of an output of 2,500,000 tons, this would give a total saving of £6,800,000. According to preliminary figures, the results for last year are expected to show that the undertakings embraced in the new company earned a sum equivalent to the service of the company's prior charge of £30,000,000. The programme of Cosana provides for the raising of further capital amounting to £17,000,000 for the erection of new plants and the furnishing of working resources, and the hope is expressed that the savings to be derived from the adoption of the Guggenheim process will suffice to take care of the interest charges (£1,360,000) of this new capital.

Liquor Trade and the Exchequer

A large part of the speech made yesterday to the shareholders of Watney, Combe, Reid and Co. by Sir Richard Garton, who has succeeded to the chairmanship so long held by the late Sir Cosmo Bonsor, consisted of a reply to the criticisms of the brewing industry made by witnesses before the Licensing Commission. Answering one statement made to the effect that the liquor trade did not contribute to the welfare of the nation, Sir Richard gave figures of the trade's contribution to the Revenue. He showed that the amount which the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take out of the industry in taxation and duty for the current year would exceed £120,000,000, thereby more than covering the whole of the cost of maintenance of the Navy, Army, and Air Force (£90,000,000) and the £30,000,000 detailed for "all other services." In referring to the action of the board in applying a sum of £1,000,000—the surplus arising from a revaluation of the fixed assets—as a reserve against subsidiary companies, the chairman stated that the company's experience was that whenever it bought another brewery undertaking with the object of rationalizing the business and reducing overhead charges it invariably had to pay a very high price for the assets acquired. It is indeed not uncommon in industrial fusions for the capital construction to be prejudiced by extravagant demands on the part of vendor undertakings, and Watney, Combe, Reid is fortunate in having a fund lying at hand available for writing down the costs of new assets.

Fresh Fall in Rubber

The price of rubber reached a new low level yesterday—namely, 4¼d. per lb. A little selling was reported from the East, Singapore stocks for July showing a slight increase, but the fresh decline was due to the continuance of indications of further expansion in output rather than to any sudden increase in the volume of sales. Output figures of the individual companies for July which are now being published probably afford the principal explanation of the fresh weakness in the price of the commodity. As a rule they show appreciable expansion over the crops for July, 1929, and the total increase for the past month in the published outputs is variously estimated at from 9 to 14 per cent. These outputs hold out the prospect of heavier shipments and a further expansion in stocks. Needless to say, larger outputs denote minimum working costs, and estate managers are naturally striving to reduce costs to the lowest possible point. When in 1922 rubber fell to the lowest price touched previous to the present year—namely, 6¾d.—average working costs were probably much above the present level; hence the price must now fall to a lower level than in that year before it reaches a point which acts as a definite deterrent to the production of rubber by a large number of producers. Directors of rubber-producing companies are faced with an extremely difficult position, and the dividend outlook is, of course, very unfavourable. The directors of the Caledonian (Selangor) Rubber Company have decided, in view of the increased depression in the market, not to pay any dividend for the year to March 31, although a 5 per cent. distribution was recently recommended.

Harrods Interim Dividend

The announcement by the directors of Harrods, Limited, of an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares for the half-year ending July 31 at the same rate as for the corresponding period last year, namely, 5 per cent., should have a steadying effect on the market for shares in retail store companies. For the past three years Ordinary shareholders of Harrods have received an interim dividend of 5 per cent. and a final distribution of 15 per cent. While the final dividend must provide the real criterion of the year's working, the maintenance of the interim dividend will be regarded as a reassuring indication of the course of business during the current year to date.

S.T.D. Motors' Investigation

A leading firm of chartered accountants is making a thorough investigation of the management and control of the various subsidiary companies owned by S.T.D. Motors, Limited. This fact was disclosed by Mr. James Todd, chairman of the parent company, in his speech at the general meeting yesterday. The objects of the investigation, Mr. Todd said, were to obtain an independent expert opinion on the control and management of the various subsidiary companies, to ascertain whether it was advisable to dispose of one or more of the subsidiaries, and to consider a possible grouping with other motor manufacturing concerns which at present were in direct competition with some of S.T.D.'s subsidiaries. Mr. Todd also announced that the directors had consulted a leading authority in the engineering and business world on the position of the subsidiaries. The decision to have an independent investigation followed the carrying into effect of the capital reorganization scheme, and, while Mr. Todd stated that only good business in the motor industry was required to enable the subsidiaries to feel the benefit of the drastic adjustments thereby effected, he pointed out that such conditions had not prevailed and that sales had suffered by the general depression. He showed that the falling off in results for the past financial year was practically entirely due to the smaller dividend received from the Sunbeam Motor Company. This company had generally been the S.T.D.'s most profitable subsidiary, but since the middle of last summer its business had been adversely affected by the trade depression. Mr. Todd stated that a drastic reorganization of the control and management of the Sunbeam Company had already been taken in hand.

North Atlantic Shipping

As was expected at the beginning of the year would be the case, there has been a sharp decline this season in the number of passengers travelling in the first-class accommodation of the ships from the United States to Europe and a similar decrease in the number of first-class passages from Europe to the United States. The decline in this traffic is attributed to the financial losses in the United States during the last twelve months. There has been little change in the volume of traffic in the cabin class, which represents a form of accommodation between the first and second classes, and is a type which has become highly important in recent years. The volume of traffic in the tourist third-cabin class is actually very much higher on the year to date, and the increase is the more noteworthy in view of the decline in the volume of saloon traffic. This form of traffic, with the encouragement of the British lines, has developed very much within the last few years. After the War, owing to the United States immigration restrictions, the companies were faced with a big decrease in the volume of ordinary third-class travel and they introduced the tourist third cabin, partly with a view to making good the deficit. Their success has been highly creditable to them and it has meant a great deal of work, including much alteration to the accommodation of the ships, so that the tourist third cabin might be made attractive to those who wish to cross the Atlantic on holiday but have to consider the cost very carefully. A considerable increase in the ordinary third class from the United States this year would also represent largely holiday travel. The British lines are undoubtedly meeting very successfully the demand for Transatlantic travel at low cost.

CHINESE FOREIGN DEBT

The joint committee representing holders of the Chinese Government Eight per Cent. Ten-Year Sterling Bills, 1918 (Marconi issue) and the Chinese Government Eight per Cent. Ten-Year Sterling Treasury Notes, 1919 (Vickers issue) has issued a report in which it is stated that the Foreign Minister has publicly announced that the Chinese Government has commenced to set aside annually $5,000,000 from the Customs revenue for the purpose of consolidating the domestic and foreign obligations in China, and also that it intends to call a conference of the representatives of creditors on or before October 1 of this year to discuss plans for the consolidation of debt, &c.

The committee has brought to the notice of the British Foreign Office the claims of the noteholders regarding the Chinese liability in respect of the Marconi and Vickers issues of Bills and Treasury Notes, and received an assurance that "his Majesty's Minister in Peking has been instructed to include these debts among the claims awaiting satisfaction, and to press for payment of them when the proper time comes."

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(REUTER'S QUOTATIONS)

—	Aug. 11	Aug. 9	—	Aug. 11	Aug. 9
Abitibi	23¼	24	Dom. Bridge	60	60½
Asbestos	4	4	Dom. Glass	107	107½
Do. Pref.	3	3	Dom. Textile	73½	74
B.C. Packers	7½	7	Fam. Players	42¼	43
Braz. Tract.	33¼	33⅝	Fraser Cos.	8¾	8
B.C. Pwr., A	35½	35½	Hollinger	5½	5½
Do., B	No bid	No bid	Int. Nickel	21½	21¾
Brit. Empire Steel	1¼	1¼	Massey, H.	35¾	35¾
Do., 1st. Pf.	25	25	Montreal Lt.	55	54½
Do., 2nd Pf.	3¾	3¾	Natl. Brew.	28½	29½
Brompton	27½	27¾	Nat. Steel Car	50	50¾
Calgary	160	160	Ogilvie Flour	No bid	305
Can. Car.	20¾	20	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	25	25½	Power Corp.	66	67
C. Cement	14	14	Price Bros.	64	62½
Do., Pref.	95	95	Quebec Pwr.	54	54½
C. Cotton	45	45	Shawinigan	64½	65
Indust. Alcohol, A.	4¾	4¾	S. Canada Power	25	27
Do., B	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	42½	43
C. Power	12	12	Wayagamack	35½	36
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal	230	No bid
Do., Pref.	42½	42½	Can. Bk. Com.	240	240
Cockshutt	16¼	17	Royal Bank	200	200
Cons. Mining	187	190			

* Ex dividend

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Aug. 11.—The market opened irregular with Sept. ¼ lower and other positions ¼ higher, and after some narrow fluctuations closed steady ¼ lower to unchanged. Quotations: Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—Sept., 36¾ (previous, 36½); Dec., 33 (33); March, 32½ (32¾); May, 31¼ (32). Saturday's sales amounted to 9,000 bags.

STOCK EXCHANGE

SUPPORT FOR NEW SCRIPS

RISE IN ARGENTINE RAILWAYS

Although business was restricted, the Stock Markets yesterday opened the new account with a little more animation. British Funds continued steady and support was forthcoming for the new scrips. A further recovery took place in Australian Government stocks. While Home Railway securities remained dull there was a further rally in Argentine Railway stocks, the market supplies of which were short. Little interest was taken in Miscellaneous securities. Rubber shares were depressed on the further fall in the price of the commodity to the new record low level of 4¼d. per lb. A good tone again prevailed among South African gold shares.

The GILT-EDGED market was steady in tone. Conversion Five per Cents. rose ¼ to 105, the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. also being higher at 99 7-16. The Funding Loan advanced at 91½, but Four per Cent. Consols and Victory Bonds were easier. India loans were dull. Australian stocks were firm. Commonwealth Five per Cent., 1945-75, of which a fair amount has been absorbed recently, closed 1½ higher at 90. Renewed inquiry came for the new scrips, the South African Conversion Loan advancing to 2⅞ premium, and the L.C.C. loan to 13-16 premium. HOME RAILWAY stocks were marked down in the morning, but recovered in the afternoon. L.M. and S. showed no change; Great Western, however, fell ¼ on balance to 75½. Underground issues were firm. The new London Electric Five per Cent. Debentures rose to 2½ premium.

Although conditions were not active, there was a fair amount of business in the FOREIGN market. Brazilian bonds made further headway, and there was a general advance ranging from ½ to 2 points. The 1889 loan closed at about 50, the Rescission loan at 57, the 1913 loan at 60, the 1914 Funding loan at 73½, and the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan at 80½. The San Paulo Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Coffee Loan rose 2 points to 80 on the figures, showing how the service had been met, while the new San Paulo Seven per Cent. scrip was also firmer at 3½ discount. Nictheroy Seven per Cent. bonds advanced. Chinese bonds were dull, the 1908 loan being only 46 and the 1912 loan 30. French railway bonds rose ½. The German Reparation Loan hardened to 2¾ discount, and the Austrian scrip was also firmer at ¼ premium, after being ¼ premium. Peruvian Corporation issues were easier, the Preference falling to 36. There was a further recovery in ARGENTINE Railways. B.A. and Pacific and B.A. Western each rose a point, while Central Argentine, at 74½, closed 1½ higher. Cordoba Central rose to 20.

OIL shares were dull. Anglo-Persian eased to 4, and one or two other leading shares fell slightly.

The price of RUBBER fell to a new low record, namely, 4¼d. per lb. The market was disappointed with the weekly stock movement, which showed a decline of only 79 tons, and as a consequence share prices were weak. Pataling fell sharply to 15s. Falls also took place in Rubber Trust, Sialang, Telogoredjo, and Kadar Para. TEA shares were quiet.

Business in the MISCELLANEOUS market was of small dimensions. "International" securities were generally lower, Hydro-Electric falling to 34, Brazilian Traction to 35½, Barcelona Traction to 26½, and International Nickel to 21½. The announcement of the European nitrogen agreement hardly affected Imperial Chemical Industries, but buyers came for Lautaro Seven per Cent. Preference, which rose ½ to 5-16. Textile shares were dull; Courtaulds, however, experienced a mild rally and Tootals and Baldwins were also supported. Unilever and Turner and Newall were dull, as also were Swedish issues, but Spillers (19s. 9d.) and Primitiva Holdings (25s.) each advanced 9d. Several shares in the Motor group, including Dennis, Leyland, and Joseph Lucas, fell back somewhat after their recent advance, but Ford continued in demand, rising to 83s. 3d. Thomas Tilling rose to 93s. 6d. Iron and Steel shares had a slightly firmer appearance. Harland and Wolff Preference showed no movement. Tobacco shares were easier; Carreras closed at 7½, after being 7¾. There were several firm features in the Brewery group, Guinness advancing further to 107s. 6d. and Allsopp to 27s. Among Store shares Harrods eased slightly to 58s. 6d. Shares of the companies comprising the International Tea merger were steady.

SOUTH AFRICAN gold shares displayed a firm tone and a number of leading producers closed higher on support from Johannesburg. Among Diamond issues, however, De Beers received a setback, falling to 6¼. There was some activity in Rhodesian shares, but on balance movements were mostly against holders. Rhodesian Selection Trust, however, were higher. Ashanti received further support, rising to 30s. Broken Hill issues were lower.

COMPANY RESULTS

PARENT CARBONISATION

Beddingtons' Brewery.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent., being the same as a year ago.

Harrods.—The directors have declared an interim dividend on the 2,215,194 Ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (the same as last year). Dividend warrants will be posted on September 16.

Caledonian (Selangor) Rubber Company.—In view of the increased depression in the market the directors have now decided not to recommend any dividend for the year ended March 31. For 1928-29 a dividend of 12½ per cent. was paid.

GENERAL GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

The consolidated income statement of the General Gas and Electric Corporation and its subsidiary companies shows gross income amounting to $10,044,651 for the year ended June 30 (against $9,540,836 for 1928-29), and after deducting interest charges, &c., there is a balance of $2,623,683 (against $4,416,580). Preferred stock dividends absorbed $3,672,638 (against $1,084,602), and Common stock dividends took $2,674,071 (against $1,574,045), leaving a surplus of $1,476,973 (against $1,757,933).

PARENT COAL CARBONISATION TRUST

The report of the Parent Coal Carbonisation Trust, covering the period from incorporation to May 31, states that the first installation of plant for the low temperature carbonization of coal by the company's process in this country has now been erected at Belvedere. It consists of two retorts, each having a capacity of 50 tons a day, and will be put into operation as soon as the power plant, which is now under construction, is completed. Although inquiries for the supply of installations have been received from America, India, Australia, and other countries, the directors have refrained from entering into negotiations pending the working of the Belvedere installation. Considerable development work has been carried out at the company's collieries, and in North Wales good seams of main and cannel coal have been opened up, which, it is stated, should not only secure ample supplies for the Belvedere installation, but also provide a good revenue from sales of surplus coal. The necessary equipment is being completed. As soon as the Belvedere installation is in operation it is proposed that a carbonization plant should be installed in the neighbourhood of Campbeltown. A note attached to the balance-sheet states that the agreements with Fordham's Trust, Limited (now in liquidation) for preliminary expenses and underwriting commission, provided for the payment to them of £52,500, of which £41,000 has been paid. The company claims that the underwriters did not fulfil their obligations, and, further, that calls amounting to £42,544 8s. are unpaid in respect of shares allotted to their nominees.

PATTANI CONSOLIDATED ALLUVIAL TIN

The accounts of the Pattani Consolidated Alluvial Tin Company for the year ended December 31 last show that sales of tin ore, including stocks at realised prices, amounted to £8,398 (against £10,266 in 1928). The amount of tin ore recovered was 58.928 tons (against 61.65 tons). After deducting working expenses, £9,511, there was a working profit of £167. London office expenses, including accrued interest on the final instalment of the dredge and Sydney office expenses (less sundry revenue and profit from sluicing), amounted to £4,060, from which must be deducted the "carry forward" from last accounts, amounting to £953, leaving a loss of £4,040 to be carried forward. An extraordinary general meeting has been convened for September 2 next, when proposals will be submitted to place the company in voluntary liquidation. It is proposed to form a new company, with a share capital of £170,000 in 680,000 shares of 5s. each, the new company to acquire the present undertaking and assets. The liquidator will have the right to call for an allotment to himself or his nominees of 639,993 shares in the new company credited with 3s. 11½d. per share paid up, the unpaid liability of 1s. 10½d. per share being payable as follows:—4½d. per share on application, 6d. on allotment, 6d. per share one and two months after allotment respectively. Shareholders in the present company are to have the right to subscribe for and receive allotment of one share in the new company for every share now held credited with 3s. 11½d. per share paid. The directors propose to obtain guarantees conditional upon the scheme being carried into effect, for the subscription of the whole or part of the 639,993 shares (partly paid) for an underwriting commission of 6 per cent. and an overriding commission of 1½ per cent. on the unpaid liability. An agreement has been reached with the builders of the dredge, who, subject to the reconstruction scheme being approved and the issue being underwritten, have agreed to accept 41,600 fully-paid shares in the new company in part payment of the balance payable for the construction of the dredge.

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER RISE IN STERLING

In Lombard-street yesterday most of the leading foreign exchanges were again inclined to move in favour of sterling, the New York, Paris, and Berlin rates all advancing. The Swiss rate, on the other hand, remained at such a low level —25.04f.—that it held out the possibility of a portion of the £974,000 of African bar gold, which should be available in the bullion market to-day, being purchased on Swiss account. While exchanges were generally more favourable, money was dearer, particularly after mid-day, when borrowers frequently found it necessary to pay 2½ per cent. for fresh advances for the night, and discount rates proved more sensitive to the latter influence. Leading discount brokers usually quoted 2 5-16 per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills and were sellers at 2½ per cent., though the outlet for bills at this rate was very limited. There were plenty of sellers of the "hot" Treasury Bills at 2 9-32 per cent., and business was reported on this basis. The Indian demand for sovereigns continues, and the vessel which left Durban for India yesterday had on board £288,000 in sovereigns, while there are prospects of another considerable shipment by the steamer due to sail next Monday. The latest mail steamer to leave Cape Town for this country brings a large consignment of bar gold—namely, £804,625; she is due to reach Southampton on August 25.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
2—2¼	2	2 5/32–2 5/16	2 5/16	2⅜	2⅜–2 11/16	
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.		
2¼—2 5/32	2¼—2 5/16	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3½—4		

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange rose sharply, and reached $4.87 9-32. A slight reaction followed, the closing rate being $4.87 7-32, against $4.87⅛ on Saturday. The premium on forward dollars widened slightly to 45c., three months. There was a further rise in the French exchange, which closed at 123.83f., and the Brussels rate was also higher at 34.81½b. The Berlin rate also moved in favour of sterling, closing 1pf. higher at 20.39m. Swiss francs, however, remained in demand, and the Zurich rate finished at 25.04f. Swedish currency was cheaper, the Stockholm rate closing at 18.11½kr., compared with 18.10½kr. Spanish pesetas were offered, and the Madrid rate, after being 44.30p., was finally 44.22½p., compared with 43.85½p. The Dutch rate moved against sterling, closing at 12.08 3-16fl., a fall of 7-16c. Italian lire cheapened, the Milan rate being quoted 93l. A feature among the Eastern silver exchanges was a rise of ⅛d. to 1s. 2 5-32d. in the Shanghai rate. A further improvement occurred in Argentine currency, the Buenos Aires rate closing 3-32d. higher at 41 7-16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Aug. 11	Aug. 9
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.87⅛–4 9/32	4.87 13/32–7/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86⅝–86⅞	4.86⅝–86⅞
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.80–123.85	123.77–123.82
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81–82¼	34.80½–81½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.86–93.00	92.95–93.00
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.03½–04½	25.04–04½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅝–375¼	374–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193¼–193½	193¼–193½
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.80–44.30	43.80–44.90
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108¼–108⅝	108¼–108⅝
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08–12.08⅛	12.08⅛–08¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38½–39½	20.38¼–38¾
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.5815	34.42–34.47	34.42–34.46
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.74–27.76	27.73–27.75
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164–164¼	164¼–164¾
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.38–43.43	43.39–43.44
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17–25.27	25.17–25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.5	817–819	817–819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274¼–¾	274¼–¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.68	485⅞–487⅞	485⅞–487⅞
Sofia	Lv. to £	673.650	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.K.kr.to£	18.159	18.22–18.30	18.20–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼–17	18.16¼–16¾
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16½–11⅝	18.10¼–10¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–16½	18.16–16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛–97⅝	97⅛–97⅝
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 25/32–13/16	1/5 25/32–13/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 25/32–13/16	1/5 25/32–13/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 25/32–13/16	1/5 25/32–13/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3⅞–2/¼	1/3⅞–2/¼
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 1/2–2/0 7/8	2/0 5/8–2/0 7/8
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6 3/4–1/7 1/8	1/6 1/4–1/7 1/8
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/2 31/32–3/32	2/3 1/32–3/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅜–08⅞	12.08½–09
Manila	Per dol.	24.866d.	2/0½	2/0 5/8
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	5 1/32–5/32	5 1/32–5/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	41 3/4–41 7/8	41 3/4–41 7/8
V'paraiso†	8 to £	40	39–97	39.88
Mon'video	Per dol.	53d.	41–41⅛	41–41⅛
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	18.27½‡	13.27½‡
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.20–10.35	10.20–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE MARKETING RATES

BUYING RATES FOR £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0	93 10 0	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6	99 12 6	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 0	99 13 0	99 13 0

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.57	24.54
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	26.80	26.14
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03⅛	5.03¾
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.08	10.02
Bolivia	Bolivianos to£	13.33	13.33	13.50

The Bank of England yesterday announced the withdrawal for export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS, together with the sale of £1,735 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £467,855, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
Aug. 7—		Aug. 7—	
Sovs. released	100,000	Bar gold	27,951
Aug. 8—		Aug. 8—	
Sovereigns	429,000	Bar gold	15,718
		Sovereigns	4,000
Aug. 9—		Aug. 9—	
Sovs.	1,000	Bar gold	8,741
		Sovs.	2,000
Aug. 11	Nil	Aug. 11—Sovs.	2,000
		Bar gold	1,735
		Net influx	467,855
Total	£530,000	Total	£530,000

Net influx for 1930 to date, £6,437,773; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,498.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD remained at 84s. 11½d. per ounce.

SILVER further advanced as a result of Chinese support. The price rose 3/16d. to 16 3/16d. per ounce for both cash and forward delivery.

INDIAN GOLD STANDARD RESERVE

The India Office has issued the following statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on July 31, 1930:—

—	July 31
	£
In India	Nil
In England—	
Cash at the Bank of England	3,168
Gold	2,152,334
British Treasury Bills:—Value as on July 31	10,077,819
Other British and Dominion Government Securities—At or below market value on July 31	27,766,679
Total	£40,000,000

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅝	2-2½
New York	2½	2 1/16	2½
Paris	2½	2½	2
Berlin	4	3¼	2-4
Swiss Bank places	2½	1 15/16	—
Milan	2½	2½	—
Amsterdam	3	1 15/16	1¼
Brussels	2½	2 7/16	1¼

Allotment letters for the recent issue by Trepca Mines, Limited, have been posted. Applicants for extra shares have been allotted approximately 25 per cent. of the number applied for.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The market fluctuated a good deal to-day under mainly professional operations, but strengthened in the later dealings on indications of support. Sales were estimated at 1,742,000 shares.

With less active trading the opening was irregular. The favourable steel tonnage statement, coupled with week-end reports that the drought has been relieved in sections of the country, induced a temporarily firmer undertone and a number of standard issues advanced fractionally. Some pressure was noticeable elsewhere, but the selling lacked aggressiveness. This was interpreted to mean that shorts were reluctant to further commit themselves, which encouraged tentative covering chiefly centring in American Can. Later easiness resulted from a renewal of selling drives against public utility issues, "bears" evidently testing the market's powers of resistance.

Professional selling drives chiefly against thin market issues, notably Allied Chemical and Dye, together with the firmer tendency of the money market, caused easiness in the early afternoon. But the market rallied later owing to the failure of "bear" pressure to promote further liquidation. Shrinkage of transactions on declines indicated that stocks were strongly held and that margins were well protected. Speculative buying and "bear" covering, together with some investment accumulation, rallied the entire list in the later dealings, and the close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Aug. 11	Aug. 9
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.85⅔	4.85½	4.85½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.87	4.85⅞
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87 5/16	4.87 3/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84 27/32	4.84 23/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86¾	4.85¾
Seven days	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93½	3.93½
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅞	5.25⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.27½	40.25½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.81½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.90¼	26.90½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82½	26.81½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¾	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89½	23.89⅜
Brussels, cables	100bcl.	13.90	13.99½	13.99¼
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.46	19.46
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	11.14	11.13
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.14¼	14.14⅛
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.55	17.55¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77¾	1.77¾
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.82	36.79
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.33	10.25

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Aug. 11	Aug. 9	—	Closing Prices Aug. 11	Aug. 9
Atchison	210	207	Int. Amer.	16	16
Atl. Coast	144	144	Kansas City	62	62
B. & O.	102	102½	Louisville	115	115¾
Do., Pref.	81½	81½	Minn. S.P.	14⅝	15
Brooklyn Manh. Tr.	62⅜	63	Miss. Pac.	58⅜	60
Can. Pac.	182	183½	Do., Pref.	120	120
Cent., N.J.	228	228	N.Mex.&Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	45⅞	45¼	Do., 2 Pf.	⅞	⅞
Ch. G.W.	9⅝	9½	N.Y. Cent.	159	157
Do., Pref.	34½	34½	Norfolk	220¼	220¼
Ch. & N.W.	70	70⅝	N. Pacific	69½	69
Ch.Mil.St.P.	13⅛	13¼	Pennsyl'a	76	76½
Ch.Rock Is.	92½	91	Reading	105	105
Del.& Hud.	156	156	S.L. & S.F.	89	88
Del., Lack.	113	112¼	S.L.& S.W.	64⅜	64
Erie	38	37	Seaboard	79	115¾
Do., 1 Pf.	53	53	Southern	79	78½
G.N., Pref.	79	76	Do., Pref.	90	90
Illinois	114	114	U. Pacific	215	211
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	23¼	22⅞	Wabash	31	29
			Do., Pf., A	67	66

INDUSTRIALS

—	Aug. 11	Aug. 9	—	Aug. 11	Aug. 9
Air Reduct.	109½	109	Int. Nickel	21¼	21⅝
Allied Chem	246	248	Int. Paper	19½	20
Am. Agric.	51⅜	51⅜	Int. T. & T.	43	43
Do., Pref.	29	29	Kennecott	37¾	38⅛
Am. Br. Bov	16⅞	16¼	Kroger S.S.	28⅝	27⅝
Am. and F. Power	64⅝	63½	K'ger, 5% Liggett & M	27⅞	90
Am. Can.	119	116¼	Loose Wiles	58	58
Am. Car	41	41¼

COMPANY MEETINGS

WATNEY COMBE REID AND CO.

RECORD PROFITS

THE "DRINK PROBLEM"

A STATESMANLIKE POLICY

CRITICISM OF TEETOTAL PROPAGANDA

SIR RICHARD GARTON'S ADDRESS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Watney Combe Reid and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at the Windsor Castle Restaurant, Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, S.W.

SIR RICHARD GARTON, G.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. S. King) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—For the first time in the history of this company we are holding our general meeting in one of our own houses, and I think the fact that we are able to meet here in such surroundings is something of which we as a brewery company may well be proud. It is typical of the great progress which brewers are making in the improvement of their properties and enables us to treat with contempt the statements we read to the effect that the "improved publications" is mere camouflage and that all the brewer really wants is a beer shop.

THE LATE SIR COSMO BONSOR

Now before we come to consider the business of the day I am sure that you would like me to pay tribute to the memory of my old friend and colleague Sir Cosmo Bonsor, whose death in December last we all so deeply deplore. We hoped that when he retired from the chairmanship of this company a year ago the release from some of the heavy responsibilities which rested on his shoulders would enable him, as an ordinary member of our board, to give us the benefit of his great financial and administrative skill for many years to come. But it was not to be, and when he passed away the stockholders of this company lost the advice of a man whose great wisdom and foresight were very largely responsible for the exceedingly satisfactory position in which they find themselves to-day, as regards both the security of their capital and the amount of the income they derive therefrom. We on this side of the table, who had the privilege of working in close touch with Sir Cosmo, knew him as one of the greatest and one of the kindest-hearted men of his day—a man who justly earned the many wonderful tributes which have been paid to his memory; so we naturally feel his loss very deeply indeed.

THE ACCOUNTS

We will now pass to the consideration of the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1930. I suppose you have all read them—at any rate with your approval I propose to take them as read. Is that your pleasure? That is agreed.

Having read the accounts then you make my task somewhat easier, as you will have noticed the principal changes which have taken place since we last met. You are aware that the Companies Act, 1929, provides that where goodwill is an ascertainable figure it must be shown as a separate item in a balance-sheet. Some of you will remember that in 1926 the late Sir Cosmo Bonsor, from this chair, informed the stockholders that it had always been our practice to write down the value of our properties in preference to writing down our goodwill, and that without any actual knowledge he believed that the total valuation of our houses was equal to the £3,000,000 or so at which goodwill stood in our balance-sheet at that date.

ELIMINATION OF GOODWILL ITEM

When the new Act placed on us the obligation to show goodwill as a separate item we thought the time had come to test the accuracy of Sir Cosmo's forecast, and so we asked Messrs. Mason and Son, the well-known brewery accountants and valuers, to make an examination into the value of our freehold licensed and unlicensed properties. They went into the question very thoroughly indeed; in fact, as we say in our report, they made an "exhaustive examination," and in due time advised us that on July 1, 1929, there was sufficient value in our freeholds, computed on a cautious basis, to enable us to write off the item of goodwill altogether, thus fully justifying the statement made by Sir Cosmo four years ago.

Having done that, however, the calculation showed that we had a surplus of £1,002,144 still to deal with, and the question arose as to how we should treat this surplus in our books. Needless to say this problem received our careful consideration. Our experience in recent years has shown us that, whenever we buy another brewery undertaking with the object of rationalizing our business and reducing overhead charges, we invariably have to pay a very high price for the assets we acquire. I do not wish you to think for one moment that we have paid, or will in the future pay, too high a price for the deal to be economically sound, but nevertheless the market price of brewery businesses, or even of individual houses, is higher than one would like to see such properties standing at in our balance-sheet. We therefore came to the conclusion that we would set aside this sum of £1,002,144 as a new reserve to be called "Reserve against subsidiary companies," so that we need have no further anxiety on that score, and, if we should be offered any more properties at high prices, we shall be in a far stronger position to carry through a deal than we were before.

OTHER ITEMS

The next item on the creditor side of the balance-sheet which calls for remark is "Agencies and stores customers' accounts after providing for doubtful debts and discounts, stocks, &c.," £378,423. In the past this has been called "agencies," and we thought it would be more intelligible if we made it clear that it related to the various assets attributable to our country agencies and our various bottling and wine and spirit stores.

The investments, I am glad to say, show a substantial increase at £832,957, and you will notice that their market value at June 30 was in fact over £850,000.

Trade investments last year, including Huggins shares, stood at one figure of £2,044,990. To comply with the requirements of the Companies Act this has been split into two items: trade investments, which stand at £74,655, and subsidiary companies, which stand at £1,965,316. As already explained to you, we now have a reserve of £1,002,144 against this last-named item.

DEBTOR SIDE

Turning now to the debtor side of the balance-sheet, you will be glad to see that we have cancelled £125,000 of our new 5½ per cent. Debentures. We are obliged by the terms of the issue to cancel £83,000 Debentures each year, but it is always a good thing to get out of debt; so we have done rather more in that direction than was strictly necessary.

Sundry creditors and credit balances have gone up, but this is largely accounted for by the splitting up of the Isleworth purchase account, as explained in our report. That item in the past has formed a part of the big figure at the top of the creditor side of the balance-sheet, but we thought the time had come to divide its assets and liabilities under the appropriate headings; so none of these headings—or very few of them, at any rate—are wholly comparable with last year's figures. I want you to bear that in mind if you do perchance place the two sets of accounts side by side. The same remarks apply to the profit and loss account, but, of course, in future the comparisons will be instructive.

The insurance fund—which appears on both sides of the account—shows a very satisfactory improvement at £329,000.

The general reserve is unchanged, as we think it is sufficiently large, but the property improvement and contingency reserve has been depleted by £100,000, which we have allocated to the writing down of some of the large expenditure incurred on improving our public-houses. We are, however, carrying a further £400,000 to that account, and it will then stand at £859,445.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

In examining now the figures of the profit and loss account I would again remind you that comparisons with last year's account are rendered valueless by the spreading of the Isleworth revenue items over both sides of the account; so I will content myself by remarking that the large increase in the dividends on investments is due to the dislocation which occurred last year in our investments and also in the sums we usually carry on deposit and in Treasury bills, owing to the fact that we had to find large sums for the purchase of Huggins and the London and Burton breweries. Mention of the latter reminds me that I should tell you that so far as our accounts are concerned the London and Burton business has completely lost its identity; it has been absorbed lock stock and barrel by Watneys, and we no longer keep separate accounts relating to it as we do at Isleworth.

The profit which we carry to the balance-sheet of £1,258,557 is some £79,000 larger than last year and constitutes another record in the history of the company.

"RATIONALIZATION" OF THE TRADE

Having given you a fairly complete *résumé* of our financial position, which I think you will agree is satisfactory, may I now pass for a few moments to the consideration of the efforts of the Royal Commission on Licensing to solve what is known as the "Drink Problem" in this country? I think that if the brewers were allowed to proceed in peace with the natural development of the sound policy on which the trade is being run to-day the so-called "problem" would be solved by them, but if our opponents would drop their obstructionist tactics and cooperate with us in a constructive programme our progress would naturally be materially hastened. (Hear, hear.) Rationalization of the trade—which was being practised by brewers long before that word was applied to industrial operations by Professors of Economics—is steadily but surely placing brewery undertakings in a sound financial position, thus enabling them to find the large sums which have been, and are being, spent on rebuilding and improving their houses to meet modern requirements. These rebuildings are, generally speaking, being carried out by brewers as rapidly as possible, and I have no hesitation in repeating that were it not for the obstructionist tactics of the teetotallers greater progress in that direction would have been effected.

DISPARAGEMENT OF BREWERS' EFFORTS

One or two important witnesses before the Commission have endeavoured to disparage what has been done by brewers to provide the type of house which the public of to-day requires. The facts being incontrovertible, they try to discredit us by suggesting base motives. For years such people opposed all attempts at improvement because they desired to hold up the publichouse to contempt as a mere drinking den, and to cast the blame upon the brewer for keeping it in that condition. "Why is it such a dirty place?" they asked. And they answered, "Because all the brewer wants to do is to sell beer."

After years of effort we are at last getting the encouragement of the magistrates in building finer houses. And now the teetotallers ask, "Why is the publichouse such a splendid place?" and they answer, "Because the wicked brewer wants to sell more beer." (Laughter.) Well, we do not pose as philanthropists, because we do not stoop to hypocrisy. We have a commodity to sell which we know to be a wholesome commodity, and which we believe the public demands. And we earn our money by selling it. But, if we are not philanthropists, we are not such knaves or such fools as to aim at the maximum consumption per head of our product for the time being, regardless of the effect that policy might have on public morals or our own future. Will they give us no credit for a trace of good citizenship or a little common sense?

THE CARLISLE SCHEME

So far as it is possible to judge, there are still a number of people who lean towards an extension of the Carlisle scheme, in spite of the fact that the Southborough Commission, which met to consider that very question in 1926, came to the conclusion that no such extension was desirable.

Now I maintain that the Carlisle scheme has definitely fallen short of the ideals at which brewers are aiming. There are scores of more costly, better planned and better equipped publichouses in the country erected by brewers than can be found in Carlisle to-day—13 years after that experiment was started. I have no hesitation in saying that other breweries produce as good beer as, if not better than, Carlisle does, and that we can teach them a great deal about catering in spite of a statement to the contrary which I recently read in the Press.

When the Carlisle advocates declaim about the decrease in drunkenness there, they forget to mention that statistics relating to other towns all over the kingdom, with equally large populations, are even more favourable. You probably remember that Sir Edgar Sanders was the first general manager at Carlisle. May I quote his own description of the result of that experiment? He describes it as "the rationalization of the liquor trade whereby redundant breweries, wholesale stores and bottling departments, as well as licensed houses, were closed, while the remainder were improved, reorganized, and brought up to date. This was possible by vesting the whole of the interests in one ownership, *freed from the jurisdiction of the Licensing Justices*, with great benefit to the consumers."

My point is that in our efforts to benefit the consumers on similar lines we have not been "freed from the jurisdiction of the Licensing Justices." If we were—though I do not suppose we ever shall be—there is nothing Carlisle has done which we could not achieve equally well and far more quickly.

LOCAL OPTION KILLED BY CHARABANCS

With regard to local option—more correctly called local veto or prohibition by degrees—I ventured to suggest at our last meeting that it had been killed by the charabanc, and the daily extension of this form of transport confirms me in that view. I am satisfied that if the Commissioners would picture to themselves the increased charabanc facilities that would at once spring into being between districts made "dry" under a local veto policy and those that remained "wet," and would remember the evils with which illicit traffic in drink is inevitably attended, they would come to no other conclusion than that local veto would not only entirely fail in its object but would in every way be an extremely injurious system for the people of this country. The police can tell you of the great difficulty they find in dealing with border-line houses where there is a half-hour's difference in the closing time as between one district and another. What their difficulties would be in houses on the border line between a "wet" district and a "dry" one I leave you to imagine.

RELATIONS WITH TENANTS

Strange to say, the teetotallers have suddenly displayed a keen interest in tied houses and the harsh manner in which licensed victuallers are alleged to be treated by brewers. They also say that the public ought to be able to procure what goods they want, and complain that a brewer is doing something wrong in not throwing his house open for his rivals to trade in. But what could be more ludicrous than this? And I have yet to hear it suggested that the Government brewers of Carlisle are willing to permit any other brewer to sell beer in that area.

I claim without any hesitation that we and our tenants were never on better terms than we are to-day. Our houses are handed down from father to son and remain in the same families for generations, changes of tenants seldom taking place except those that result from death or other unavoidable causes. No doubt there are occasional exceptions to this statement, but nothing that would in any way justify a demand for change of system.

UNRELIABLE EVIDENCE

Some of the statements made to the Commission in order to disparage anything and everything that brewers do have been so contemptible and misleading as to be quite unworthy of notice; but I would mention a typical case as showing how very unreliable some of the so-called evidence has been. A witness insinuated that in order to overcome the objection of the Justices to brewers taking both a wholesale and a retail profit our company had formed a subsidiary called Carrs (London), Limited, and that by this means we would in fact get both profits without the Justices' knowledge. I wish to give a categorical denial to this statement, the relationship between ourselves and Carrs being merely that of landlord and tenant. "Evidence," if it can be dignified by that name, has also been given to prove that beer is impure or is distributed in a careless or unhygienic way.

BEER—A PURE BEVERAGE

Of course, you can find examples like this in any great system of food supply. Are all butchers' shops what they should be? Is the supply of milk beyond reproach? Is adulteration unknown in the grocery business? I content myself by saying that if the Commissioners would make a tour of the breweries of this country they would come to the conclusion that beer was as pure as any other beverage, if not purer, while a greater practical experience of publichouses would probably result in an impression that, pint for pint, the liquor served therein is freer from contamination than most other drinks one could specify. Here the interests of the public and the brewer will be found to coincide. There is ample competition to keep both brewer and retailer on the alert. Bad beer means bad business, and dirty houses mean empty houses in the long run.

Another witness said he appeared as an ordinary citizen who wished to secure the provision of licensed premises where refreshments including alcoholic beverages could be obtained under decent and comfortable conditions. He had formed the conclusion that such conditions are not attainable so long as the liquor trade is carried on under private enterprise stimulated by acute competition. There is surely some confusion of thought in this statement.

My experience—and I am quite sure your experience too—shows definitely that there is nothing so good as healthy competition between trade rivals to produce results which will be of definite advantage to the public. Every brewer is striving to produce better beer than his friendly rivals and to build better houses in which to sell it. The aggregate beer sales in this country are not increasing, and the brewer who maintains his sales and sometimes takes trade from other brewers is the one who gives the public the most for its money, whether it be in the quality of the article or in the accommodation he provides.

LIQUOR TRADE AND THE EXCHEQUER

This witness went on to say that the liquor trade is unique in that its expansion does not contribute to the welfare of the nation. In looking through Mr. Snowden's estimates I find that the cost of our defence forces, which include the whole of the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, will amount during the current financial year to £94,000,000, and that "all other services," whatever that may mean—it is a very comprehensive term—will cost £30,000,000. Now the fact is that the amount of money which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will take out of the liquor trade in taxation and duty for the current year will more than cover the whole of those services. And yet it is stated, as I have just mentioned, that the liquor trade does not contribute to the welfare of the nation.

Many attacks are made nowadays upon clubs. I desire to say no more than this—that such evils as are stated to exist are directly due to the fact that the restrictions upon the consumption of drink have outrun public opinion, and, as always in such cases, the law is evaded. But, true though it is that genuine working-men's clubs have developed in quite a wonderful manner, few people realise the extent to which the publichouse, and especially the country publichouse, is still utilized as the meeting place for those more intimate societies, non-political for the most part, but none the less useful in our national and social life for that reason. I am sure it will surprise you to hear that over 42,000 clubs and societies of various kinds in this country use publichouses for their meetings.

DEMOCRACY AND TEMPERANCE

Finally, I should like to say that we brewers do not profess to have founded our business avowedly for the defence of democracy, any more than we profess to have done so for the encouragement of temperance; but it may well be found that democracy, no less than temperance, is bound up with our own fortunes, for those who cry "Down with the publichouse" are in effect crying "Down with the people." They well know that the plutocrat remains unaffected. The workers of America may live in a "dry" country—I do not know. But it is certain that the American millionaire lives in a "wet" country, and it is hardly democratic—is it?—that the large employer of labour should force upon his men, for his own supposed advantage, an abstinence, however commendable in the abstract, which he does not propose to practise himself.

Not one of the proposals hitherto recommended by the "temperance" advocates will stop the rich man enjoying his expensive wines or liqueurs; they will only stop the poor man having his inexpensive, and possibly more innocent, pint of ale. We do not hold ourselves out as the champions of the working man, but, if we pursue the more statesmanlike policy I have indicated, we believe the working man, for sound democratic reasons, will prove to be the champion of our trade.

I desire to end upon that note—statesmanlike policy; a good product sold in a good house; strict observance of the law; readiness to diagnose and comply with the public demand; recognition of the fact that drunkenness does not help us, and temperance does not harm us—and the jury of the nation will return a verdict in our favour.

RETIREMENT OF MR. RICHARD COMBE

Now, to return to domestic matters, I wish to express the great regret which my colleagues and I felt at the decision which our old friend Mr. Richard Combe came to in September last that the time had arrived when he wished to retire from the board. Mr. Combe was one of the original directors of this company, and he served the stockholders well and faithfully for upwards of 30 years. During all the lean period which the brewery trade passed through in the nineties Mr. Combe was always to the fore with sound advice which helped to pull us through, and even in these very difficult times he has always been an optimist as regards the future of this company. I am sure you will join with us on this side of the table in wishing Mr. Combe long life in which to enjoy his rest. (Hear, hear.)

I am sure you would like me to take this opportunity of congratulating our staff and workpeople on the excellent services they have rendered during the past year and on the splendid loyalty they always give us. The directors greatly appreciate their work, and I feel sure that you do also. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

COLONEL O. P. SZLUMPER (deputy chairman), seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The proposed dividends and bonus were approved; the retiring director and auditors were re-elected; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

PETROLEUM OPTIONS (1925).—Production for week ended August 8, 6,820 barrels. Production from which company receives royalties 868 barrels.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OILFIELDS.—Production for the week ended August 8 was 5,930 tons (previous week 6,004 tons).

VENEZUELAN CONSOLIDATED.—Tyrahuel production for the week ended August 9 was 2,426 barrels (347 tons).

EAST POOLAND AGAR.—July return:—Tons of ore milled 7,500; tons of black tin recovered, 82·97; black tin recovered per ton of ore milled, 24·78; tons of arsenic recovered, 30; estimated revenue, £7,449; development (called 2937ft.), 1,600ft. Level.—The West Drive on the Rogers Lode (North Branch) was extended 22ft. to a total of 553ft. in values, averaging 11·9lb. black tin per ton over a width of 8ft. The West Drive on the lode intersected by the main north crosscut was advanced 3ft. to a total of 9ft. in ore, assaying 26·0lb. black tin per ton, over a width of 6·0ft. The East Drive on the Moreing Lode was extended 63ft. to a total of 1,026ft. in values, averaging 13·0lb. black tin per ton over an exposed width of 6ft.

IDRIS (NYFRAI) LEAD.—Tin.—Output for July, 31 tons of tin ore; estimated value, £2,310; estimated cost, £1,561; estimated mine profit, £750.

N'CHANGA COPPER.—Diamond Drill Hole B.36.—Results of an additional 20ft. (1,175ft. to 1,195ft.):—

	Core Recovery	Total Copper
	%	%
1,475ft. to 1,480ft.	60	6·3
1,480ft. to 1,485ft.	29	42·1
1,485ft. to 1,490ft.	21	3·9
1,490ft. to 1,495ft.	21	2·9

NORTH BROKEN HILL.—During July the production was as follows: 26,282 tons of crude ore were treated, assaying 9.1 oz. per ton, and 10.6 per cent. lead, and 10.6 per cent. zinc, producing 5,240 tons lead concentrates, assaying 60.4 per cent. lead, 40.5ozs. silver per ton, and 6.2 per cent. zinc; also 2,540 tons zinc concentrates, assaying 49.9 per cent. zinc, 2.2 per cent. lead, and 2oz. silver per ton. British section closed down on 24th June, 1930. Production of zinc concentrates ceased 19th July, 1930.

SOUTH KALGURLI CONSOLIDATED.—It has been decided to reduce the grade of ore treated, thus bringing down the monthly profit to approximately £1,500. This will be increased by the profit arising from the rate of exchange, which at present is £5 5s. per cent. on the total monthly production, less the cost of remitting so much of the monthly surplus as is sent to London.

GLOBE AND PHŒNIX GOLD.—Output for July, 6,197 tons; recovered, 6,033oz.; profit, £18,270. Developments:—

Level	Sunk	Average Value	
	Ft.	Dwts.	
204b	57	26	
284b	107	21	
280b	431	42	
280b	23	42	
297b	38	33	
304b	97†	32	
304b	293	45	

† Driven. ‡ Raised.

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT

IMPROVED OPERATING RESULTS

HIGHER EXTRACTION IN CURRENT YEAR

THE NEW VANADIUM PLANT

FURTHER COST REDUCTIONS ANTICIPATED

SIR EDMUND DAVIS'S ADDRESS

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR EDMUND DAVIS (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. H. Watts) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN first dealt with the accounts, and, commenting on the balance-sheet, said:—I should like to refer you to the note on the Liabilities side relating to options on unissued shares. We have had a certain amount of correspondence with some of the option holders, who wish to know whether we would be prepared to renew those expiring on August 31 next for a further one year. Now this we are quite prepared to do, but the company cannot without some consideration, and we therefore suggest that if any one of the 659,815 or the 46,206 shares under option until August 31 next are renewed for an additional 12 months it should be against a payment of 6d. a share, which payment would be taken as payment on account in the event of the options being exercised. In the case of the 659,815 shares an additional 4s. 6d. a share would therefore become payable. With regard to the 46,206 shares, these are under option at 5s., less 1s. a share commission, but as a commission of only 10 per cent. is allowed under the new Companies Act, in this case 6d. a share will be credited as commission, and, after the payment of the 6d. a share for the extension of the option, there will remain a liability of 4s. a share in the event of the shares being called.

LOAN OF £150,000 REPAID

The loan of £150,000 which appears in the accounts was a temporary advance obtained pending the completion of the financial arrangements to which I referred at our last ordinary general meeting. These arrangements, which provided for the creation by the company of £250,000 First Mortgage Debentures, were brought to completion early in the current year and the temporary loan has been repaid out of the proceeds of those debentures. Particulars with regard to the debentures are set out in full in the report, which also records particulars of the option which we have given until December 31, 1934, to the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation to acquire the Mulungushi Power Installation. This option is at an agreed valuation, which shall not, except by failure of maintenance, be a less sum than £500,000. It is only exercisable if we desire to dispose of our hydro-electric plant and transmission lines, or in the case of a voluntary cessation of operations, or liquidation of the company, which I think you will agree with me is a satisfactory arrangement. As a result of the borrowing of this money we have been able to deal not only with the new canal but also with many other necessary improvements in the plant and the erection of a large vanadium plant. When this latter plant is in operation, which should be early next year, the cost of production of our zinc should be reduced, as part of our overhead charges will then be debited to the vanadium section of our business instead of, as at present, only to the zinc, and, further, the zinc extraction should be improved.

ZINC PRODUCTION

So far as the production of zinc is concerned, you will have noticed in the report that we are now producing on the basis of about 20,000 tons per annum, which is in accordance with our forecast of August last, when I stated that the zinc production was 1,081 tons in July, but that a further monthly increase should take place. Our estimate of about 1,500 tons per month has, as you will no doubt be pleased to note, been exceeded for every month of the present year with the exception of February, when it was 1,461 tons, and although this was the case the average for the first seven months of 1930 works out at 1,580 tons per month. (Hear, hear.) In the report we have made particular reference to the credit which is due to Mr. R. H. Stevens and his staff for the improved operating results of the plant and to the fact that the production costs are in accord with Mr. Stevens's original estimates. I consider that this is a great achievement in the initial stages of the production of zinc by means of a very elaborate process.

It is interesting to note that the zinc extraction for the first five months of the current year was 79.95 per cent., an improvement of 7.78 per cent. over last year, when the extraction was 72.17 per cent., though the average grade of the zinc materials consumed was lower by 3.83 units. When the vanadium plant is in operation it is estimated that the zinc extraction should exceed 85 per cent.

ANOTHER SATISFACTORY FEATURE

Another satisfactory feature is the consumption of acid compared with the slab zinc production. In our estimates it was assumed that a production of 2.5 tons of zinc could be obtained for each ton of acid consumed, whereas, during the first five months of the current year, the production per ton of acid consumed averaged 2.69 tons of zinc, while in April and May last the ratio averaged just on three tons of zinc to the ton of acid. Structural alterations are now being made with a view, if possible, to obtaining this production permanently.

In connexion with the recovery of vanadium from our mixed minerals, we shall produce this metal in the form of a fused oxide, which is convenient for shipment and an excellent basis for the manufacture not only of ferro-vanadium but of all vanadium products.

I have been closely in touch for many years with the High Speed Steel Alloys, Limited, who produce ferro-vanadium for the British steel trade, and vanadium salts of all kinds for the growing uses in the chemical industry.

A very considerable variety of products, often in small quantities, is required, and from our point of view I feel that it is best to supply a standard basic product, leaving it to those in touch with the consumers of the various forms in which vanadium is used to manufacture the special products.

As it will become necessary to have a supply of vanadium-bearing zinc ore for the vanadium production, when the erection of the plant is complete, it was intended last month to start mining ore above the ground level from No. 3 Kopje, it being the aim of the management to have available at least one year's supply of ore in dumps on the surface, which is a safe policy, as in some months native labour is very plentiful for the purpose of obtaining additional tonnages, whereas in others—owing to the shortage of labour—a curtailment of mining naturally takes place.

FOURTEEN YEARS' ORE SUPPLY

So far as the mine is concerned the management is satisfied that there are now known, but not blocked out, reserves above the 225ft. level for over 14 years' supply of ore for the existing plant, and, say, within the next three to four years, when mining operations will have penetrated the various known ore occurrences, the opportunity should then be more advantageous for conducting development work to keep reserves ahead of the ore consumption.

During the year under review we have completed the prospecting of Nos. 5 and 6 Kopjes ore body, which has resulted in adding 350,000 tons of good quality zinc-lead sulphide ore to the reserves between the 225ft. and 800ft. levels, with every indication that the ore body extends to still greater depths.

The power installation at Mulungushi has been operating satisfactorily. We have expended a large amount, roughly £80,000 to date, on completing the new canal, and on creating additional diversion embankments and storm channels on the escarpment above the power generating station for the purpose of giving added protection to the building and equipment during heavy rains.

In conclusion, I wish to state that we are making various improvements in the plant which should lead to a reduction in the cost of production of zinc, and, though such reductions may only be slight, they are evidence of the care which is being taken by Mr. Stevens and his staff to reduce costs wherever possible.

THE PROFIT OUTLOOK

We are producing zinc at a cost within our estimates, and when the vanadium plant is at work this cost should be again reduced and add to the profits which are being made, notwithstanding the extraordinarily low figures now ruling for metals, no doubt due to world over-production. As our zinc is sold at a satisfactory premium, with an increase in the price of spelter and the sale of fused vanadic acid satisfactory profits should be made.

We should like to convey, not only on behalf of the board but from all of you, our thanks to Mr. Stevens and his staff for having erected and accomplished the successful running at Broken Hill, in Northern Rhodesia, of such a complicated plant, an achievement more satisfactory than we ever expected to obtain.

In the report which is in your hands you will find a great deal of information contained in the consulting engineers' and general manager's reports for the year under review, and we have also supplied you with a surface plan which should help to give you some idea of the development and equipment of the company's property.

I think you will have noticed by the names of the members who are on the board that most of us have visited the property, and it was with great pleasure that we learned that Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, also one of the directors of the company, was able to visit Broken Hill during the current year, and all the information he has brought back has been of a most satisfactory nature. At present six of the members of the board have visited the property, which is of great use to the board as a whole when considering any subject which may have to be dealt with and any recommendations made from the other side.

I now beg to move:—"That the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be and the same are hereby approved and adopted," and, previous to submitting the resolution, I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to address to the chair.

I call on Mr. Hockley to second the resolution.

MR. CROMWELL HOCKLEY'S SPEECH

Mr. CROMWELL HOCKLEY.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—It has been my privilege on several occasions to second the adoption of the report. In doing so I have made, in conjunction with the Chairman, many definite statements as to my belief in the property belonging to your company in relation to the tonnages of ore, the power capacity, the process, and the managerial skill which we have engaged on your behalf, and I venture to say that if you look at the signatures to the various reports which are incorporated with the balance-sheet—names well known in South Africa—you will agree that statements the Chairman and myself and others of the board have made are to-day confirmed.

On page 7 of the report, under the reference to vanadium production, you will have read these words:—"London have already succeeded in finding a market." What that means is this. Your chairman has not been idle; he has not been discouraged; he has had many other enterprises to look after and has had public duties to fill; nevertheless, he has visited the Continent on many occasions to have conferences, and as a result he is able to report to-day that a market has been secured for this wonderful product in your mine at Broken Hill. Your board have never been discouraged; they have proceeded steadily on with the completion of the dam and all the necessary developments and extensions, regardless of fall in prices or any pessimism that may be abroad.

With reference to the options, which it is suggested should be renewed, I would like to say this: option holders should not say to themselves, "Can I buy the shares cheaper in the market?" They should rather address themselves to the point, "Can I do anything to help the board of directors of this great enterprise which is being built up in South Africa?" Disregard the price of the shares for the moment. I am an option holder myself, gentlemen. I shall exercise every one of them, and I invite you to do the same. I therefore beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts. (Cheers.)

A SHAREHOLDER'S QUESTION

Mr. H. J. GOSSCHALK.—Mr. Chairman, you have not referred to lead at all. Could you give us any indication as to what price lead would have to rise to before it would pay to mine. And do I understand correctly that 6d. will have to be paid and will be returned by way of commission to the option holder. Further, can you tell us anything about the copper discoveries of which we have read in the Press lately? (Hear, hear.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN.—The 6d. which will have to be paid will be on capital account and will not be returnable, but it will be taken to reduce the liability on the shares when the options are exercised, and the option will be for 12 months.

The copper occurrence has been known for a very long time, but it is no use giving information relating to some discovery in the early stages as it might perhaps eventually prove of no value. It is far more important that we should do a certain amount of development and drilling and ascertain if it is of any value. It will take several months at our present rate of development before any reliable statement can be made. Our principal work is connected with the development of the very large zinc and lead ore bodies we have on the property and the production of zinc at the lowest possible price. You will have gathered from the remarks I have made that when the vanadium plant is running the extraction of zinc should be on the basis of about 85 per cent. instead of a little over 79 per cent. We are now producing zinc at a cost price which very few mines in the world can equal, and that is a great achievemene in a place in Northern Rhodesia situated a little over 1,300 miles from a port, and it is really a great credit to the whole of the technical staff in our employ on the property. (Hear, hear.)

If and when we produce lead we shall go into the question of cost, but production will be on a small scale, and then only when zinc is being extracted from ore bodies on a certain portion of our property. Our profits from zinc should be satisfactory when there is an improvement in the price of the metal, which is now about £16 a ton, comparing with our original estimate of £26 to £27, and in producing 20,000 tons of zinc per annum, which is what we are doing to-day, the difference in profits is about £10 a ton, but additions to the price of zinc mean additional profits. I think that, though we can express no opinion on the subject of the present ruling prices of base metals, so far as I am concerned I may venture to say that at no distant date there should be an improvement in the price of zinc of, say, £1 or £2 or perhaps £2 10s. a ton. The zinc we are producing is electrolytic, and our brand is well known and popular in the market, commanding a satisfactory premium. The premium varies, and I do not think it would serve any useful purpose to refer to it, as it is bound to differ in many cases, and it is better in your interest that we should not mention it.

The motion was carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The CHAIRMAN next moved the re-election of Mr. Cromwell Hockley and Sir Ernest Oppenheimer as directors of the company. In doing so, he said that Sir Ernest Oppenheimer lived in South Africa and was always paying visits to the company's property. Either he or Mr. L. A. Pollak, one of his colleagues on the board of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, was on the property over and over again during the course of the year. Mr. Cromwell Hockley, who knew as much about the property as he (the chairman) did, having visited it, was a most useful director.

Mr. E. BIRKENRUTH seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Annan, Dexter and Co. having been reappointed auditors the proceedings terminated.

S.T.D. MOTORS

REORGANIZATION APPROVED BY COURT

SUCCESS OF NEW TALBOT MODEL

PROSPECTS WITH IMPROVED TRADE

MR. JAMES TODD'S REVIEW

The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of S.T.D. Motors, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. JAMES TODD, J.P., F.C.A. (the chairman), presided.

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen,—First of all I regret to announce that two of our directors, Lord Queenborough and Mr. Louis Coatalen, are unable to be present through serious illnesses and send their regrets. I will ask the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. J. H. WATSON (joint secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and Mr. A. WHITE (joint secretary) read the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts for the past financial year have been duly circulated, and, in accordance with our usual practice, if you approve, they may be taken as read. (Agreed.) You will have seen from the directors' report accompanying the accounts and notice of meeting that our profit for the past year was £135,435 10s., the difference in the profits compared with the previous year being practically entirely due to the less amount of dividend which this company received from the Sunbeam Motor Car Company, Limited. The annual redemption of the Eight per Cent. Notes was duly carried out and the interest paid, and a full year's dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares was paid in November last.

You will also see from the report that the capital reorganization scheme which was carried by an overwhelming majority at the special meetings of shareholders in March last was approved by the Court on June 30 last without any qualification. The effect of this will not show in our accounts until the end of the current financial year, but, in order that shareholders may see the immediate effect of it, we have had a reconstructed balance-sheet prepared on the basis of the past year's figures—namely, September 30, 1929—and copies of this are available for all shareholders.

POSITION OF THE SUBSIDIARIES

With regard to the subsidiary companies, wherever it was thought advisable, re-valuations of assets have taken place, and the revised values will be embodied in the current balance-sheets, and in cases where there have been debit balances of profit and loss account these have also been dealt with in the scheme, and only good business in the motor industry is required to enable our companies to feel the benefit of these drastic adjustments. It is, however, generally known that this has not been the case, and, in common with many other motor concerns in the country, our sales have suffered by the general depression, and, until such time as trade generally reverts to the former normal conditions, it is to be feared we shall not enjoy to the full the effect of the reconstruction scheme which we anticipated would be the case when we commenced the very complicated and difficult task of drawing it up.

Following the capital reorganization scheme and the funding of arrears of Preference dividend being approved of at the special meetings of shareholders in March last, your directors were approached by some of the largest holders of both classes of shares with the object of consultation. As a result of conferences thereon your directors instructed Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., chartered accountants, to make a thorough investigation of the management and control of the various subsidiary companies owned by this company. Both your directors and the shareholders consulted considered that it would be valuable to have a report from an independent firm who specialize in this form of examination.

OBJECTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Your directors had three objects in view in arriving at this decision. First, to get an independent expert opinion on the control and management of the various subsidiary companies. Secondly, to see whether it was advisable after receiving such report to dispose of one or more of the subsidiary companies. Thirdly, with the object of the possible grouping together with other motor manufacturing concerns who at the present time are in direct competition with some of our subsidiary companies. Your directors have also had the great advantage of consultation with one whose name is a household word in both the engineering and business world, and whose advice has been on more than one occasion sought by the Government. I am not at liberty at the moment to say more, except that I can assure you that the whole of your board feel grateful for such advice, which will be considered in conjunction with the report of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. I want to make it quite clear to you all that, whatever the result of these reports may be, I have the full support of every member of this board in assuring you that your directors are only too anxious to be in a position to apply the recommendations which may be made in these reports.

FRENCH COMPANY'S SUCCESS

Now, dealing with the separate concerns, Automobiles Talbot, France, has again had a good year's trading and made a substantial profit, after payment of over 4,000,000fr. to the parent company by way of interest. Clement Talbot, Limited, made a profit of £35,000, an increase on the previous year. La Darracq Motor Engineering Company, Limited, owing to disorganization in this business—through the moving of the undertaking to Acton for the purposes of economy—a small loss was incurred.

As to Jonas Woodhead and Sons, Limited, good results have again been shown and the same dividend as last year has been maintained. Coming to W. and G. Du Cros, Limited, a large portion of these works is now used by Darracq Motor Engineering Company for body building, and the financial adjustments resulting therefrom should improve the position of this company. In Heenan and Froude, Limited, of Worcester and Manchester, the profits for the past year show a very great improvement on the previous year.

SUNBEAM AND TALBOT

The Sunbeam Motor Car Company, Limited, has generally been our most valuable profit-earning subsidiary, but since the middle of last summer, owing to the general depression in trade which has existed ever since, it was only reasonable to expect that the high-class, high-priced, luxury car would be among the first to suffer as a result of the decreased purchasing powers of the people most likely to buy that class of car. There are, of course, other reasons which I have no doubt will be dealt with more fully in the report of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., but we have already taken in hand a drastic reorganization of the control and management of the Sunbeam Company and have installed as general manager Mr. Robertson, who for some years past has been general manager of the Clement Talbot Company in London. His appointment has met with the full approval of both Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. and of the other authority to whom I have referred earlier in my speech.

The new model of the Talbot Company in London which has been lately placed on the market has pro

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	To-day	Aug. 26	Sept. 9
Pay-day ..	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Sept. 11

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅜ 56 ..	
88⅝ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	86⅜ 86⅝	–⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103¾ 103⅞ ..	
101⅞ 99⅝	Do., 4½% ..	102¾ 103 ..	
91⅜ 82⅜	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	91 91¼	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95⅛⅛ 95⅜⅛	–⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95¼ 96 ..	
80¾ 72⅞	Conversion, 5½% ..	79⅞ 79¾ ..	
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	99⅜⅛ 99⅝⅛	+⅛⅛
— —	Do., 4% ..	104⅞ 105⅛	+⅛
101⅜ 97¾	Treas. 5% '23-35	102⅝ 102⅞ ..	
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅜ 101⅜ ..	
99⅛⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4% '31-34	101⅛ 101⅜ ..	
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% .. 31-33	100⅛ 100⅜	–⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	58½ 59½ ..	
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63½ 64½ ..	
65⅜⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3%	64⅞ 65⅛ ..	
86 79	Tvsal.3% '23-53	82 84 ..	
266 239	Bank of England	256 258 ..	
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	83 85 ..	
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	62½ 63½ ..	
51⅛ 50⅜	Do., 4% ..	50⅝ 51⅜ ..	
51⅛ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44 45 ..	
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	100⅜ 100⅞ ..	
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	85½ 86½ ..	
109 103⅞	Sudan, 4½% ..	107⅜ 108 ..	
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Pty., 5% ..	63½ 64½ ..	
76¼ 70	Do., 5% ..	74½ 75½ ..	
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	103 104 ..	
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	102½ 103½ ..	
104 99	Met. Water, "A"	65½ 66½ ..	
67 58⅝	Do., "A" ..	65½ 66½	+⅛
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 5%	87½ 88½ ..	
73⅛ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	72½ 73½ ..	
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	61½ 62½ ..	
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	81½ 82½ ..	
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	96¼ 97¼	+¼

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 6% .. 31-41	97⅝ 98¼	+⅛
99¼ 90⅜	Do., 5% .. 45-75	89⅜ 90¼	+¼
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% .. 40-60	91⅜ 92¼	+⅛
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% .. 30-50	84 84½ ..	
95¼ 91⅜	Cape, 4% .. 16-36	94¼ 95¼	
86⅜ 78¼	Do., 3½% .. 29-49	83½ 84 ..	
81⅛ 78¼	Do., 3% .. 33-43	83 83½ ..	
113⅝ 108½	G.Cst., 6% .. 45-70	109¼ 109¾	+¼
104¼ 93	Kenya, 5% .. 48-58	102¼ 103¾ ..	
85⅝ 81⅞	N.Zld., 4½% .. 44-64	86 86⅜	+⅛
76⅞ 72½	Do., 5% .. 29-49	77½ 78 ..	
88 85⅛	N.S.W., 5% .. 35	87¼ 87¾	+¼
77 69¼	Do., 3½% .. 30-50	66 66½ ..	
94⅜ 90⅛	Do., 4% .. 48-58	90¼ 90⅝ ..	
99⅛ 88⅛	Do., 5½% .. 45-65	87⅞ 88	+¼
102 92	Do., 5¼% .. 47-57	90 90⅛	+¼
97⅞ 91⅞	N. Zeal., 5% .. 46	102 102½	+¼
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% ..	95½ 96⅜	
89⅜ 84⅞	Do., 4% ..	83-83½	+¼
89⅝ 84⅞	Do., 3½% .. 40	89¾ 90¼	
80⅜ 75	Do., 3% .. 1945	81 81½	
104⅛ 98⅛	Nig., 5% .. 47-57	100⅜ 101*	
92 85⅞	Qld., 5% .. 45-65	87½ 88	+½
84 77¾	Do., 4% .. 40-60	77 77½	
104⅛ 98⅜	S. Af., 5% .. 45-75	101 101½	
90 81½	Do., 4% .. 43-63	85¼ 85¾*	
89 84⅜	S.A.'st., 5% .. 45-75	88 88⅛	+1
102⅝ 97⅞	S.Rhd., 5% .. 34-49	99¾ 100¼*	
85⅛ 79½	Tas., 5½% .. 1940	85¼ 85¾	+¼
99⅛ 89	Vict., 5% .. 45-75	88 88½	+1
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% .. 29-49	69 69½	
99⅜ 91	W.As., 5% .. 45-75	88 88½	+1
90½ 86	Do., 3½% .. 29-49	87¼ 88¼	
81¼ 72	Do., 4% .. 51-71	79¾ 79¾	

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making up prices, Aug. 11	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85½	Arg., 4% Resolution ..	85½ 86⅛ ..	
81	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80⅝ 81⅛ ..	
93	Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	92½ 93½ ..	
103	Austrian, 4% ..	102½ 103½	+¼
111¼	Belgian, 7% ..	111 112 ..	
91	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	90⅛ 91⅞ ..	
49	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	48½ 50⅛	+⅛
56⅝	Do., 5% Funding ..	55⅜ 57⅛	+⅛
59⅛	Do., 5% 1913 ..	58⅜ 60⅛	+⅛
73	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	73 74*	+1
80	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	80 81	+½
58¼	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	58 59 ..	
78	Bulgarian, 7% ..	77 78 ..	
94½	Chile, 6% .. 1926 ..	94 95* ..	
86½	Do., 5% .. 1911 ..	86 88 ..	
105¾	Do., 7¼% .. 1922 ..	105 107 ..	
99⅛⅛	Chinese, 5% .. 1896 ..	97 98 ..	
80	Do., 4% .. 31-33	100⅛ 100⅝	–⅛
31	Do., 5% .. 1912 ..	29 31 ..	–1
56	Do., 5% .. 1913 ..	54½ 55½ ..	
43	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	40 43 ..	
15	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	11 15 ..	
22	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	23 26 ..	
112¾	Czechoslovakia, 5% ..	112½ 113½ ..	
74	Egyptian Unified ..	74 76 ..	
21⅛	French, 4% ..	20⅞ 21⅛ ..	
20⅜	Do., 4% ..	20⅜ 21 ..	
105¾	Midl. 6% ..	105½ 106½	+⅛
105¾	Nord, 5% ..	105½ 106½	+⅛
105¾	Orleans, 6% ..	105½ 106½	+⅛
105¾	P.L.M., 5% ..	105½ 106½	+⅛
109⅛	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	109 110	+⅛
101⅞	German, 7% ..	106 107 ..	
59⅛	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58 61 ..	
79	Do., 5% 1914 ..	78 80 ..	
101½	Do., Refugee ..	100½ 102 ..	
89¾	Do., 6% Stabilisation	89¼ 90¼*	
98⅜	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100½ 101⅜*	+⅛
17⅛	Italian, 3½% ..	17 18 ..	
100½	Do., Cons. Consort."B"	100 101 ..	
74⅜	Japan, 4% .. 1899	74¼ 75¼	+¼
92	Do., 5% .. 1907	91¾ 92¾ ..	
100	Do., 6½% .. 1924 ..	100 101 ..	
92	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	91½ 92½ ..	
19	Mexican, 5% ..	16 20	+⅛
76⅛	Peru, 6% .. 1928 ..	75 77 ..	
90	Polish, 7% ..	89 90 ..	
43	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	42½ 43½ ..	
47	Roumanian, 4% ..	46 47 ..	
2	Russian, 4% .. 1889	1½ 2½ ..	
2½	Do., 5% .. 1906 ..	2 3 ..	
1024	Siamese, 6% .. 1924 ..	102½ 103½ ..	
4	Turkish, 4% "Unified"	3¾ 4¼ ..	
65⅜	Uruguay, 5½% ..	65 66* ..	
5	Peruvian Corp. ..	4½ * 5½ ..	
38⅛	Do., Pref. ..	35½ 36½ ..	–1
105¾	German Potash, 7% ..	105½ 106½ ..	
78⅛	San Paulo Coffee, 7% ..	79 81	+2

BRITISH RAILWAYS

78½	Great Western ..	74¾ 75½	–¾
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80 81 ..	
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98 99 ..	
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94 95 ..	
36	L. Mid. and Scottish	35¾ 36½ ..	
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	77¾ 78¾ ..	
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	73½ 74½ ..	
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	61¾ 62¾	–¼
64	L. and N. East., Def.	61 63 ..	
187⅛	Do., Pref. ..	180 181½ ..	
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	84⅜ 85⅝ ..	
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	69¾ 70¾ ..	
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	55½ 56½ ..	
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	39½ 41 ..	–1
67⅛	Metropolitan ..	67 68 ..	
76	Met. Dist. ..	75½ 76⅛*	
25¼	Southern, Defd. ..	25 25½*	
68¾	Do., Preid. ..	68½ 69½ ..	
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80 81 ..	–¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98 99 ..	
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	87¼ 88¼ ..	–¼
23⅛	Underground, £1 ..	23⅝ 24⅛*	+1½d
—	Do., Income ..	10⅝¼ 10⅝¼	+¼

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

69½	Antofagasta, Cons.	68 70 ..	
—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	74 76 ..	
—	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	29 31 ..	
191⅛	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	91 93	+⅛
85	B.A. and Pacific ..	89½ 90	+⅛
69½	B.A. Western ..	69 71	+1
189½	Canadian Pacific ..	188½ 190½	–1
73½	Central Argentine ..	73½ 75½	+⅛
79	Central Uruguay ..	77½ 79½	+⅛
18⅝	Cordoba Central ..	19 21	+1
25	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	24 26 ..	
31½	Costa Rica ..	31½ 32½ ..	
79	Entre Rios ..	79 81	+⅛
—	Ind. Cont. America ..	37 39 ..	
38¼	Leopoldina ..	37 39 ..	
7⅛	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½ 8½ ..	
3½	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3 3½ ..	
165	San Paulo ..	165 169 ..	
7	United of Havana ..	6½ 8½ ..	

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅜⅛ ..		Lloyds, A.	61/6 ..	
Alexanders	3½ ..		Martins	7⅞⅛ ..	
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅝ +⅛		Mers., Ind. C.	12⅜ ..	
Bk. of Aust.	10½ ..		Midland	£174/3	+3d
B. Ld. & S.A.	8⅛⅛ –⅛		Do., £12		
Bk. of Mil.	61 ..		(£2 10s. pd.)	8⅞ ..	
Bk. of S.W.	32½ ..		Nat. Bk. of Com.	10⅝* ..	
Bk. of N.Z.	54/0 ..		Nat. Dist. B.	10⅛⅛ ..	
Barclays, A.	8 ..		Nat. Provin.	29 ..	
Do., B.	57/6 ..		Nat. India	40¾ ..	
Do., D.C.O.	27/6 +1½d		Nat. Prov.,£4	1.5⅝ ..	
Brit. of Can.	60 ..		Nat. of Scot.	60 ..	
Can. Com.	50 ..		Stand., S.A.	145* ..	
Char. India	17 ..		Un. of Aust.	9⅛⅛ +⅛⅛	
District	27⅛ ..		Un. Discount	9½ ..	
Ltd. Bk.	5⅞ +⅛⅛		Westminster	78⅜ ..	
Hambros	8¾ ..		Do., £1	51/9 ..	
Hongkong	107 ..		Wms. Dcns.	44¾	

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	16⅜ ..	Nthn. Assur.	16⅛ ..
Atlas Assur.	12⅝ ..	Phoenix, f.p.	14 ..
Britannic ..	15¼ +¼	Prudential	22¾ ..
Eagle Star	11⅞ ..	Do., "B"	32⅛ ..
Empr'rs Liab.	70/0 ..	Royal	71⅛⅛ –⅛
Gen. Accid.	14½ ..	R. Exchange	51⅝⅛ ..
Guardian	34⅛ ..	Scottish, "A"	16 ..
Sea ..	68/6 ..	Do., ..	68/6 ..
Ldn. and L.	27 –⅛	Sun Insur.	59 ..
Ldn. Assur.	9¼ ..	Sun Life	52¼ ..
N. Brit. & M.	32 ..	Y'kshr'e(50/-)	68⅝ ..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/6 ..	Engl. Cotton	15/* ..
Bleachers	16/3 ..	Fine Spinners	19/3 ..
Burnley Ind.	9/9 ..	Hoyle, 5%	5/6 ..
Brad. Dyers	19/6 –5d	Do., Pref.	19/3 +1½d
Brit. Celanese	9/9 –5d	Do. Defd.	5/3 ..
Do., 2nd Pf.	8-4½ –1½d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0 ..
Brit. Cot. Dyers	4/3 ..	Linen Thread	11⅜ ..
Brit. Rails, ..	4/3 ..	Lister ..	12/0 ..
Calico Print.	6/6 ..	Patons & B.	19/4½* +4½d
Can. Celanese	1¾ ..	Ryelands ..	15/0 ..
Ch'n Assur.	5 +⅛	Salt Union ..	11⅜ ..
Coats ..	50/- –5d	Sanit'y Laund.	6/3 ..
Cock, Son	8/0 ..	Sutn Vlacose	10/0 ..
Courtaulds	29⅛*	Wardle& Dav	11⅞ ..

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ins.	23/0 ..	Hydro Elec.	54 ..
Atlas ..	25/6 ..	Johnson&Ph.	39/0 +1/0
Barcelona Tr.	26⅛ –1½	Metro. Elec.	40/0 ..
Brit. Ld.Com.	25/9 ..	Mtge. Ld.Com.	50/0 ..
Brit. Tract.	35⅜* –1½	Do., 1st Pf.	76⅞ –⅛
Brit. Insul.	72/6 –6d	Mid Counties	27/6 ..
Brush Elec.	11⅞ ..	N'ern Ire. Elec.	25/0 ..
Calcdonian	69/0 ..	Perak River	9/6 ..
City of Lond	54/3 ..	Siemens ..	21/6 ..
County Lond.	44/6 ..	Telog. Const.	17* ..
English Elec.	13/9 –3d	Vic. Falls ..	3* ..
Gen. Elec.	66/3 –3d	Whitehall, Pf.	24/6 ..
Henry's Ld.	5⅛* ..	Yorkshire ..	51/9 +3d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	10/0 ..	Imperial Tob.	47⅜ ..
Am.-Dnst. Df.	4/3 ..	Imp. Tob. Can.	37/9 –3d
Apollinaris ..	7/0 –6d	Ist. Nickel ..	21⅝⅛ –⅛
Asd. Cement	23-7½ ..	Kreuger & T.	27¼ –¼
Bovril, Def.	58/0 –6d	Lautaro, Pf.	5⅜⅛ +⅛
Brit. Alum.	1 15⅛	Do., Def'rre	1⅛ ..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5½ –1½	Lever, 7% Pf.	22 10½
Brit. & S.Pac.	16/0 ..	Liverpool Nit.	8/0 ..
Brit. Match	24/3 ..	London Brick	40 1½ +1½d
Brit. Oil Cake	28/9 ..	Manbre & Gar.	14/0 ..
Brit. Port.Can	2⅛⅛ ..	Marconi Mar.	1 15⅛⅛ ..
Brit. Ropes	3/6 ..	Do., Can. ..	7⅛ –⅛⅛
Cab.&W."B"	11 ..	Mather & P.	2⅛ ..
Do.,7½%"A"	21 –½	Nairn.M.& C.	1 15⅛⅛ ..
Do.,5½%Pf.	7½⅛ –1½⅛	New Tam'n'y	15/0 ..
Carreras "A"	7⅝ –⅛⅛	P. & O. Def.	43/6 ..
Col. Graph.	3⅞⅛ –⅛⅛	Phillips (G.)	1 13⅛ –1½⅛
Crittall	24/0 +3d	Pinchin J'son	42/3 ..
Cr.& Bl.,1 Pf.	10/6 –1½d	Prim. Hldgs.	25/0 +9d
Cunard 8%	19/6 ..	Royal Mail ..	22⅜ ..
Dunlop Rbr.	10/10⅜ –1½d	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	1¼ ..
E.Ready(G.B.	16-4½ +4½d	Sth. Met. Gas	103½ ..
Finlay, Jas.	31⅝⅛ –1½⅛	Spillers ..	19/9 ..
Furness, W.	33/0* ..	Stwd.Mnth.B	14⅜ –⅛
Gas Lt. & C.	19-11⅛* ..	TarapacaNit.	6/6 –6d
Gaumont Br.	12-4½ +1½d	Turner & N't	22⅝⅛ –1⅛⅛
Globe Tel. ..	15 ..	Utd. Dairies	51/6 ..
Gramophone	23⅝⅛ +⅛⅛	Un. Molasses	1 19⅛⅛ +1⅛⅛
Harrisons&C	37⅛ ..	Unilever ..	29⅛ –⅛
Imp. Con.Gas	355 ..	Utd.Tob. (S.)	3 15⅛⅛ ..
Imp. Smelt.	15/0 ..	Wallpaper D.	45/0 ..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	3/6 ..	Howard & B.	13⅛⅛ ..
Armstrong	0/7 ..	Lambert ..	32/9 ..
Babcock&W.	53/6 ..	Pease & Ptns.	2/0 ..
Baldwins ..	2/3 +1½d	Platt Bros.	4/9 ..
Bengal ..	8/0 ..	Powell, Duff.	8/0 ..
B.S.A. ..	9/0 ..	Richds. West	2/6 ..
Bolsover ..	15/3 +3d	Ruston & H.	5/0 ..
Brown(John)	2/9 ..	S. Speakman	9⅛ ..
Cammell Ld.	1-7½ ..	Staveley ..	19-1½ ..
Consett ..	7/6 ..	Stew.&L.Def.	23/6 ..
Cory (Wm.)	56/0 ..	S. Durham ..	21/3 ..
Dorman Long	4/9 +3d	Swan, Hunter	20/0 ..
Ebbw Vale ..	0-10½ ..	Tata, Deb. ..	97⅛* ..
Guest, Kenn.	53/9 ..	Thomas, R. ..	2/3 ..
Hadfields ..	6/9 ..	Vickers ..	7-1⅛⅛ ..
Harfd.&W.P.	6/1⅛ ..	Weardale,Df.	16/6 –5d
Hopkinson ..	1⅛⅛ ..	Yk.Am.A&D	7/0 ..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	26/3 ..	National Bus	24/9 ..
Dennis Bros.	38/9 –6d	Rolls-Royce	41/3 ..
Ford ..	85/3 +9d	Rover ..	7/0 ..
Guy Motors	15/0 ..	Singer ..	22/0 ..
Humber ..	16/6 ..	S.T.D., Pref.	8/3 +6d
Imp. Airways	25/9 +3d	Smith, S., Df.	3/0 ..
Leyland ..	63/0 –9d	Thornycroft	56/6 ..
Lucas, J. ..	66/3 –1/3	Til. & Brit. ..	42/6 ..
Morris,7½Pf.	21-7½ ..	Till. Stevens	9/6 –3d
Napier, D. ..	10-4½ ..	Tilling, T. ..	93/6 +1/0

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	27/0 +9d	Hoare ..	68/3 +3d
Barclay Perk.	28/0 ..	Ind, Coope,	67/0 ..
Bass, Ratcl.	67/0 ..	Meux's ..	58/0 ..
Benskin's ..	36/6 ..	Mitch's & B.	57/0 ..
C.of Lon.,Def	15/3 ..	S. African ..	20/0* ..
Courage ..	67/3 +3d	Taylor Wlkr.	55/3 ..
Distillers ..	60/9* ..	Walker,P.&C	17/3 ..
Guinness ..	107/6 +1/0	Watney, Def.	62/6 ..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	19/3 –3d	Lewis, Pfd. ..	46/3 ..
Army & N. ..	37/6 +3d	Lipton ..	5/1⅜ ..
Barker ..	55/0 ..	Lyons, "A" ..	41⅜⅛ ..
BootsPure D.	57⅛ ..	Maple ..	28/3 +6d
Carlton ..	30/0 ..	Map.& Webb	10/3 +3d
Debenhams ..	7/0 ..	Maypole,Def.	5/0 ..
Fredk.Hotels	11/10½ +3d	Savoy Hotel	29/6 ..
Gordon Htls.	12/10½ ..	Selfridge, Pf.	23/9 ..
Harrods ..	58/6 –3d	Smart Bros. ..	1⅝⅛ ..
Harr'ds(B.A.)	13/9 +1½d	Spiers&P10/0	15/9 ..
Home&C.4/0	12/9 +3d	Waring & G.	5/0 ..
Internat. Tea	20/3 ..	Whiteley ..	45/0 ..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	32/0 ..	Daigety ..	8⅞ ..
Arz.Sthn.Ld.	20/0 ..	Forestal ..	14/0 –3d
Aust. Est. M.	50 ..	Goldsbr., Mt.	27/0 ..
Aust.Merc.f.p.	6½ ..	Hudson's B.	21⅝⅛ –1⅛
Brit. N.Born.	5/6 ..	Kassala Cot.	6/0 ..
Cty. Ld. Real	17/6 ..	N.Zld. & M.	9/4 ..
Cordova ..	1/3 ..	Sudan Plants	2⅜⅛ ..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	10-4½ ..	L. Asiatic ..	2-10½ ..
An.-Dutch ..	25/0 –3d	Lamut ..	25-7½ ..
An.-Java ..	1-7½ –1½d	Malacca ..	16/3 ..
An.-Malay ..	6-10½ –7½d	Malaya Lam.	16/0 –6d
Bah Lias ..	1½ ..	Mendaris ..	10/0 –7½d
Bajoe Kidoel	1¼ ..	Merliman ..	1/9 ..
Batu Tiga ..	17/6 ..	Pataling ..	15/0 –3/9
Bertam Cons.	2-7½ ..	Perak ..	2/0* ..
BukitMert'm	1/9 ..	Rembau Jelei	17/6 ..
Castlefield ..	3/6 ..	Rubber Tst.	26/9 –10½d
Cons., Malay	4/0 ..	Sarawak ..	1/0 ..
Duff Devt. ..	¼ ..	Selangor Un.	1/3 ..
E. Asiatic ..	1-4½ ..	Sennah ..	23/9 ..
Grand Cent.	11-10½ ..	Sialang ..	16/3 –1/3
Gula Kalumpa	15/0 ..	Sialtis Rbr.	12/6 ..
Highlands ..	1⅞⅛ ..	Sum. Para ..	2/0 ..
Java Invest.	1⅜⅛ ..	Tandjong ..	1⅜⅛ –1⅛
Java United	1 ..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅝⅛ ..
Jugra&Carey	11/9 –3d	Telgagerdja	16/3 –1/3
Kapar Para	16/3 –2/3	U. Serdang	2/6 –1½d
Kuala Lump.	26/0 ..	U. Sua B't'g	37/6 ..
Labu ..	28/9 ..	U. Sumatra	1-11⅛ ..
Lanadron ..	8/9 ..	U. Temiang	1-11⅛ ..
Linggi ..	27⅛⅛ ..	Vallambrosa	8/9 –3d

TEA

Amal. Est...	17 ..	East'n Prod.	3⅛⅛ ..
An.-Ceylon ..	26/9* ..	Empire ..	35/0 ..
Assam Co. ..	29/3* ..	Galaha ..	5⅜⅛ –1⅛
AssamFront.	1-1⅛⅛ ..	Imperial Tea	30/0* ..
Bogaw't'awa	3⅝* ..	Jhanzie ..	45/0 ..
Bramap'tra	27* ..	Jokai ..	2⅛⅛ –1⅛⅛
Brit. Indian	2¼ ..	Jorehaut ..	2⅞⅛ ..
Budla Beta	3⅜ ..	LankaPlant.	1-1⅝⅛ ..
Carolina ..	2⅛⅛ ..	Lebong ..	3-2⅝⅛ ..
Ceylon Plant.	4⅜ ..	Lungla ..	10/6 ..
Chargola ..	17/6 –7½d	Makum ..	1-1⅛⅛ ..
Chubwa ..	69/6 ..	Nedeem ..	35/6 ..
Cons. T. & L.	20 ..	NewDimbula	5⅝⅛ ..
Darjeeling ..	2-8⅝⅛ ..	NuwaraEliya	5* ..
Darj. Cons.	67/6 ..	Pabbojan ..	4⅛ ..
Deuddi ..	15/9 +3d	Scot. T. & L.	2-7½⅛ ..
Dooars ..	46/9 ..	Singlo ..	2-7⅜* ..
Doom Dooma	3⅝ –1⅛	Travancore	2⅞⅛ ..
East'n Assam	5⅛ ..	Upper Assam	1-3⅜⅛* ..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	15/0 ..	Lobitos ..	1¾ –1⅛⅛
A.-Egypt, B	2-9⅛⅛ ..	Mex. Eagle ..	12/3 –3d
A.-Persian ..	4 –1⅛⅛	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3 ..
Apex Trin. ..	1⅛⅛* ..	Ramsis, £1sh	2/6* ..
Attock ..	1-9⅛⅛ ..	R. Dutch	32⅛ ..
Brit. Borneo	8/9 ..	Shell	43-3⅛⅛ ..
Brit. Burmah	4/9 ..	Spies (2/-) ..	0-4½⅛ ..
Brit. East'n Pt	5-7½⅛ ..	Steaua Rom.	2-1½⅛ ..
Burmah ..	4¼ ..	Trinidad C.	3/0 –6d
Canad. Eagle	10-4½ ..	Trinidad L.	2-4⅝⅛ ..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6 ..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5-4½⅛ ..
Creole ..	1¼ –1⅛⅛	Ural Caspian	0/6 ..
Kern River	4/0 ..	V.D.C. Ord.	2-7⅛⅛ –1⅛⅛

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	15/3 +3d	Modder, B. ..	14/3 +3d
Anglo-Amer.	11⅛⅛ –1⅛⅛	Modder, Deep	1 3⅛⅛ ..
An.-French	1 2⅛⅛ ..	Modder. East	1-9⅛⅛ ..
Brakpan ..	2-1⅛⅛ ..	Mozambique	7/9 –3d
C. Mining, Br.	1-6½⅛ ..	Natal N. Col.	3⅛⅛ ..
City Deep ..	7/3 +3d	New Jagers.	1⅛⅛ –1⅛⅛
Cons. Goldfds.	7/6 +3d	New Modder.	3-1⅛⅛ ..
Cons. G. Fds.	1-13⅜⅛ –1⅛⅛	New State A.	1-6⅛⅛ ..
Cons. M.R. ..	17/3 +3d	Nourse ..	10/6 +9d
Cons. M. Sel.	12/0 ..	Randf'tn R.	10-4½⅛ +1½d
Crown ..	3¼ ..	Rand Mines	2-1⅛⅛ ..
Dagsafontein	1¼ +1⅛⅛	Rand Select.	8/0 ..
De Beers D.	6⅜ –⅛	Rob. Deep B.	3/9 ..
Durban Deep	13/3 +3d	S.A. Town ..	8/3 ..
East Geduld	2¼ +1⅛	S.W. Africa	16/0 ..
East Rand ..	10/9 –1⅛⅛	Springs ..	5-1⅛⅛ +1⅛⅛
Geduld ..	3-15⅛ +1⅛⅛	Sub Nigel ..	2⅞ ..
Gen. Mining	2-5⅛⅛ ..	T. Cons. Lds.	1¼ –1⅛
Govt. Areas	1¾ ..	Union Corp.	3 ..
J'b'g'Cons'd	35/6 ..	W. Rgn Deep	1-17⅛⅛ ..
Knights ..	10/6 +9d	Vereen'g Est.	1-15⅛⅛ ..
Langlaagte ..	24/6 ..	W. Rd. Cons.	6-1⅛⅛ –1½d
Meyer & C. ..	1⅛⅛ ..	West Springs	14-3⅛⅛ ..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb	11/9 –6d	Rhod. Cong.B	13⅜⅛ –⅜⅛
Cam & Motor	⅞ ..	Rhod. K't'ga	1-1½⅛ ..
Chartered ..	52/4½ ..	Rhod. Sel. Tr	1⅜⅛ ..
Glds. Rhod.	8-1½⅛ ..	Roan Antel.	1-8⅛⅛ –1⅛⅛
Loangwa ..	3/0 –3d	Selukwe ..	2/6 ..
Lonely Reef	1 ..	Shamva ..	1/0 ..
N'Changa ..	3-7⅛ –1⅛	Tang'ka Con.	1⅛⅛ –1⅛⅛
Rhod.Ang.-A	1-1⅛⅛ –1⅛⅛	Wankie Coll.	1-1⅛⅛ ..
Rhod. B. H.	2/3 –3d	Zambesia Ex.	1-9⅛⅛ –1⅛⅛

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	6/3 ..	Bisichi ..	6/0 ..
Ashanti ..	30/0 +6d	Fanti Cons.	10/3 ..
Assoc.Nigeria	4/9 ..	Naraguta ..	⅜ ..

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	9/3 ..	Pahang ..	7/0 ..
Bangrin ..	1⅛⅛ ..	Petaling ..	10/3 ..
Gopeng ..	1⅞ ..	Renong ..	1-16⅛⅛ ..
Hong-kong ..	14/3 ..	Siamese ..	8/9 ..
Idris ..	6/0 ..	Sthn. Mala'n	9/9

Brit. Nib. Borneo, 5/11½ -/4½ -/4½ -/8
Brit. S.Afrca. Bds., 99/7½ -/7½ 99 -/8 -/7½ -/9 -/8 -/7½ -/12
-/4½ -/9 -/9½ -/9 -/5½ -/8 2/-
Do., Bearer, 99/8½ -/9½ -/4½
Chosen Corp., 1st, 7/6½ -/7½ -/7½
City of Lond. Real, 17/7½ -/7½ 17/- -/6 -/11½ 17/-
Do., 5% Pref. (free of tax), 18/9
Covent Garden Prop., 7% Pref., 20/3
Dalgety, 8/11½
Do., 4½% Deb., 80½
Exploration, 4/3
Forestal Land, 14/6½†† -/6 -/7½ -/11½
Do., Pref. (6%), 14/6 14/-
Grosvenor House (Park Lane), 6½% Deb., 94
Hudson's Bay, 58/3 7/- 6/3 -/10½ 7/- 6/10½ 8/11½ 6/10½ -/10½
Imperial American Invest., 12/9 -/6
Lond. Co. and L. Props., 27/10½ -/9 -/9 -/6 8/3
7/10½ -/10½
Mexican Gent. Bir., 4% "A" Deb., 9
Do., 4% "B", 20/-
Montague (Bearer), 7/9
Nat. Bk. Egypt, 2/6 -/6
N. Zea. Ln. and Merc., 5% Pref., 84½
Parent, Deb., 1/3½
Do., Pref., 2/6 -/6
Peel River, 9d ¼ 5 4 4
Peruvian, 5% ½ ½ ½ 5 5½ 5 5½ 6 5½ 6 5½ 7
Tower Securities, 7% Pref., Pref., 59/9 -/9
Primitive Holdings, 24/6½ 7/- -/6 7/- 6/9 7/3 6/10½ -/9
Rubber Plants, 3/7½ -/6 -/6 7/- 6/9 7/3 6/10½ -/9
Selangor, 5, Mardi Lde (Grand Prop., 6% Deb., 97½
Slough Estates, 30/6
Staveley, 16/-
Suchan Prods., 43/11½ -/6½ -/9 -/11½ -/11½
Town Invests., 48/9 -/9
Trust and Ag. Assets, Deb., -/32††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Newfoundland, 50/- 50/-
Do., 6% Pref., 23/6 -/9
Ash Prop., 1/-
Do., 7½% Pat. Pref., 11/6 -/6
Brazil Land, 2/-
Brit. Columbia, "A," 837 7 1½ 1 7
Do., B., 152
Brit. Controlled, 7% Pref., 20/7½
Brit. Guiana Consolidation, 6½% Obgs., 98
C. of San Paulo Impts., 8/3½ 7/7½ -/6½ -/7½ -/9
Consols, 4% Deb., 1/6
Do., 5% Deb., 88/9 7/6 6/10½ 7/6 8/11½ -/11½
Daily Mail, 10/-, 3/4
Dalgety, 4½%, Deb., 80½
Eendrafrian, 1/-, Pat. Pref., 90½
Gold Fields, 7/7½
Greyhound Racing Assn., 3/4, 3/4
Do., 6% Pref., 2/3 -/3 -/3½
Hydro-Electric Securities, 9/3½ -/3 -/3 -/3½
1½ 4 4½ 3½ 4 4½ 5½ 4 4½ 5 4½ 5 4½ 5½ 4 4½ 5 4½ 5½ 4 4½ 5 4½ 5½ 4

EDUCATIONAL
(Continued from Page 19)

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.

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(continued)

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A well FURNISHED spacious SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM adjoining en suite; telephone; with telephone in sitting room, private house, for bachelor; large bath room, constant hot water; terms, including good breakfast and service, 4½gns. weekly.—21, St. Ann's-terrace, St. John's Wood, close Lord's.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water; gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. Cuisine a speciality. Private garden. From 3gns. Park 0173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; lacing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5661.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Ken. 4300.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

16, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE. PARK 9681.
ALL newly decorated.—Bed-sitting rooms, furnished and unfurnished; fitted basins; constant hot water; four bath rooms; from 17s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. per week; excellent meals and service as required.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

EARL'S COURT.
ALSO at 54, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, well-appointed ROOMS; partial board from 2gns.
AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.)
19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)
ALSO FOR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 2183.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night; gas fires; most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.
ASSURED COMFORT; good cooking; personal supervision; two minutes Hyde Park. Moderate terms.—White Lodge, 18, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.
ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.
ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATION with meals as required for VISITORS to LONDON, or permanent, double and single, divan beds; geyser baths; moderate. Also artistic ground-floor flatlet with conveniences. 12, Rona-gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone Kens. 8694.

7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station.
ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS, newly decorated, furnished by Maples; divan beds; gas fires and rings; constant hot water central heating. Western 1381.
ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN FLATLETS, singles from 25s., doubles from 3gns., inclusive baths, light, service, gas fires and cookers; near Kensington Gardens and Tube.—61, Kensington Gardens-square. Park 9036.

9, OXFORD-TERRACE, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE BED SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, moderate terms from 30s., including breakfast and baths; near Marble Arch. Padd. 6648.
ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS gentlewoman's charming sunny house, quiet, central, from 25s. to 2½gns.; meals optional; excellent cooking and service (gentlewoman); suit business, professional women and married couples.—23, Durham-terrace, W.2. (Buses 15, 7.) Park 2417.
ATTRACTIVE SUITE, newly decorated; large sitting room with balcony overlooking garden, two bed rooms, bath; excellent food; constant hot water; very reasonable terms for long let.—62, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 16s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and wardrobes, fitted basins, gas fires, grillers; central heating; lounges; dancing; hall porter. Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, 81, Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9900 (2 lines).

27, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

AT SHIRLEY'S.—Personal supervision. From 2½gns. Bed and breakfast from 25s. Park 6086.
AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, EARL'S COURT.—LUXURY BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, baths; from 2gns. single, 4gns. double; dinners. Ken. 2528.

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

AT Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—20 well-furnished SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; en pension from £2 17s. 6d.; handsome lounge restaurant; large grounds, eight TENNIS COURTS; bridge; five minutes' walk Lord's Cricket Ground. Skating, Warwick-avenue Tube, 10mins. Piccadilly; bus service to all parts.—Mrs. Holt. 'Phone, Abercorn 2182.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.
AT 6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, each fitted hot and cold water; gentlemen, married couples. Padd. 8135.
AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.—Well furnished Bed-Sitting Room, with hot and cold water; all bed rooms; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 6506.
AT 8, MANSON-PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, single or double; good service; central; quiet, comfortable.—Kensington 3513.
AT VICTORIA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; double, single; furnished; gas fire, cosy corner, meter; electric light, bath (geyser); moderate.—5, Ebury-street, S.W.1.
AT 40, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Park, Tubes, omnibuses); gas fires, Scotch management (ladies). Well recommended. Moderate terms.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.,

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s.; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

PHYLLIS CHAMBERS.

BACHELORS' BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, bath, light, and attendance; all fitted with basins, hot and cold running water; from 30s.—48, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Tele., Park 5097.
BACHELOR'S FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast only.—Bryanston Chambers, 25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5063.
BAKER-STREET.—Large well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM with Breakfast in well-appointed maisonnette.—7, Dorset-street, W.1. Welbeck 2219.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Self-Contained SERVICE SUITES and Single; Rooms; hot and cold water all rooms; everything new; quite out of the ordinary; prices from 2 guineas, inclusive of plain breakfast, service, electric light.—12, Petersham-terrace, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 4739.
BEAUTIFULLY appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS and Suites; off Queen's-gate; meals as required.—'Phone, Western 6096.

25, CHENISTON-GARDENS, W.8.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single; sunny; redecorated; comfortable.
BED-SITTING ROOMS just opening; exceptionally well furnished and decorated; hot and cold water in rooms, ample bath rooms; quiet position facing South.—20, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, few minutes' walk Marble Arch. Ambassador 2952.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, Furnished as sitting rooms; or divan and concealed beds. Single 30s., double (large) 42s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube). Western 0266; and 9, Grenville-place (adjoining). Western 1256.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires, breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, well Furnished, minute Earl's Court Station; gas fires, constant hot water, breakfast; from 30s.; double 65s.—'Phone, Frobisher 1231.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 25s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, all newly decorated; S.W.7, two minutes Gloucester-road Station; gas fires, rings, constant hot water; from 30s.; good breakfast and service.—Tele., Frobisher 4061, mornings.
BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Superior BACHELOR APARTMENTS, sitting, bed baths; electric lights, gas fires; telephone; ten minutes Victoria, three minutes Hyde Park corner.—26, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.
BROOK-STREET.—Daintily Furnished Single Bed Room on first floor; private flat available immediately, 2gns. weekly, including light, baths, attendance.—Tele. Mayfair 6095.
BUSINESS and professional men.—Large, well FURNISHED ROOMS, BREAKFAST, bath; 30s.; good bath rooms.—6, Nevern-road, Earl's Court. Frob. 1409.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

MARBLE ARCH.

ADJOINING HYDE PARK.
BUSINESS MEN'S BED-SITTING ROOMS, entirely redecorated and furnished; also Ground-floor Suite available; bath rooms each floor; telephone. Very moderate terms.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.
CADOGAN CHAMBERS, 121, SLOANE-STREET.—Bachelor Self-Contained Suite, 6½gns.; charming bed-sitting room, 3½gns.; others 2gns. Service. (Sloane 6785.)
CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.—2, Observatory-gardens. FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS for gentlemen; suite or single; quiet; open view. Western 2325.
CAVENDISH-SQUARE (few minutes off).—LARGE, well FURNISHED bed-sitting room; all conveniences.—'Phone Welbeck 4985.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

CHARMING BED-SITTING ROOMS near Baker-street Station; full service. Welbeck 7585.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.

CHARMING FURNISHED Service Flat; three rooms; constant hot water; meals if desired. Padd. 5655.
CHARMING FURNISHED SUITE, one or two bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen, bath; private house; 3½ guineas weekly.—3, Nottingham-place, Baker-street, W.

43, WESTBOURNE-GARDENS.

CHARMING HOUSE run as RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS; very good unfurnished rooms from 21s. to 35s.; excellent meals optional. Secretary. Park 4525.
COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET.—Call 9, Welbeck-street; or 'phone Welbeck 9139.
COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, baths, valeting, in retired officer's house, Hyde Park, from 45s. weekly; dinners optional.—Paddington 5108 or BM/NSWK, London.

42, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.

DOUBLE BED ROOM, 4gns., single 2gns., inclusive. Comfortable; well recommended; Gloucester-road.

DULWICH COURT.

COLLEGE-ROAD, S.E.21. 'Phone, Sydenham 2807.—A Private Residential with every comfort; 13min. City and Victoria, next Sydenham-hill Station; tennis; garage.
EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; a specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; pubtie rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.
ENGLISH Family in Hampstead offer HOME to PAYING GUEST; young society; car, tennis.—'Phone after 7 p.m. to arrange interview.—Maida Vale 8408.
EXCEPTIONAL TERMS to VISITORS and RESIDENTS. BREAKFAST and DINNER from, single 2gns., double 3gns. French and English cooking. Quiet, very central.—23, Queen's-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
FERNLEIGH COURT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Fitzjohn's-avenue.—Every home comfort; tennis; hot water all rooms; terms moderate; inspection invited, Hampstead 6083.
FEW GUESTS RECEIVED. English family; nice house and gardens, Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box N.1925, The Times, E.C.4.

BAKER-STREET.

SMALL BUT ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOM. FOR LADY or GENTLEMAN; entirely modern, convertible furniture, giving appearance of sitting room; electric, phone, hot and cold water; meals if required; 20s. per week, including full service.—Apply Housekeeper, 27, York-street, W.1.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

FURNISHED ROOMS and SUITES; running water; meals as desired; every convenience; near Selfridge's and Park. Padd. 5787.
GENTLEMAN offered COMFORTABLE HOME in a private family living in own house and grounds; Kingston Hill district.—Write Box H.59, The Times, E.C.4.
MAIDA VALE, W.9.
GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue, Abercorn 1457.
HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, fresh ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; gas fires and rings; board if required; separate tables; constant hot water; breakfast only; permanency desired.—'Phone Maida Vale 7558, or write Box 9388, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, large garden. One minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.
HAMPSTEAD (best part).—TWO ROOMS in well-appointed flat; ladies only; 2gns. and £1 per week, rent to include electric light; gas fires; meals and service may be obtained by arrangement with Resident Housekeeper.—3, Broadhurst-gardens.
HANDSOME SUITES, furnished and unfurnished, and separate rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; service.—Finlay, 135, Queen's-gate. Western 4871.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Terms 3-4 gns.; and at 42-44, Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on this page.

MILDMAY HOUSE.

129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.
HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, near Tubes, trains, buses; gas fires; constant hot water; first-class catering; from 3gns. Personally supervised. Padd. 0807.

BICKLEY, KENT.

HOLMFIELD PARK. High-class RESIDENTIAL; five acres beautiful grounds; excellent cuisine; convenient City, West End; hard courts, golf, riding; from 3gns. incl.; one double vacant.—Ravensbourne 2650.
HYDE PARK.—Superior SUITES ground and second floor; bath and bed room; also bed-sitting rooms. Telephone.—5, Cambridge-street, W.2.
HYDE PARK.—Miss Withey, late of 8, Duchess-street, W.1, now in her newly appointed house, offers BOARD-RESIDENCE; gas fires, constant hot water; minute Lancaster-gate Tube.—Write Box 9360, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1. Padd. 9947.
HYDE PARK, 37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W., near Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board. Telephone, Padd. 2144.
UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS.
JUST OPENED: constant hot water; redecorated; service and catering optional; from 17s. 6d.—29, Hornton-street, W.8. Few any time. Others similar at 7 and 9, Westbourne-gardens, W.2, from 14s. View mornings only.
KENSINGTON.—Attractive FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS; reduced summer terms, £1 single, 30s. double; breakfast optional. Western 5939.
KENSINGTON, 88, Church-street.—Charming Bed Sitting Rooms with breakfast, from 30s. to 3½gns. double; meals as desired; excellent service. Park 9282.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

KENYA PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.—Comfortable; position; good varied catering; personal supervision; from 2½gns., with breakfast. Ken. 8137.
LIVE MODERATELY AND COMFORTABLY AT
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS,
LONDON (many different districts).
BEDFORD. CLIFTON (Bristol).
BEXHILL. EASTBOURNE.
BOURNEMOUTH. LIVERPOOL.
BRIGHTON. ST. LEONARDS.
CLIFTONVILLE TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
(Offices, 9, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (6 teams).
LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB (near Gloucester-road Tube); specially suitable young people.—Write Box 2259, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast; meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms, good cuisine; partial board.—23, Belsize-park. (Primrose 5919.)
LONDON VISITORS (ladies) accommodated in small club; central Tubes and buses; especially good food; highly recommended; bed, breakfast, dinner, 6s. 6d.—17, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5. Ken. 4230.
MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply Lauderdale Residential Club, 138, Lauderdale-mansions, Tele., Abercorn 2360.
MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive SERVICE SUITE; also Bed-Sitting Rooms; single from 35s., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.
MARBLE ARCH.—BED-SITTING ROOM (two) with or without breakfast; 'phone, bath, constant hot water.—20, Upper George-street, W.1.
MAYFAIR.—Bright BED-SITTING ROOMS; well FURNISHED SINGLE BED ROOM; hot and cold water; 'phone, electric fire, lights; service; £2 5s. inclusive.
MAYFAIR.—BED-SITTING ROOM, with dressing room, also Single Bed Room; good cooking, valeting; telephone.—53, Clarges-street.
MAYFAIR.—43, CLARGES-STREET.—Well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED SUITES. Bed-Sitting Rooms, private baths, valeting, electric fires. Gros. 1970.
MAYFAIR, 66, Curzon-street.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE and bed rooms to Let.—Gros. 2993.
MAYFAIR.—BED ROOMS and suite vacant; good cooking; valeting.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.
MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to Gloucester Station), to be run on lines of private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8896.
NEWLY decorated FURNISHED SERVICE BEDSITTING ROOMS (divans), gas fires, hot and cold each room; breakfasts; lounge; four minutes Holland Park Central London Rly. Single 30s., double from 35s.—Manarenes, 45, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8023.

AT
NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 10s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hote breakfast, use of boots and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1008.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD.

NEWLY DECORATED Furnished Service Rooms fitted hot running water, gas fires, rings; meals optional; 35s.-3gns.—95, Cornwall-gdns. Minute Station. West. 0544.
ONE or TWO nice UNfurnished SERVICE ROOMS, overlooking gardens, second or third floors; full or partial board.—7, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.
PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance; 3, 4, 5, and 6 gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Reg.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (Just off).

Aristocratic street; high-class Furnished SERVICE SUITES; private baths; 'phones; French chef, full breakfast; 6gns.; bed-sitting room, 2gns.—Welbeck 2954.
RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, single from 35s. inclusive light, attendance, and part board, double from 2½, 6d. each, or meals by arrangement as required; lounge, all conveniences; a few vacancies.—83, Kensington-gardens-square, W.2. Park 8072.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Ideal ROOM for GENTLEMAN; select private house.—39a, Abbey-road. 'Phone, Maida Vale 2925.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divan), with breakfast, bath, from 35s.; also Suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water.—14, Sussex-gardens. W.2. Padd. 7115.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BACHELOR ROOMS; breakfast, service, valeting, from 21s.; constant hot water.—11, Queensberry-place, S.W.7. Western 4596.
SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing Museums).—ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires, geyser baths, 'phone; quiet tenants essential.
SOUTH KENSINGTON (close stations).—BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly furnished and decorated; hot and cold water and gas fire in every room; few vacancies will be filled at reduced price for permanency, 31s. 6d.-45s., including breakfast; ground-floor suite vacant.—Write Box J.848, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Western 6051.
SPEND YOUR HOLIDAY in London and stay at CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6, and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2; centre of everything; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. daily, including breakfast served in own room, from 35s. weekly. Other me

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

AGAR PADLEY AGAR deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is Hereby Given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of AGAR PADLEY AGAR deceased late of 3 Person Terrace, Havre-des-Pas, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, and previously of 1 Andover Place, Cheltenham, Retired Indian Police Officer, who died on the second day of November 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the fifteenth day of March 1930 by Alfred Pearce-Jones the Executor named therein are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of November 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the Estate, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated the 9th day of August 1930.

PEARCE-JONES & Co., 33, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. Solicitors to the said Executor.

DAVID DONALD deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 (as amended) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims or demands against the estate of DAVID DONALD late of 2 The Drive, Edgware, Middlesex, formerly of 15, Lansdowne Road, Hampstead, London, Gentleman who died on the 26th April 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry by the Royal Exchange Assurance and Lloyds Bank Limited, E.C.3. and the said executor therein named on the 22nd July 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned, the solicitor of the said executor on or before the 15th day of October 1930 after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which the said executor shall then have had notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claims or demands it shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 11th day of August 1930

H. F. K. IRELAND Union Bank Chambers, 61, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2 Solicitor for the executor.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACTS.

Notice.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to The Chief Land Registrar, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 12th day of August, 1930.

Short description of land.	Person to be registered.
FREEHOLD. Uplands, West End, Stoke Poges, Buckingham. (P.67058.)	James Harrison Brock, of Uplands, West End, Stoke Poges, Buckingham.
Land in Shadon Avenue, Tuscahsun, Sussex. (P.67237.)	Emmeline Mary Thomas, of 9 Hilliard, Queens Road, Clevedon.
Land in High-street, Orpington, Kent. (P.67238.)	Ernest Smith and Edward William Stafford, both of Woodmoor, Woodland Way, West Wickham, Kent
24, Southdown Road, Wimbledon, Surrey. (P.67240.)	Augustus George Chamberlain, 10, Broadlands Road, S'Cotch, N.6.
214, Staines Road, Hounslow, Heston, and Isleworth, Middlesex. (P.67249.)	Edgar Franklin Curtiss, of 24, Tring Avenue, Ealing Common, W.5.
Melville, Charmouth, Dorset. (P.67260.)	John Neville Spelling and Jessie Gertrude Spelling, both of Melville, Charmouth, Dorset.
Land near Old London Road, Ore, Sussex. (P.67266.)	The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Hastings, of the Town Hall, Hastings.
19 and 21, Brabant Road, Wood Green, Middlesex. (P.67279.)	Madeline Florence Church, of 5, Park Avenue, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex.
56 and 56, Woodbine Grove, Penge, Kent. (P.67328.)	Joseph Hutton Marsland, of 35, Argyle Road, Whitstable, Kent.
Land in Sutton Bye Pass Road and High Street, Cheam, Surrey. (P.67335.)	Bernard Guy Utting, of 15, Leigham Avenue, Streatham, S.W.16.
Land and building in Limes Avenue, Morecambe and Heysham, Lancaster. (P.67337.)	Walter Smith, of Southlands, The Ridgeway, Westcliff-on-Sea.
Pett, Marine End Lane, Great Missenden, Bucks. (P.67344.)	Elsa Blanche Bowtell, of 17, Clarges Street, W.1.
88 and 94, Carlton Vale, and 24 and 26, Malvern Road, Kilburn, Middlesex. (891543/5.)	Jack Sayers, of Flat 2, 41, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
86, Albert Road, Chamberwell, London. (391600.)	Robert Henry Pierpoint, 9 and 11, Pierpoint Road, Lewisham, S.E.13.
Land in Eastcote Lane and to the north of Rowlinson Avenue, Roxeth, Middlesex. (P.67345.)	Arthur John Lambert, of 14, Oxford Road, Harrow, Middlesex.

LEASEHOLD.

Dembrook, Acton Lane, Harlesden. (P.67328.)	Fred Harvey, of Dembrook, Acton Lane, Harlesden, N.W.10.
Rockhurst, Acton Lane, Harlesden, Middlesex. (P.67329.)	Hetty Beatrice Harvey, of 58, Cromwell Avenue, Harlesden, N.W.10.
22, Torquay Street, Paddington, London. (391571.)	Ernest William Bowen, of York House, Southfields Road, Eastbourne.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

IN the Matter of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1908 to 1917, and in the Matter of MILLS BROTHERS (London) Limited. Notice is given, in pursuance of the Section 195 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, that a GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at 3, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September, 1930, at 2.0 p.m., for the purpose of having laid before it a statement showing how the winding-up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation which may be given by the Liquidator, and of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books and papers of the Company, and of the Liquidator, shall be disposed of.

Dated the 8th day of August, 1930.

HUGH C. RABBIDGE, Liquidator.

1930 U. No. 093.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE.—Chancery Division. In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917. GATTI STEVENSON and SLATERS Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice bearing date the 31st day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £400,000 to £300,000 and the Minute approved by the said Order showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 6th day of August 1930.

Dated the 11th day of August 1930.

POWELL, SKUES & GRAHAM SMITH 34 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

MARY DEMPSTER SHARPE deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the RESEALING of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of both the WILL annexed of MINNIE GEORGINA WINCHESTER late of Conco Dawson Street South Esplanade, Durban, Natal, Union of South Africa, Spinster, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand at New Plymouth on the Twenty sixth day of February One thousand nine hundred and thirty.

HOLMAN & PRITCHARD 38 Tavistock Square London W.C.1. Solicitors for Maud Miriam Boris the Administratrix with the Will annexed.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929.—IDARE et Cie, Limited. In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929 and in the Matter of the CREDITORS of the above named Company (which is being voluntarily wound up). Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co., 17 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2 (the Solicitors of the Company) at any time during usual business hours on Monday the 25th day of August 1930.

Any person who claims to have been on the said 21st July 1930, and still to be a creditor of the Company in respect of any such debt, claim or liability and who is not entered as such in the said list, and claims to be so, must on or before the 27th day of August 1930, send in his name and address, and the particulars of his claim, to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator or his Solicitors, prove his debt or claim at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof will be excluded from objecting to the proposed distribution of the assets.

Dated the 11th day of August 1930.

ASHURST MORRIS CRISP & Co 17 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Company.

NOTICE of CHANGE of SURNAME.

I, MATTHEW JAMES MANUIA DEWAR of The Junior Naval & Military Club, 94, Piccadilly, W.1, a Major in His Majesty's Regular Army, a Reserve of Officers heretofore called and known by the name of Matthew James Manuia Makalua hereby give notice that on the first day of August 1930 I assumed the surname of MAKALUA and ASSUMED in lieu thereof the SURNAME of DEWAR and further that my wife and children have each executed a Deed Poll of the first day of August 1930 duly executed by me and attested and enrolled in the Enrolment Department of the Central Office of the Royal Courts of Justice on the sixth day of August 1930.

Dated the 11th day of August 1930.

MATTHEW JAMES MANUIA DEWAR late J. M. Makalua.

Witness to signature, A. YOUNG, Solicitor, Hastings.

JOSEPH CLARKE McPHERSON deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1923. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any DEBTS CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of JOSEPH CLARKE McPHERSON of Portsmouth Montserrat Leeward Islands British West Indies who died at Hotheron Hospital Antigua on the thirteenth day of December One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and whose Will was proved on the nineteenth day of March One thousand nine hundred and thirty in the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands by Thomas Henry Kelsick the sole Executor named therein to which Grant of Probate was duly resealed in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice in England on the sixth day of August One thousand nine hundred and thirty are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the Trustee Department, Barclays Bank (Dominion Colonial and Overseas), 37, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, the legal attorney of the said Thomas Henry Kelsick, or to the undersigned on or before the fourteenth day of October One thousand nine hundred and thirty, after which date the said estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims then notified.

Dated the sixth day of August 1930.

DUNN & COOPER & SLAMBLING, 70-71, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3. Solicitors for Barclays Bank (Dominion Colonial and Overseas).

MINNIE GEORGINA WINCHESTER Dead. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the RESEALING of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of both the WILL annexed of MINNIE GEORGINA WINCHESTER late of Conco Dawson Street South Esplanade, Durban, Natal, Union of South Africa, Spinster, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand at New Plymouth on the Twenty sixth day of February One thousand nine hundred and thirty.

HOLMAN & PRITCHARD 38 Tavistock Square London W.C.1. Solicitors for Maud Miriam Boris the Administratrix with the Will annexed.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929.—IDARE et Cie, Limited. In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929 and in the Matter of the CREDITORS of the above named Company (which is being voluntarily wound up). Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co., 17 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2 (the Solicitors of the Company) at any time during usual business hours on Monday the 25th day of August 1930.

Any person who claims to have been on the said 21st July 1930, and still to be a creditor of the Company in respect of any such debt, claim or liability and who is not entered as such in the said list, and claims to be so, must on or before the 27th day of August 1930, send in his name and address, and the particulars of his claim, to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator or his Solicitors, prove his debt or claim at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof will be excluded from objecting to the proposed distribution of the assets.

Dated the 11th day of August 1930.

ASHURST MORRIS CRISP & Co 17 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Company.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

RE KIRSOP BAINBRIDGE JAMES VICKERS, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the Estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to Featherstone Fenwick, County Chambers, Westgate Road, Newcastle on Tyne, Solicitor to the Executors of the Will of the said Kirsop Bainbridge James Vickers who died within two months from the date hereof after which time the executors intend to distribute the estate of the said Kirsop Bainbridge James Vickers amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received by the said Featherstone Fenwick.

RE JAMES GIBB Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and all other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of JAMES GIBB late of Southwold St. Lawrence Isle of Wight deceased (who died on the 14th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 8th day of June 1930 by Kate Gibb, Reginald Eustace Piper and William Noel Parr the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned the solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 15th day of October 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 8th day of August 1930.

PERRY PARK & FORD 109, Friar Lane, Nottingham. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE ARTHUR HENRY BRUCE (deceased) late of 22, Oppidans Road Primrose Hill in the County of Middlesex Medical Engineer, who died on the 10th day of May 1930 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above named deceased are requested to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned, solicitor to Frederick Bruce, Administrator of the estate of the said Arthur Henry Bruce, deceased on or before the 17th day of October 1930 after which date the Administrator intends to distribute the estate of the said Arthur Henry Bruce among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 11th day of August 1930.

H. F. K. IRELAND, Union Bank Chambers, 61, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Solicitor for the administrator.

RE MRS. LUCY LISTER deceased. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of LUCY LISTER (otherwise Lucy Brooks Lister) late of 57 Cromwell Road London S.W.7, Widow, who died on the 31st day of July 1930 are requested to send forthwith particulars thereof to us the undersigned.

Dated this 11th day of August 1930.

STONE & Co., 4, Welford-place, Leicester. Solicitors for the Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929. In the Matter of NARAGUTA ACQUISITIONS Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st July, 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—Creditors, 20th August, 1930, at 3½, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock. Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

8th August, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of MARK R. LEVY and COMPANY, Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 30th July, 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—Creditors 22nd August, 1930, at 3½, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 12.30 o'clock. Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

8th August, 1930.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A PRIVATE HOTEL, HYDE PARK, W.2.—73 bed rooms, handsome public rooms; neglected, but properly managed should produce £3,000 year net. Possession with £5,000.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

ANTIQUE BUSINESS, HOVE. Splendid shops and living rooms. Rent £120 per annum. Price £1,600. Profit value £900.—PHILLIPS and WARD, 72, New Oxford-street, W. Museum 9465.

ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, in the centre of the town.—The modern FREEHOLD GARAGE, with accommodation for about 100 cars, workshops, offices, and service equipment, known as "BEXHILL MOTORS." To be SOLD (unless disposed of privately) by Auction on 21st August, 1930.—For illustrated particulars apply HORLEY and SONS, Estate Agents, Bexhill-on-Sea. Tels., Bexhill 14.

CROMWELL-ROAD. — BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE with 12/14 letting rooms, &c., for DISPOSAL. Price £2,250. Rent £250 per annum.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

ELECTRICAL and ENGINEERING SPECIALITIES and BUSINESS. Owner after nearly 30 years' work, would like to dispose of the above, preferably to firm looking for new high-class connexions and developments. Services could still be available for a period.—Write Box 1,010, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, HAULAGE CONTRACTOR'S BUSINESS, going concern; good connexions in hand; turnover £6,000 year, can easily be doubled; selling through illness. Price £7,500.—White Box 1,178, The Times, E.C.4.

HOME-MADE CAKES, LUNCHES and TEAS. Delightful shop, Sloane Square. Well fitted throughout; excellent window display; takings £40 per week; steadily improving; audited accounts. Price £975.—Mayfair 8022 WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

HOTEL FOR SALE. Artistically decorated house, part of which is let off and pays rent of whole, the remaining rooms, except a comfortable suite of bed room, sitting room and bath room, occupied by the owner, are let furnished bed-sitting rooms, breakfast only being supplied; long lease. Price £2,750; no trouble to run.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

HYDE PARK.—APARTMENT HOUSE for SALE. To Accommodate 50 guests; five bath rooms, propietor's rooms &c. Takings about £70 per week. Lease 21 years, £1,000 p.a. and rising. 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2 (Park end).—RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; 16 bed, two reception, two bath rooms; two staff rooms; lease 20 years; rent £300; well established and equipped; showing good profits; recommend it. Price £1,500, all at.—JOHNSON and WAGHORN, 128, Queen's-road, W.2. Park 1774.

LEADING HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE, 23 miles London, finest position in U.K. for selling all varieties; owner retiring.—Write Box N.1916 The Times, E.C.4.

MODERN BUILT PRIVATE HOTEL in favourable position; 17 guest rooms, &c. Long LEASE for SALE. Bargain. Price £2,500. Part can remain.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

NORTH DEVON.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, unlicensed; one of the best on South Coast; busy all year resort; net profit £3,000, audited; long lease granted. Price £14,000.—RICHARD SMITH and Co., 39, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

TOBACCO.—Old-established ideal COUNTRY CONCERN, delightfully situated little way out, showing £500 net profit, with full scope for £400 additional; purchase to be secured by £1,500, stock at valuation, audited accounts; any trial; closed Sundays and half Wednesday. Representants best value offered for reasonable time.—Sole Agents, E. W. PERRY and DAW, 21, Liverpool-street, E.C.2.

TO GARAGE PROPRIETORS.—Excellent GARAGE, lock-ups, show room, pumps, &c.; main road, residential district; long lease, 10 miles London, going lease. Exceptional reasons for selling. Every investigation invited. £450; stock at valuation.—Genuine buyers write to Box 1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE (close to).—Select SUITE HOUSE for immediate sale; 21 rooms, two bath, &c. Takings from rents and catering £30 per week; audited books. Price £3,000 (or offer). Furniture (half any remain).—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

WELL-KNOWN CAFE and PRIVATE HOTEL occupying good position with frontage on two main roads in famous Surrey beauty spot; very large car park attached; rapidly growing business showing big profits; audited accounts; scope for development. Sole agents to buyers requiring an attractive opening of this description should apply to the Sole Agents, HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

WELL-APPOINTED HOTEL in premier business position of Central London, between two principal squares. There are TWENTY LETTING BED ROOMS in addition to dining room and lounge. Takings £30 weekly; plenty of scope for extension; very light basement. Rent £1,100. The Freehold can be purchased. Good Lease at low rental of £150 per annum. PRICE £1,750 all at.

INVESTMENT.—SOUTH COAST RESORT.—Attractive BOARDING HOUSE in splendid position facing sea and near golf links. There is a high-class clientele and exceptional bookings for the season. Immediate possession. Including the valuable Freehold and furnishings, £4,500; mortgage could be arranged. Genuine reason for sale.—Further details and photos from Owner's Agents, ALWAY and SQUIRE, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Museum 0431.

WANTED

LETTERPRESS PRINTING.—The Advertisers (an old-established and well-known firm) with London and Provincial works, are desirous of Purchasing a Printing Business (mainly Letterpress) who can output or anything up to £50,000 per annum, where a considerable portion of the turnover could be advantageously transferred to and dealt with in the Provinces.—Address, WALTER PHILPS and SON, New-street-chambers, Birmingham.

REQUIRED at ONCE, small PRIVATE HOTEL or BOARDING HOUSE in West Hampstead, Belsize Park, Finchley, &c., showing good profit. Takings £2,500-£3,000.—Particulars to hold or lease.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6.

URGENTLY REQUIRED, within 70 minutes of London, by road, a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; price up to £20,000. Genuine buyer.—Colonial Bay House, Aldwick, Bognor Regis.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the Front Page.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Messrs. BALFOUR, BEATTY & Co., Ltd., 66, Queen-street, London, E.C.4, acting on behalf of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., invite TENDERS from responsible firms for the following:—

1. Transmission Line Towers, Spec. E.4. Price 22s. 6d.
2. Insulators, Spec. E.8. Price 7s. 6d.
3. Steel cored aluminium conductors. Spec. E.9. Price 4s. 6d.
4. Steel earth wire. Spec. E.10. Price 4s. 6d.
5. Guying materials. Spec. E.22. Price 4s. 6d.

Tenders must be in conform with General Conditions of Contract (price 3s. 6d.). Tenders must be deposited at this office not later than September 6th. No extension of time will be considered. Copies of above documents are obtainable from Balfour, Beatty & Co., Ltd., on payment of the above respective fees (which are not returnable).

11th August, 1930.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GILT-EDGED INVESTMENT yielding 6½ per cent.—BUSINESS PREMISES situated in a busy Surrey town and let to a local public company on lease for 21 years at £375 per annum. Will be SOLD FREEHOLD at £4,500.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tels., Mayfair 6710.

FREEHOLD BUSINESS PROPERTY

Let to good Tenants is the best form of Investment to-day.

WHITE, DRUCE & BROWN

can recommend one or two thoroughly sound FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTIES

let to responsible firms and showing a return of from 5½ per cent. to 8½ per cent.

Particulars on application to their Offices at 6, Hanover-square, W.1.

WANTED

ADVERTISER has Funds of £6,000 for immediate INVESTMENT in good-class Weekly, Simple lots entertained. B.E. or S.W. preferred.—W. W., 61, Cityroad, E.C.

FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS WANTED for Large Fund, in one or more parcels; secured on superior business premises (or residences). 18-19 years' purchase offered.—Details to "Corporation," care of ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6.

LOANS on FIRST or SECOND MORTGAGE. Large funds available.—PERKS and LANNING, Surveyors and Valuers, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

HOUSES.

A RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION.

BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W.

CHARMING LOW-BUILT HOUSE, beautifully appointed and well fitted throughout; overlooking gardens and having direct access to gardens in rear; three fine reception rooms on ground floor, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, splendid kitchen and offices, parquet floors, oak panelling, central heating. PRICE £9,000. Garage if required with rooms over £3,000.

Strongly recommended by the Agents. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

TO BE LET.

CORNER HOUSE, with large double garage and garden; seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three ground-floor reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; new modern decorations; electric power; independent boiler.

Rent £250 per annum and 1,000gns. premium for very favourable lease. Rent £250. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FLATS.

QUEEN'S GATE-PLACE, S.W.7.

MOST desirable newly-arranged up-to-date FLAT with every convenience; three beds, two reception, bath, model kitchen, two w.c.'s; central heating; fitted basins; constant hot water; frigidaire; electric power; lift and porter.

Rent £370 inclusive; no premium.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CHESTER-SQUARE.

CHARMING Unfurnished MAISONNETTE in good decorative order and well appointed; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Rent £150 per annum inclusive. Premium £450 for lease of 7¼ years. Agents,

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HAMPTON AND SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: REGENT 7500.
Telegrams, "Selanlet," Piccy, London.
And at HAMPSTEAD and WIMBLEDON.

CLOSE TO LOWNDES-SQUARE.

Quite an exceptional RESIDENCE, in excellent order, containing eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, and offices. *Independent hot water. Service lift, &c.*

Lease about 18 years. Rent £263.

Moderate premium.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BACKING TO GARDENS.

BELGRAVIA.

An excellent RESIDENCE, in exceptional order, and beautifully light and airy throughout. Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, and model offices.

Independent hot water. Dinner lift.

Lavatory basins in bed rooms, &c.

Lease 16 years. Rent £325. Premium £1,250.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FACING GARDENS.

CRANLEY-GARDENS.

FOR SALE, DIRECT LEASE of an extremely attractive, medium-sized HOUSE, in excellent order.

Nine bed and dressing rooms, two good bath rooms, four reception rooms, including panelled drawing room, and complete offices.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Exceedingly bright and cheerful, and fitted with modern conveniences.

PRICE £2,500.

Personally inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Facing the grounds of St. Paul's School.

BARONS-COURT.

An unconventional red-brick HOUSE compactly planned.

MAGNIFICENT STUDIO.

Two reception, three bed and dressing, bath room, kitchen, &c.

Rent £120 per annum. Lease four years. Premium £200.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

THE ACME OF COMFORT.

Occupying a wonderful position in one of the favourite Terraces overlooking

REGENT'S PARK.

Enjoying a maximum of sun and air.

A COMPACT HOUSE OF UNPARALLELED CHARM AND DISTINCTION.

Sumptuously appointed in exquisite taste, recently remodelled and specialist regardless of cost. Three bed, two bath rooms, 2 reception, offices. Latest American heating and hot water installation.

Every conceivable modern convenience.

Garage for two or three cars.

Direct CROWN LEASE for DISPOSAL.

Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

In a favourite position close to Lord's.

FREEHOLD and NON-BASEMENT.

Hall, two reception rooms, six seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, ground-floor offices.

GARAGE.

Moderate price for quick sale.

Sole Agents:

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

PRINCES-GARDENS.

AN exceptionally attractive HOUSE in excellent order, having access to and overlooking private gardens and within a few minutes' walk of Piccadilly.

Five reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, four bath rooms, tiled offices.

Garage for seven cars, with rooms over.

Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Electric Passenger and Service Lifts.

THE LONG LEASE FOR SALE AT A LOW GROUND-RENT.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (Telephone, Mayfair 3068.)

FOR AUTUMN and WINTER MONTHS.

RUTLAND GATE, S.W.7.

Low rental required to ensure Long Occupation.

FURNISHED TOWN RESIDENCE situate on the sunny side of this quiet and convenient position; 10 bed and dressing rooms; two baths; three reception rooms; constant hot water recommended by the Sole Agent, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

CADOGAN-GARDENS.—A very well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET from now for the Winter months, in this favourite position; four reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices. Rent £25 12s. per week. Lease 12 months, or longer according to period.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

FOR CONVERSION OR PRIVATE OCCUPATION.

CAMPDEN HILL.—Detached RESIDENCE with seven-eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath. **£2,500.** Lease 21 years at £90 per annum. Agents,

DRAKE and BUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite station).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

(close to).

CHARMING HOUSE in sunny and open position.—Seven bed, two bath rooms, two reception, fitted lavatory basins; flagged garden; lease 15 years. Rent £215 per annum; very reasonable premium. Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

EATON-TERRACE (out of).—A very well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET from now for six or 12 months; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rent £7 guineas per week. Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

A BARGAIN.

EGERTON GARDENS, S.W.3.—Seven bed, two baths, four reception and offices; all modern conveniences; lease about 46 years; ground-rent only £35 per annum. Low premium offer.—Sole Agent, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

EATON-TERRACE, S.W.—Redecorated and modernized; five bed, two bath, two reception. Rent £90. Premium £1,650.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

FREEHOLD, 6, Brompton-square, £6,500; three sitting rooms, five bed rooms, lavatory basins, two bath rooms; central heating; paved garden.—Apply Housekeeper.

FREEHOLD BARGAIN.—Medium-sized HOUSE off Victoria-road; parquet floors; central heating; constant hot water; five bed, two bath, two reception rooms. PRICE £4,350.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 2611.

FREEHOLD.—HYDE PARK.—Suit conversion. PRICE £2,600. Another KENSINGTON. PRICE £2,750.—PERKS and LANNING, 37, Clarges-street, W.1.

THREE MINUTES OF THE WEST HEATH.

HAMPSTEAD (just out of the Finchley-road).—A charming DETACHED RESIDENCE TO BE LET; six bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms and offices; beautiful well-stocked garden; electric light and all modern conveniences. Rent £262 per annum, rising to £150 per annum. Price for long lease and fittings only £150.—Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Limited, 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

HAMPSTEAD.—Detached FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE containing six bed rooms, lounge hall, two reception rooms, seat, lobby and usual offices. Only £3,500.—Apply BLESSLEY and SPYER, 321/3, Finchley-road, N.W.2.

HAMPSTEAD (in most secluded close, leading to Spaniards).—Beautifully appointed MODERN GEORGIAN; 999 years' Lease; hall fireplace with fine staircase, cloak room, good domestic offices, butler's pantry, two reception, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three w.c.s; secluded garden, loggia; garage; hot and cold water; £300 spent decorations March. Price £4,600 or near offer. Would let furnished six months.—Speedwell 6468.

A BARGAIN.

KENSINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH SIDE.—Perfectly delightful SMALL semi-detached HOUSE. Quiet position. Four bed, three reception, bath. Very well furnished. Terms per week for six or 12 months.—Confidently recommended by Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

A BARGAIN.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Most attractive and well FURNISHED LITTLE HOUSE. ONE MINUTE PARK; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms; well decorated; central heating; lavatory basins; available any period.—Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

FREEHOLD.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (quiet position close to).—Eight bed, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, &c. PRICE £6,000 or offer. Sole Agent, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

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HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

An article in a great London daily newspaper on August 2nd started: "When lot 417 had been sold yesterday, the last picture sale of the summer season was over." Another newspaper said: "The London art and literary auction room season came to an end yesterday.

"Considering the unsettled state of the world finance, the season has been successful—one firm alone having had a turnover of well over £1,000,000.

"A two-days' sale of old and modern pictures was concluded yesterday for a total of £7,472 11s., and one of decorative pictures and objects of art for £7,933."

In another part of both newspapers my usual weekly advertisement appeared, which a great many people regard as an interesting and educational article.

That is open to argument, which reminds me of what I read in another newspaper on the same day:

"Mrs. O'Brien: And every time I looks at yer, Mrs. 'Iggins, I feel I'm doin' the Government out of the entertainment tax!"

My season reopens with a sale of pictures and objects of art on August 19th, when I hope to sell a famous Romney (illustrated last week) for the highest figure ever paid for a picture at my rooms. I notice that one of the *Big Three* will be selling again shortly.

I have often been accused of assisting to defraud the Government of their just dues by not publishing the names of the illustrious families for whom I sell. That, however, is not the reason why I withhold names of those victims of the Finance Act. Mr. Herbert Weld, writing from Lulworth Castle concerning the Lulworth Heirlooms, coincides a letter in a London newspaper on the 30th ult. thus:

"The death duties, in which Mr. Lloyd George had the honour of being the pioneer, have denuded the country of its most cherished treasures and bled agriculture white by cutting off at its source its necessary capital. Unfortunately, there is no prospect in the future of any Government action that will not be for the worse."

Another interesting letter from Mr. Herbert Weld appeared in a London Newspaper yesterday. I quote the last paragraph only:

"This is only worth publishing as a warning to the possessors of heirlooms to be careful to conform to the exact wording of the law (which has now been amended in the interests of equity and common sense) if they wish them to be preserved for future generations."

As a test of learning I called (gratuitously) on a certain nonagenarian couple who disregarded "Punch's" advice and had been happily married for 67 years. They decided to sell some of their treasures while prices were good and to leave the proceeds to their sons. The illustration shows one of a set of fourteen antique chairs, all alike, to be sold on August 25th. I am very anxious to explode the fallacy that fine goods cannot be sold for high prices in August and September, and nearly everyone knows I have been an auctioneer barely ten years; yet during that decade, and a year or two before when I employed other auctioneers, I have sold 25,432 lots in the months of August and September, and the fifty principal lots totalled no less than £41,708. The oldest of the London daily newspapers said that one of the Big Three had exceeded £1,000,000 turnover. I cannot say that, but I reprint what appeared a year ago concerning my business:

"Dear Sir,—I have audited the accounts of Messrs. Hurcomb, Piccadilly, W.1, and hereby certify that the sales for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1928, after making deductions for all returns and allowances, show an increase of £312,112 2s. 9d. over the corresponding period of 1927.—Yours faithfully,

"Geo. S. Johnson, Chartered Accountant."

Among the letters received a short time ago was one from a Peeress of almost the highest rank. The lady said that her broker was annoyed because she had invested £1,000 in my business instead of going to him. She replied that it had gone into a flourishing business at 7½ per cent. The broker wanted to know what "flourishing business" would be idiotic enough to pay 7½ per cent. when they could raise all the money they wanted at 5 per cent. I have no doubt that the broker, smarting under Wall-street and recent financial crashes, was sorry to lose the very small commission. I can tell him that it is as safe with me as in any investment or gilt-edged security. Let the *idiot*, who at times has sane moments, quote a few figures which speak for themselves:—

My turnover for 1929 exceeded 1928, but I cannot say what the result will be for 1930. My year closes at the end of December. I repeat what I said last Saturday, *i.e.*, last week. I actually

One of a set of 12 small and 2 arm chairs.

sold at auction 1,233 lots, large and small—16 of which realised a total of nearly £5,000—a remarkable achievement for one who has reached the front rank in 10 years. I have no partners in this great concern, although there are participators in the profits. My family and admirers have £20,000 invested, all withdrawable at a day's notice and a certain 7½ per cent. payable half-yearly. My bankers would inform your bankers if necessary that all my securities are in their keeping for safe custody only—not mortgaged in any way—and that for this year up to the end of June last I always had a substantial credit balance. That is a happy position to be in, especially when one remembers that huge industrial undertakings are going into liquidation, others unable to pay dividends on the Preference shares. Then to read the emotional statement by a chairman of a great company whose family losses amounted to half a million pounds and his company to three million. One cannot forget what he said about bankers' reference and the chief actor in the crash. I have given a true and accurate statement of my business.

"I have received a letter signed C. Ida Verner, without any address. If the lady will send me her address the matter shall have our immediate attention.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

Tuesday, 19th August.—Pictures.
Friday, 22nd August.—Jewels and Silver.
Monday, 25th August.—Antique Furniture.
Friday, 29th August.—China and Books, including a Kelmscott Chaucer in special binding and an unpublished letter from Nelson to My Dear Emma.

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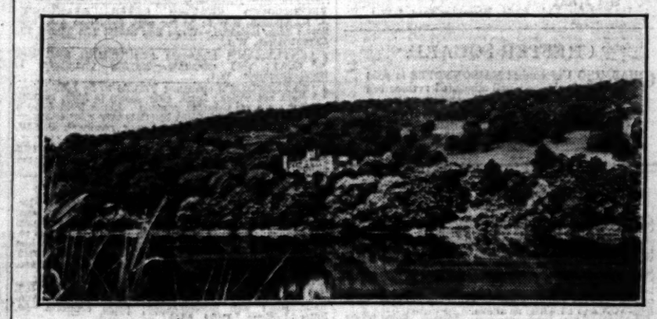

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SUNNINGDALE, WINDSOR and MAIDENHEAD.	GIDDYS, Sunningdale. Tele., 73 Ascot. Windsor, Tel. 73. Maidenhead, Tel. 54.
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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 21)

SECLUDED BRICK BUNGALOW right off road in wooding; two beds, two sitting rooms; main drainage, gas and water. ONE ACRE. Garage. £1,450 FREEHOLD. Executors' Sale.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 115.

SMALL WORCESTERSHIRE ESTATE, 2½ miles from the city.—Gentleman's HOUSE, lovely grounds, &c., 27 ACRES; highly recommended. Low price 5,000 guineas to close estate.—GEO. YEATES and SONS, Auctioneers, Worcester.

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SUSSEX, five miles of coast.—Charming brick and weather-boarded COUNTRY HOME; two reception, three bed, and bath; secluded yet close bus. Station 1½ miles; picturesque garden; garage; electric light; good order. Vacant now. Freehold at reasonable price.—ARNOLD and SONS, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SUSSEX, lovely views for miles; main station but secluded.—OLD-WORLD FARMHOUSE; two sitting, four beds, bath (hot and cold), servants' hall; radiators, &c.; new drainage; sandy soil; four acres; 15 minutes golf course. Vacant now. Freehold at moderate size.—WOODCOCK and SON, 29, Conduit-street, W.1.

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THE OWNER of a very delightful HOUSE of much CHARACTER, after spending a great deal of money on it, now needs to sell. There are 11 bath rooms, many others, and 20 bed rooms. And what a reception room! every possible modern convenience, particularly charming surroundings; model home farm, deer park, cottages, &c.—260 acres in all; hunting 3½ days a week; 10 miles Cheltenham; private beach. A stately English home in expectation of owner.—Price, &c., of WOODCOCK and SON, 29, Conduit-street, W.1, who have inspected.

WONERSH, SURREY.—Perfectly charming TUDOR HOUSE with very old fittings. Panelling. Sept. 9th, £5,500.—DAVIS and DAVIS, 310, High Holborn, W.C.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

TO BE LET on LEASE, on the borders of Hampshire and Dorsetshire, A COUNTRY HOUSE, situated about 15 miles from Bournemouth, containing four sitting rooms, seven bed rooms, seven bed rooms with servants' rooms; central heating; garden, &c. The house is wired for electric lighting. No agents. Apply A. C. WILLIAMS, Estate Office, Somerley, Ringwood, Hants.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Moderate sized HOUSE to be LET 8 or 9 months, or year; open sunny position, very central and quiet, within few minutes of square, shops, golf links, park, and gardens; comfortably furnished; three reception, five bed rooms, two dressing, and two maids' rooms, &c.; garden and garage; moderate rent for months; long term further particulars, write Box Z.861, The Times, E.C.4.

CHALFONT-ST. PETER, BUCKS.—Charming easily run HOUSE in beautiful surroundings; five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, maids' sitting room, &c.; garage and stabling; electric light, gas; central heating, constant hot water in bed rooms; lovely grounds with tennis lawn; easy reach Gerrards Cross Station. To be LET, 12 months or longer.—Further particulars, write Box Z.861, The Times, E.C.4.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, in best residential district, close to sea and golf links.—To be LET UNFURNISHED (or Sold), Monmouth Beach Down-road, detached House, with good garden; hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, &c.; electric light and modern conveniences.—J. H. PALMER and SONS, Weston-super-Mare.

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Company's water, central heating, acetylene gas, electric light available. Telephone.
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£1,990.—ABSOLUTELY A BARGAIN for QUICK SALE.—An OLD-WORLD RESTORED COTTAGE, 25 miles south of London; three bed rooms, two sitting rooms, all services; garden and THREE ACRES.—DAVIS and DAVIS, 310, High Holborn, W.C.

£1,450 WILL SECURE an attractive COTTAGE RESIDENCE at SWEETWORTH, VIRGINIA WATER, 40 minutes from Waterloo and within easy reach of the famous GOLF COURSE; four bed rooms, two reception rooms and bath room; all conveniences and 2 acres garden. Apply ELLIS and SONS, 22, Station-approach, Virginia Water, Surrey. (Tele., Wentworth 33.)

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BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, overlooking sea, magnificently FURNISHED; garage; every convenience; 4 gns.; £10 10s. weekly, worth double.—Bignell, "Glenda," Totland, I.O.W.

BEACH BUNGALOW, HOLLESLEY BAY, Suffolk; 3 cigsts rooms; face sea; to be LET FURNISHED; service available.—Belfram, Kesgrave, Ipswich.

BEACONSFIELD.—To be LET FURNISHED from Oct. till May or June, small, convenient HOUSE; quiet; four bed rooms (six beds), two reception, bath; nice garden; golf near; 3gns. weekly.—Apply Owner, Pheandhu, Beaconsfield.

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